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A NEW DISPLAY OF THE Beauties of England;

OR

A Deſcription of the moſt Elegant or Magnificent

PUPLIC EDIFICES, ROYAL PALACES,

NOBLEMEN's and GENTLEMEN's SEATS,

and other CURIOSITIES, *Natural or Artificial*,

in the different parts of the Kingdom.

ADORNED WITH

a Variety of COPPER PLATE CUTS, *neatly Engraved.*

VOLUME the SECOND.

The THIRD EDITION.

LONDON:

Printed for R. GOADBY, and Sold by J. TOWERS, at No. 111, in Fore Street, near Cripplegate; & R. BALDWIN, No. 47, in Pater-noſter Row.

MDCCLXXVI.

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BRITAN
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A Deſcription of the moſt elegant or magnificient PUBLIC EDIFICES, ROYAL PALACES, NOBLEMEN's and GENTLEMEN's SEATS, and other CURIOSITIES, natural or artificial, in different Parts of the Kingdom.

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A Variety of COPPER-PLATE CUTS, neatly engraved.

Heavens! what a goodly Proſpect ſpreads around,
Of Hills, and Dales, and Woods, and Lawns, and Spires,
And glittering towns, and gilded Streams!——
Happy BRITANNIA! *where the Queen of Arts,*
Inſpiring Vigour, LIBERTY *abroad*
Walks unconfin'd, e'en to thy fartheſt Cots,
And ſcatters Plenty with unſparing Hand.

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M,DCC,LXXVI.

BRITISH MUSEUM

A NEW DISPLAY OF THE BEAUTIES OF ENGLAND.

HAVING in our first Volume described the most remarkable places about twenty miles round London, and then proceeded to those which were at a greater distance from the capital, and given an acount of what seemed most worthy of note in KENT, ESSEX, MIDDLESEX, and SURREY, (London and Southwark excepted), and also in BERKSHIRE, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, HERTFORDSHIRE, SUSSEX, OXFORDSHIRE, and BEDFORDSHIRE; we now proceed to the most curious and striking particulars in other parts of the kingdom, and shall treat distinctly and separately of all the remaining counties.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

This county is bounded on the west by Huntingdonshire and Bedfordshire; on the south by Hertfordshire and Essex; on the north by Lincolnshire; and on the east by Norfolk and Suffolk. It extends about forty miles from

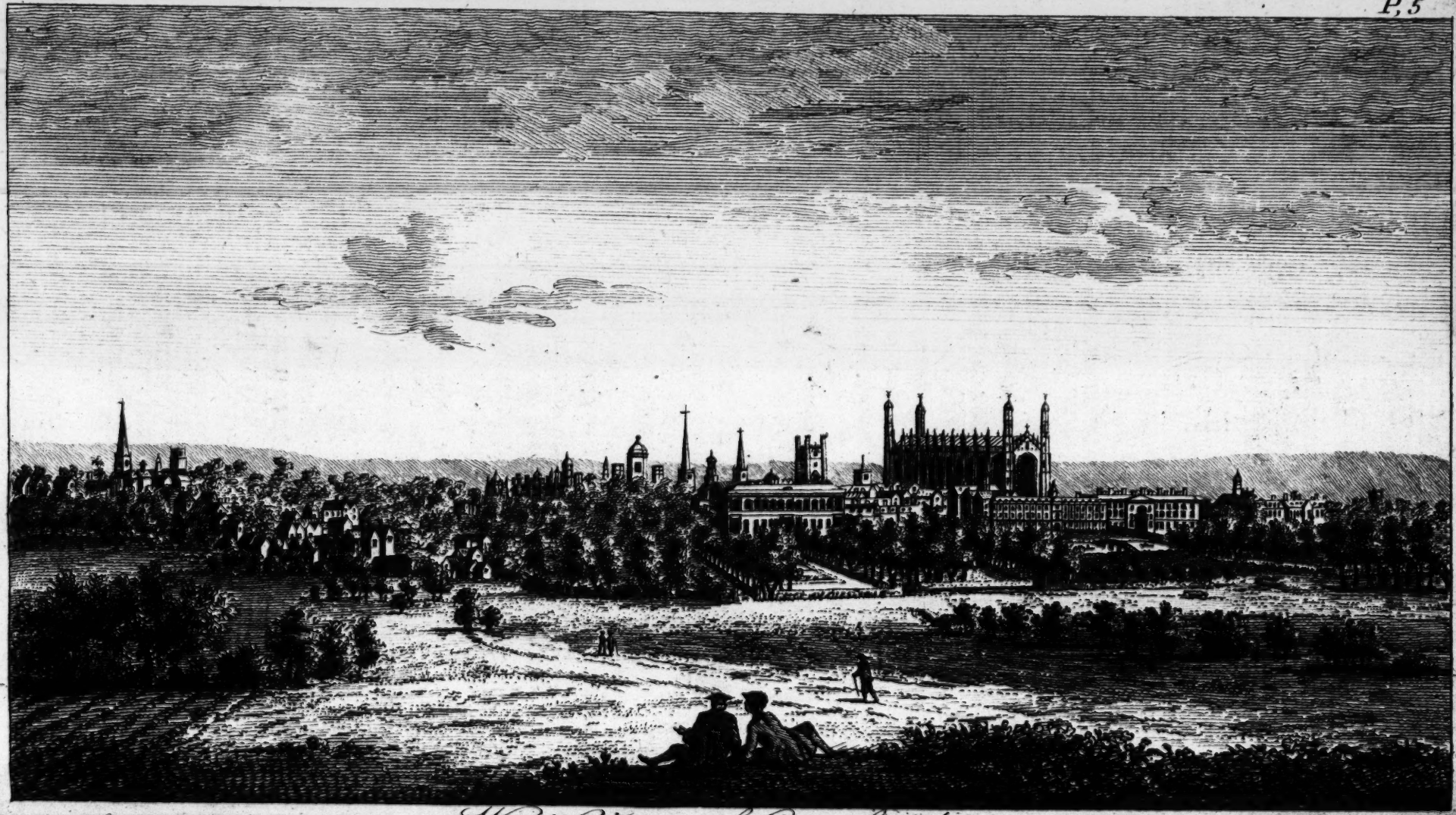
north to ſouth, and from eaſt to weſt about twenty-five. It is divided into ſeventeen hundreds, and contains one city and eight market towns, one hundred and ſixty-three pariſhes, about two hundred and ſeventy-nine villages, and five hundred and ſeventy thouſand acres.

The face of this county affords great variety; and a conſiderable tract of land in it is diſtinguiſhed by the name of the Iſle of Ely. It conſiſts of fenny ground, divided by innumerable channels and drains, and is part of a very ſpacious level, containing three hundred thouſand acres of land, and extending from this county into Norfolk, Suffolk, Huntingdonſhire, Northamptonſhire, and Lincolnſhire. The Iſle of Ely is the northern diviſion of the county, and extends ſouthward almoſt as far as Cambridge. The whole level of which this is part, is bounded on one ſide by the ſea, and on the others by uplands, which, taken together, form a kind of rude ſemi-circle, reſembling a horſeſhoe. As this part of the county is all meadow and fen ground, vaſt herds of cattle are bred here; and the numerous lakes, rivers, and canals, which divide the fens, abound in fiſh and wild-fowl, and give the inhabitants an eaſy communication with ſeveral counties, as well as with the ſea, which occaſions a very briſk trade here. On the eaſt part of the county are thoſe fine Downs, which go by the name of Newmarket-heath, and Gogmagog-hills; and on the weſt, towards Royſton, are Downs no leſs extenſive, intermixed with corn fields.

The chief rivers are, the Grant, the Ouſe, and the Nen, which run generally from weſt to eaſt, and having received ſeveral leſſer ſtreams in their courſe, fall into the German ſea near Lynn in Norfolk. The tide runs with ſuch violence up the Nen, as far as Wiſbeach, about either equinox, that it will overſet any boat in the way of it; and the ſalt waves daſhing againſt each other, in the night time appear like ſtreams of fire: this is generally called the Eager from the impetuoſity of its courſe. The little river Cam runs through the county, from ſouth to north, and falls into the Ouſe at Streatham-mere, near Thetford, by Ely.

The principal commodities of Cambridge are corn, malt, cattle, butter, ſaffron, coleſeed, hemp, fiſh, and wild-fowl. The wild-fowl are taken in decoys, placed convenient for catching them, into which they are led by tame ducks that are trained for that purpoſe; and in the Iſle of Ely there is ſuch plenty of theſe birds, that 3000 couple are ſaid to be ſent to London every week. The principal manufactures of this county are paper and wicker-ware. This county ſends ſix members to the Houſe of Commons, viz. two knights of the ſhire, two repre-





ſentatives for the univerſity, and two burgeſſes for the town of Cambridge.

E L Y.

This antient city is ſixty-nine miles from London, ſituated in the fenny part of Cambridgeſhire, called the Iſle of Ely; and being ſurrounded by the Ouſe and other ſtreams, is unhealthy, though it ſtands on a riſing ground. It is governed by the Biſhop, who has not only the eccleſiaſtical, but civil juriſdiction; and though a city, it is not repreſented in parliament; two particulars in which it differs from every other city in the kingdom. The ſovereignty of Ely was ſettled upon the biſhop by Henry the Firſt, who alſo made Cambridgeſhire his dioceſe, which before was part of the dioceſe of Lincoln. From this time the biſhop appointed a Judge to determine all cauſes, whether civil or criminal, that ſhould ariſe within his Iſle, till the time of Henry the Eighth, who took that privilege away; and therefore the biſhop's power in civil affairs is now much curtailed.

The city of Ely is neither beautiful nor populous. The cathedral and biſhop's palace are its chief ornaments; the former has a remarkable dome and lanthorn, ſuppoſed to be the only work of its kind in Europe, which ſeems to totter with every guſt of wind. The church is four hundred feet high, has a tower at the weſt end of it about two hundred feet high, and was a monaſtery in the time of the Saxons. The chief ſtreet, which is on the eaſt ſide of the city, is full of ſprings, which generally overflow from one to another, all the way down the hall. This city is ſo encompaſſed with gardens, that all the county-towns in the neighbourhood, eſpecially Cambridge and St. Ives, are ſupplied with garden ſtuff from hence. They are particularly noted for vaſt quantities of ſtrawberries.

C A M B R I D G E.

This is the county-town, and is ſituated on the river Cam, which divides the town into two parts, that are joined by a large ſtone bridge. It is fifty-two miles from London, and is a very antient town, being well known in the time of the Romans by the name of *Camboritum*. William the Norman built a caſtle here, of which the gate-houſe is ſtill ſtanding, and uſed for the county gaol. There are fourteen pariſhes in this town, about twelve hundred houſes, and the inhabitants are computed at ſix thouſand. The government of the town is veſted in a mayor, high-ſteward, recorder, twelve aldermen, twenty-four common-council-men, with a town-clerk, and other officers. The mar-

ket

ket-place is ſituated in the middle of the town; and the ſhire-hall, which was erected at the expence of the nobility and gentry of the county, is eighty feet in length, thirty-four in breadth, and thirty-three in height. The ancient town-hall is at the back of the ſhire-hall; and in the market-place is a pillar of the Ionic order, called the croſs, on the top of which is a globe gilt. In the front of the town-hall ſtands an handſome ſtone conduit, incloſed with an iron paliſade, to which water is brought by an aqueduct, which was firſt erected by the famous Hobſon, the Cambridge carrier, whom Milton has celebrated in his poems, and who is ſaid to have been the firſt perſon who ever let hackney horſes in England. There has lately been erected here a large houſe, for a county hoſpital, on which four thouſand pounds have been expended, purſuant to the will of Dr. Addenbroke, late fellow of Catharine Hall, who left it to the care of Truſtees.

Cambridge is about a mile in length, from ſouth to north, and about half a mile broad in the middle. When the town is viewed from the weſt the proſpect is exceedingly magnificent, as the colleges with their fine groves, gardens, and incloſures, all preſent themſelves to the eye; and the ſituation on the banks of the river, which looks like an artificial canal, with the ſeveral bridges over it, all conſpire to heighten the beauty of the ſcene.

THE UNIVERSITY

Is one of the moſt flouriſhing ſeminaries of learning in the world, and is particularly diſtinguiſhed for the great attention that is paid here to the cultivation of natural knowledge, together with all the different branches of the mathematics. It is governed by a chancellor, a high-ſteward, two proctors. and two taxors. All theſe officers are choſen by the Univerſity. The chancellor is always a peer of the realm, and generally continues in his office for life, by the tacit conſent of the univerſity, though a new choice may be made every three years. As the chancellor is a perſon of ſo high a rank, it is not expected or intended, that he ſhould execute the office; but he has not the power of appointing his ſubſtitute: a vice-chancellor is choſen annually, on the third of November, by the univerſity; he is always the head of ſome college, the heads of the colleges returning two of their body, of which the univerſity elects one. The high ſteward is choſen by the ſenate, and holds his place by a patent from the univerſity. The proctors and taxors are alſo choſen every year from the ſeveral colleges and halls by turns. It is the buſineſs of the proctors to inſpect into the behaviour of the ſtudents; and they, in conjunction with the taxors, regulate the

weights

weights and meaſures uſed in the markets. Here are alſo two moderators, two ſcrutators, a commiſſary, a public orator, two public librarians, a regiſter, a ſchool keeper, three eſquire beadles, eighteen profeſſors, with a yeoman beadle, who attends on all public occaſions, and the caput, which conſiſts of the vice-chancellor, a doctor of divinity, a doctor of laws, a doctor of phyſic, a regent, a non-regent, a maſter of arts, choſen annually on the 12th of October.

The Univerſity conſiſts of twelve colleges, and four halls; but though they are diſtinguiſhed by different names, the privileges of the colleges and halls are in every reſpect the ſame.—As to the antiquity of the Univerſity of Cambridge, we have no account of it generally allowed to be authentic, that goes further back than the reign of Henry the Firſt, who ſucceeded William Rufus in Auguſt 1100. About this time the monaſtery of Croyland, in Lincolnſhire, being conſumed by fire, Geoffrey the abbot, who was poſſeſſed of the manor of Catenham, near Cambridge, ſent thither Giſlebert, his profeſſor of divinity, and three other monks. Theſe monks being well ſkilled in philoſophy and the ſciences, went daily to Cambridge, where they hired a barn, and read public lectures. A number of ſcholars were ſoon brought together, and in leſs than two years were ſo multiplied, that there was not a houſe, barn, or church in the place, large enough to hold them. Inns and halls were ſoon built for the accommodation of ſtudents. But many of the ſcholars uſed to board and lodge with the houſekeepers in the town, and attended the lectures of the different profeſſors, in the halls which were built for that purpoſe. And there is a hall now remaining, ſtill called Pythagoras's ſchool, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the river, which was one of the firſt uſed for the before-mentioned purpoſe, and which is the only one now left undemoliſhed. It was in this hall that Eraſmus read his lectures on the Greek language. But we now proceed to give an account of the ſeveral colleges and halls in their preſent ſtate.

PETER HOUSE COLLEGE was founded in 1257, in the reign of King Henry III. by Hugh Balſham, prior of Ely; at which time it was nothing more than commodious lodgings for the ſtudents. But in 1284, when the founder was made biſhop of that ſee, he endowed it for a maſter and fourteen fellows. The name of the college is derived from St. Peter's church, in the neighbourhood of which it is ſituated.

This college conſiſts of two courts, ſeparated by a cloyſter and gallery, the largeſt being one hundred and forty-four feet long, and eighty-four feet broad. All the buildings in this court have been within theſe few years caſed with ſtone, in an elegant manner,

ner, ſo that at preſent they make a very handſome appearance. The leſſer court is ſituated next the ſtreet, and is divided by the chapel, a fine Gothic building, forty-four feet long, twenty-ſeven broad, and twenty-ſeven high. This college has a maſter, twenty-two fellows, and forty-two ſcholars.

CLARE HALL was founded in the year 1340, at which time Richard Badew, the chancellor, being aſſiſted by the generous benefactions of Lady Elizabeth Clare, then Counteſs of Ulſter, not only built, but endowed it on the ruins of a houſe which he had built ſixteen years before, for the reception of ſuch ſtudents as were willing to live there at their own expence; but at laſt, by ſome accident, it was deſtroyed by fire. In proceſs of time, by the aſſiſtance of ſome additional benefactions, the endowment was greatly enlarged. It has been nobly rebuilt, and is finely ſituated on the eaſtern bank of the river, over which it has an elegant ſtone bridge, leading to a fine viſta, beyond which is a beautiful lawn. This delightful ſpot is much reſorted to on ſummer evenings, where, on the one hand, are elegant buildings, gardens, groves, and the river; and, on the other, corn-fields to a very great extent. Clare Hall has a maſter, eighteen fellows, and ſixty-three ſcholars.

PEMBROKE HALL was founded in the year 1347, by Mary St. Paul, Counteſs of Pembroke, whoſe huſband, Audomare de Valentia, Earl of Pembroke, loſt his life in a tournament on the very day he was married to her. Upon this misfortune, being inconſolable for his death, ſhe inſtantly withdrew from the world; and, amongſt other acts of munificence, ſhe eſtabliſhed this Hall. It conſiſts of two courts, each being ninety-ſix feet long, and fifty-four broad. The chapel was built after a deſign of Sir Chriſtopher Wren, and is eſteemed an elegant edifice. This Hall has a maſter, five fellows, and thirteen ſcholars.

CORPUS CHRISTI, or BENEDICT COLLEGE, is a long ſquare of buildings, containing two courts, and four rows of lodgings. It was founded by the united guilds, or fraternities of Corpus Chriſti, and the Bleſſed Virgin, who through the intereſt of Henry of Monmouth, Duke of Lancaſter, procured leave of Henry III. that their aldermen ſhould be authorized to erect and endow this college. It takes its name from the church of St. Benedict, that ſtands contiguous to it. The chapel of the college, and the library, are both under the ſame roof. The latter contains a valuable collection of antient manuſcripts, which were preſerved at the diſſolution of the religious houſes, and

given

A View of Clare Hall, & Kings College Chapel, Cambridge.



given to this ſociety by archbiſhop Parker. This college maintains a maſter, twelve fellows, and forty ſcholars.

TRINITY HALL was founded in the year 1353, by William Bateman, Biſhop of Norwich. It is an handſome edifice, having been lately faced with ſtone, both within and without. The chapel is ſmall, but very neat, and the gardens are extremely pleaſant. This Hall was originally deſigned for the ſtudy of the civil law, and conſiſts of a maſter, twelve fellows, and fourteen ſcholars.

GONVILLE and CAIUS COLLEGE conſiſts of three courts, with three remarkable gates, one of which is called the gate of virtue, and eſteemed a fine piece of architecture. The firſt foundation of this ſociety, though not on the ſame ſpot, was begun in the year 1348, by Edmund de Gonville, rector of Ferrington, in Norfolk; but as he died before his deſign was accompliſhed, he left a ſum of money to Bateman, Biſhop of Norwich, for the completion of it. However, the learned Dr. John Caius, an eminent phyſician, made ſuch large additions to it afterwards, not only in regard to its buildings, but its revenues, that he is juſtly conſidered as its principal founder.

Dr. Caius was ſucceſſively phyſician to King Edward VI. Queen Mary I. and Queen Elizabeth; and was a great friend to the College of Phyſicians, of which for ſeven years he held the office of preſident. He added at his own expence to Gonville-hall a new ſquare, called Caius's Court, all of durable free-ſtone, and uniform in every reſpect; the charge of which amounted to 1834l. which at that time was a large ſum. He alſo endowed his foundation with conſiderable eſtates, for the maintenance of three fellows, twenty ſcholars, and a porter, and gave them a new body of ſtatutes. And that this ſociety might the better flouriſh under his immediate care and inſpection, he accepted himſelf of the maſterſhip of it, in 1559, and retained it almoſt as long as he lived. But ſome little time before his deceaſe, he cauſed Dr. Thomas Legge of Norwich to be placed in his room, he remaining as a fellow commoner in his own college, aſſiſting daily at divine ſervice in a private ſeat in the chapel, which he had built for himſelf. He died in 1573, and was buried in a grave which he had made before his deceaſe, in the chapel of his own college. His monument, when the chapel was rebuilt ſome years ſince, was raiſed from the floor, and placed in the wall, and then his body was found whole and perfect. This college maintains at preſent twenty-ſix fellows, and ſeventy-four ſcholars.

KING'S COLLEGE is on many accounts deemed the moſt magnificent college in Europe. The chapel is one of the fineſt pieces of Gothic architecture in the world, three hundred and four feet long, ſeventy-three broad, and ninety-one in height to the battlements, and yet not a ſingle pillar to ſuſtain the roofs, of which there are two; the firſt of ſtone finely wrought, the other of timber covered with lead, between which a man may walk upright. It is adorned with twenty-ſix beautiful pinnacles, of which the four principal ones are one hundred and fifty feet high, and are ſeen at twenty miles diſtance. The carving is inimitably fine; and the windows of the chapel are ornamented with painted glaſs. This college owes its foundation to King Henry VI. in the year 1441, but it was afterwards enlarged by King Henry VII. and King Henry VIII. It maintains a provoſt, fifty fellows, and twenty ſcholars.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE was firſt founded by Margaret, conſort of King Henry VI. but was finiſhed by Elizabeth, Queen to King Edward IV. It contains two courts, beſides other buildings. The firſt court is ninety-ſix feet long, and eighty-four broad, and the ſecond is three hundred and thirty feet in circumference. The chapel is a fine piece of Gothic architecture; but the greateſt beauties of this college are its gardens and rural groves, which are laid out in the moſt curious manner along both ſides of the river, and connected with the college and each other by two wooden bridges, one of which is conſidered as extremely curious. When Eraſmus was at Cambridge, he choſe this college as his place of reſidence. Here is a preſident, nineteen fellows, and forty-four ſcholars.

CATHERINE HALL was founded by Richard Woodlark, the provoſt of King's college, in the year 1475, and was dedicated to St. Catherine. It is ſituated on the eaſt of Queen's college. The front is towards the weſt, and is one of the moſt regular and extenſive in this univerſity. It has lately had ſeveral conſiderable improvements and additions, particularly that part which fronts the eaſt, where there is a noble quadrangle of one hundred and eighty feet long, and one hundred and twenty feet broad. In the middle is a graſs plat, and the entrance from the eaſt is by an handſome pair of iron gates. Great art has been uſed to make the walks and avenues of this college as agreeable as poſſible; for which purpoſe a row of young elms have been planted within theſe few years, oppoſite Trumpington-ſtreet, and a new brick wall erected, which adds greatly to the beauty of the place. The chapel here is reckoned a fine piece of architecture. This Hall maintains a maſter, ſix fellows, and thirty ſcholars.

JESUS



A View of Kings College New Buildings; Cambridge



JESUS COLLEGE is ſituated in the moſt beautiful manner on the eaſt end of the town, and ſurrounded by gardens, groves, and fine meadows. The ſouth front is one hundred and eighty feet long, but in the moſt regular manner, and in a good taſte. The entrance is by a moſt magnificent gate, and the firſt court is one hundred and forty-one feet long, and one hundred and twenty broad. It was founded by John Alcock, Biſhop of Ely, in the year 1497, who, after he had obtained the lands and revenues of a monaſtery of Nuns, who had been ſuppreſſed on account of the licentiouſneſs of their manners, he endowed and dedicated it to Jeſus, the bleſſed Virgin, and to St. Radegund, who was the patroneſs of the nunnery. This college maintains a maſter, ſixteen fellows, and thirty-one ſcholars.

CHRIST'S COLLEGE was founded by the Lady Margaret, Counteſs of Richmond, and mother of King Henry VII. It is ſituated on the eaſt-ſide of the town, and has one court of about one hundred and thirty feet long, and one hundred and twenty broad. The maſter's apartments are in the north-eaſt corner, and near them is the chapel. The hall is on the weſt-ſide of the court, and two of the others have been lately faced with ſtone. A ſtone building has alſo been erected within theſe few years, one hundred and fifty feet long, from whence there is an extenſive proſpect of the adjacent country. Behind this place is a garden appropriated for the uſe of the fellows, reckoned one of the pleaſanteſt in the univerſity, and beyond it is the cold bath ſurrounded by a little wilderneſs. This college maintains a maſter, fifteen fellows, and fifty ſcholars.

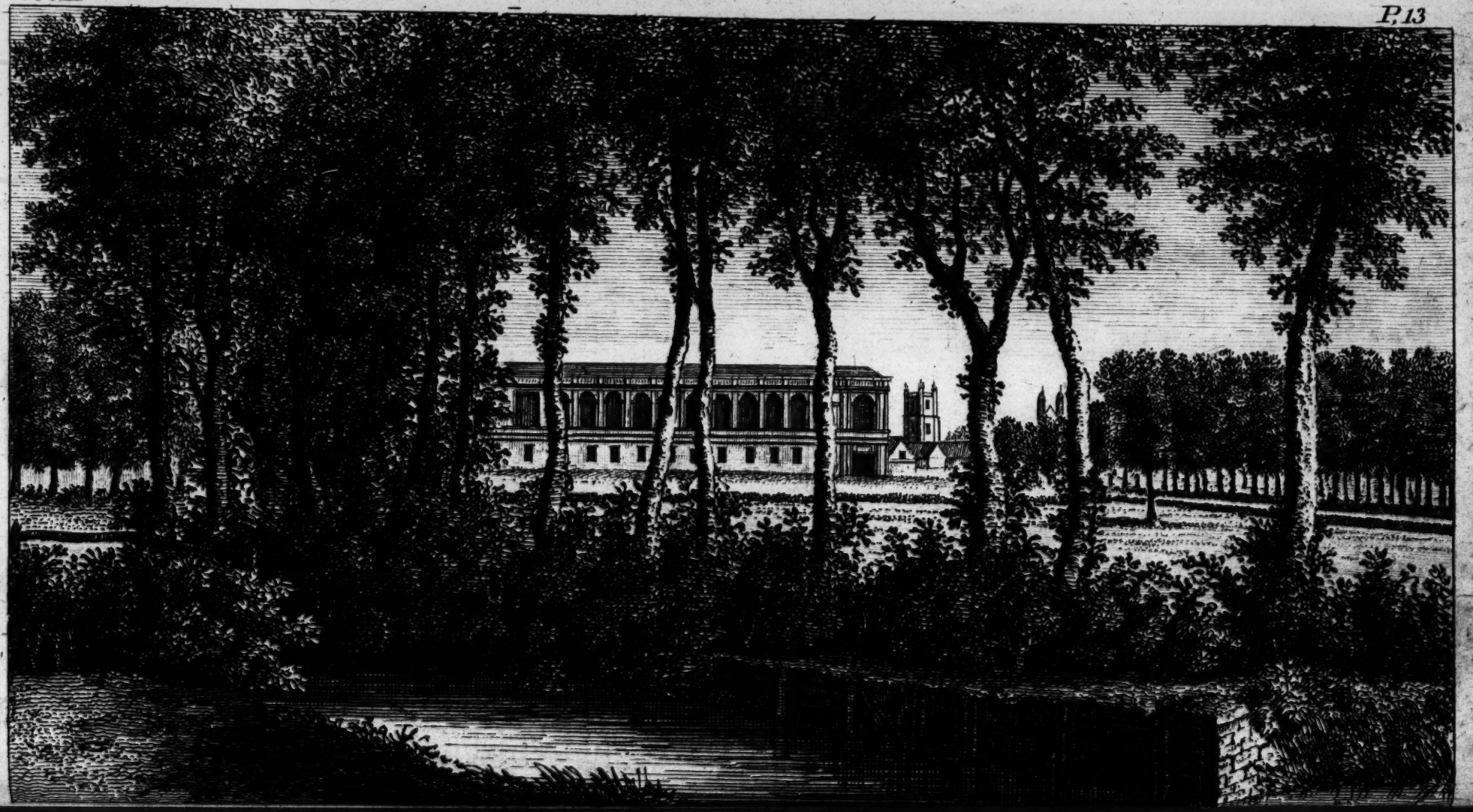
ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE was alſo founded by the Counteſs of Richmond, about nineteen years after the eſtabliſhment of the preceding college, and was completed by her executors, Richard Fox, Biſhop of Wincheſter, and John Fiſher, Biſhop of Rocheſter. It conſiſts of three courts; to the firſt of which we enter by a magnificent gate, adorned with four high towers, built in the Gothic taſte. The chapel is on the right hand, being one hundred and twenty feet long, and twenty-ſeven broad. Divine ſervice is performed here in the ſame manner as in cathedrals. The court of this college is extremely ſpacious, being two hundred and twenty-eight feet long, and two hundred and ſixteen broad. The hall is oppoſite the gate, and the ſecond court is for the moſt part taken up with the lodgings of the fellows. On the north is a fine gallery, adjoining to the maſter's lodge; and the whole court, which has a very magnificent appearance, is about two hundred and ſeventy feet in length, and two hundred and forty in breadth; and from it is an entrance to the third

court, which, although the leaſt, is the pleaſanteſt of the three, being ſituated cloſe to the river, and having the walks and groves on the oppoſite ſide in full view. There is a commodious cloyſter on the weſt, wherein are ſeveral handſome apartments, and on the north is the college library, which is a noble room, and is well furniſhed with many ſcarce and valuable books. There is a fine ſtone bridge of three arches belonging to this college, which leads to a grand walk of elms, on the other ſide of the river; and near it are fine meadows, cultivated with the greateſt care, and laid out with all the profuſion of the moſt luxuriant fancy. There is a garden for the fellows at the weſt end, not walled in, but ſufficiently ſecured by a thickſet hedge, and a deep ditch, which render it extremely pleaſant, as the walks afford a fine proſpect of an extenſive champaign country on one ſide, and on the other the walks belonging to Trinity college. Here is likewiſe a beautiful ſummer-houſe, with a bowling-green. This college maintains a maſter, fifty-four fellows, and an hundred ſcholars.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE ſtands on that ſide of the Cam which is oppoſite to all the reſt. It was originally no more than an hall for monks to prepare themſelves for academical exerciſes; but at the diſſolution of the monaſteries, Thomas Lord Audley, high chancellor of England, founded this college here. It conſiſts of two courts, the largeſt of which has the chapel and maſter's apartments on the north, and the hall on the eaſt. The ſecond court is extremely neat, and ſtands at a diſtance from the noiſe of the town. It has on the eaſt an elegant ſtone building, with a cloiſter in the front. Over the apartments of the fellows is a fine new library, furniſhed with a very valuable collection of manuſcripts, which were given to this college by the ingenious Mr. Samuel Pepys, who was ſecretary to the admiralty in the reigns of Chares II. and James II. The chapel of this college is extremely neat, and the workmanſhip of the altar-piece is much admired. Here is a maſter, thirteen fellows, and thirty ſcholars.

TRINITY COLLEGE was founded by King Henry VIII. but large additions were afterwards made to it by Queen Mary, and ſeveral ſubſequent benefactors. It is a very grand ſtructure, containing two ſpacious quadrangles; the firſt of which is much the largeſt, being three hundred and forty-four feet in length on the weſt ſide, and three hundred and twenty-five feet on the eaſt, two hundred and eighty feet broad on the ſouth ſide, and two hundred and fifty-ſix on the north. The entrance from the ſtreet is by a grand gate, over which is a curious obſervatory.





tory. The entrance from the ſonth is by a gate adorned with towers, and called Queen's gate; and oppoſite to it, on the north, is another gate ſimilar to it, with a noble clock, and near it is the chapel, which is an exceeding neat ſtructure. It is two hundred and four feet long, thirty-three feet eight inches broad, and forty-three feet ſeven inches high. A beautiful ſimplicity reigns throughout this building: it is adorned with a grand altar-piece, ſtalls, and a noble organ gallery. Public worſhip is performed here in the ſame manner as in cathedrals. In the anti-chamber is a very fine ſtatue of Sir Iſaac Newton, which was executed by Roubilliac, and is one of the fineſt performances of that great maſter. The maſter's lodge is near the chapel, and in it are apartments for the reception of the King, and ſuch of the royal family who chuſe to viſit the univerſity. Theſe apartments are likewiſe appropriated for the uſe of the Judges, when they come here on the circuit.

The hall is at the ſouth end of the maſter's lodge, and is one hundred feet long, and forty broad. The height is fifty feet, and the walls are adorned with the portraits of many eminent perſons, who have either had their education in this college, or been benefactors to it. There is an entrance through the end of the hall to Nevils, or the inner court, by a grand flight of ſteps. This court is the fineſt in this univerſity, and even ſurpaſſes any at Oxford. It is very ſpacious, and has a noble cloiſter both on the north and ſouth, well ſupported by ſtone pillars, and over them are handſome apartments for the fellows and gentlemen commoners. The library conſtitutes the weſt front of the college, and is a very magnificent ſtructure. It is one hundred and ninety feet long, forty broad, and thirty eight high. The erecting of this library was much promoted by the learned Dr. Barrow, who was maſter of this college when the edifice was begun. The aſcent to it is by a ſpacious ſtaicaſe, with ſteps of black marble, and in different apartments are many ancient Roman monuments. The entrance into the library is by folding doors at the north end, and the appearance of the inſide is extremely grand and beautiful. The claſſes are very large, and contain a very valuable collection of books, manuſcripts, and other curioſities. The tops of the claſſes are adorned with buſts of the moſt celebrated writers, both ancient and modern. There are alſo ſome fine portraits, and a fine marble ſtatue of the late Duke of Somerſet. The floor of the library is of white marble, and at the ſouth end are folding doors, which open into a balcony. The outſide of the walls is ornamented with pilaſters, and chapiters finely carved, and round the top is a ſtone baluſtrade. Over the eaſt-front are four ſtatues, repreſenting divinity, law, phyſic, and the mathematics. Sir Chriſtoper Wren was

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the architect of this elegant building. Under the library is a moſt ſpacious piazza, and from it are three large gates of wrought iron, which open to a lawn ſurrounded with fine gravel walks, and there is a paſſage to the river, over which is a bridge of three arches. On the oppoſite ſide of the river are walks of about one third of a mile in circumference, from whence there is an extenſive proſpect over a fine open country. In the middle is a remarkable fine viſta, through a fine walk of lofty elms, and on the north and ſouth are rows of Dutch elms, and cheſnut trees. This noble college maintains a maſter, ſixty-five fellows, and ninety-one ſcholars.

EMANUEL COLLEGE was founded in the year 1584, by Sir Walter Mildmay, of Chelmsford in Eſſex, on the ſame ſpot on which there had formerly been a houſe of Dominican friars. The grand court of this college is extremely neat, having an elegant ſtone building on the ſouth, and oppoſite on the north ſide is the hall. Near it is the maſter's lodge; and on the eaſt is a fine gallery, over the cloiſter, adorned with portraits of the founder and other benefactors. The entrance to the chapel is in the middle of the cloiſter, and contrived in ſuch a manner, that the ſtudents can paſs to it out of their chambers. The chapel, which is extremely neat, is adorned with a fretwork cieling, and has a marble floor. From the cloiſter to the ſouth is a noble range of buildings, beſides which there are ſome leſſer courts with old buildings, and a very good library. Here is a maſter, fourteen fellows, and ſixty ſcholars.

SIDNEY SUSSEX COLLEGE was founded in 1589, by Lady Frances Sidney, Counteſs of Suſſex. It conſiſts of two courts, almoſt encompaſſed with gardens. The hall is extremely elegant, and the library contains many valuable and ſcarce books. This college maintains a maſter, twelve fellows, and twenty-eight ſcholars.

The SENATE HOUSE at Cambridge is a moſt elegant building, executed entirely in the Corinthian order, being one hundred and one feet long, forty-two feet broad, and thirty-two feet high. The wainſcot and galleries which ſurround it, are of Norway oak, of a cedar colour, and finely carved. The gallery at the eaſt end is ſupported by five fluted columns; and the cieling is ornamented with ſtucco work. Oppoſite the ſouth entrance is a ſtatue of King George II. and on the other ſide is a ſtatue of the late Duke of Somerſet. Near this is a fine emblematical figure of Glory, which was executed in Italy. At the weſt end are the thrones of the chancellor and vice-chancellor,

cellor, and the ſeats for the heads of the colleges, noblemen, and doctors, are on one ſide, in the form of a ſemi-circle. The regents in white hoods, and the non-regents in black hoods, ſit below them: and at the upper end on the right hand of the chancellor's throne, is a room where the Doctors dreſs themſelves in their robes. At the eaſt end are two ſtair-caſes leading to the gallery, which will contain at leaſt a thouſand perſons. This is generally allowed to be one of the moſt elegant edifices in England, and is ſaid to have coſt about ſixteen thouſand pounds. It forms the north ſide of an intended ſquare, as the ſchools and public libraries do the weſt, the ſchools being on the ground-floor and the library over them, ſurrounding a ſmall court, where the divinity and philoſophy ſchools are kept; and on the ſouth are thoſe for law and phyſic. The late learned Dr. Woodward's repoſitory for foſſils, ores, ſhells, &c. which is well worthy the notice of the curious, is an elegant geometrical ſtair caſe, which leads to the old library over the law ſchools. At the ſouth-weſt angle, is an elegant ſquare room, enlightened by an handſome cupola, with braſs doors for the reception of manuſcripts, and the moſt valuable books; and here is likewiſe a cabinet, containing a great number of oriental manuſcripts, with many other curioſities. In the next room is an Egyptian mummy; and in two other rooms are depoſited a great number of curious prints, together with a valuable collection of medals, and the firſt edition of the Greek and Latin claſſicks; and alſo a collection of moſt of the books printed by Caxton. Here is likewiſe a famous Greek manuſcript of the Goſpel, and acts of the apoſtles, which belonged to Theodore Beza, and was preſented by him to this univerſity. It is written in capitals on fine vellum, and is of great antiquity. The room in which this is depoſited, which is on the weſt ſide, over the philoſophy ſchool, together with another over the divinity ſchool, on the north-ſide, contains twenty-ſix large claſſes, in which are thirty thouſand volumes of printed books, preſented to this univerſity by King George I. The eaſt gallery has been lately built in an elegant manner, and forms the weſt ſide of the intended ſquare; but it is of a different order of architecture from the Senate Houſe, to which it is joined by a ſtone ſcreen, the whole making a very handſome appearance.

St. Mary's church forms the eaſt ſide of the intended ſquare, and in this the univerſity have their public ſermons. Over part of the middle chancel is a grand gallery, wherein the vice-chancellor, heads of colleges, noblemen, and doctors ſit; and in the middle iſle are ſeats for the maſters of arts and fellow-commoners. In the ſide iſles are handſome ſeats for the bachelors, and the pariſhioners ſit near them. The organ at the

weſt end is extremely magnificent; and it has a gallery, wherein all the acts of muſic are held. The length of the church is ſeventy-five feet, and the chancel forty-five, the whole breadth being ſixty-eight. This noble fabric was built by the voluntary contributions of ſuch perſons as had received their education in this univerſity. The ſteeple is lofty and handſome; and this church is greatly ſuperior to any other in the city of Cambridge.

The whole number of fellows in this celebrated univerſity, are four hundred, and ſix hundred and ſixty-ſix ſcholars, with about two hundred and thirty-ſix officers and ſervants of various kinds, who are maintained upon the foundation. Theſe, however, are not all the ſtudents of the univerſity; there are two ſorts of ſtudents called penſioners, the greater and the leſs; the greater penſioners are ſons of the nobility, and of gentlemen of large fortunes, and are called fellow-commoners, becauſe though they are ſcholars, they dine with the fellows; the leſſer penſioners dine with the ſcholars that are on the foundation; but live at their own expence. There are alſo a conſiderable number of poor ſcholars, called ſizars, who wait upon the fellows and ſcholars, and the penſioners of both ranks, by whom they are in a great degree maintained; but the number of penſioners and ſizars cannot be aſcertained, as it is in a ſtate of perpetual fluctuation.

In this univerſity the bachelors of arts complete their degrees in Lent, beginning at Aſh-Wedneſday. The firſt Tueſday in July is always the day of commencement, wherein the maſters of arts, and the doctors of all faculties complete their reſpective degrees. In three years after any one has taken his bachelor's degree, he may commence maſter of arts; and ſeven years after that, he may be dignified with the title of bachelor of divinity; and at the expiration of three years more he may turn out doctor.

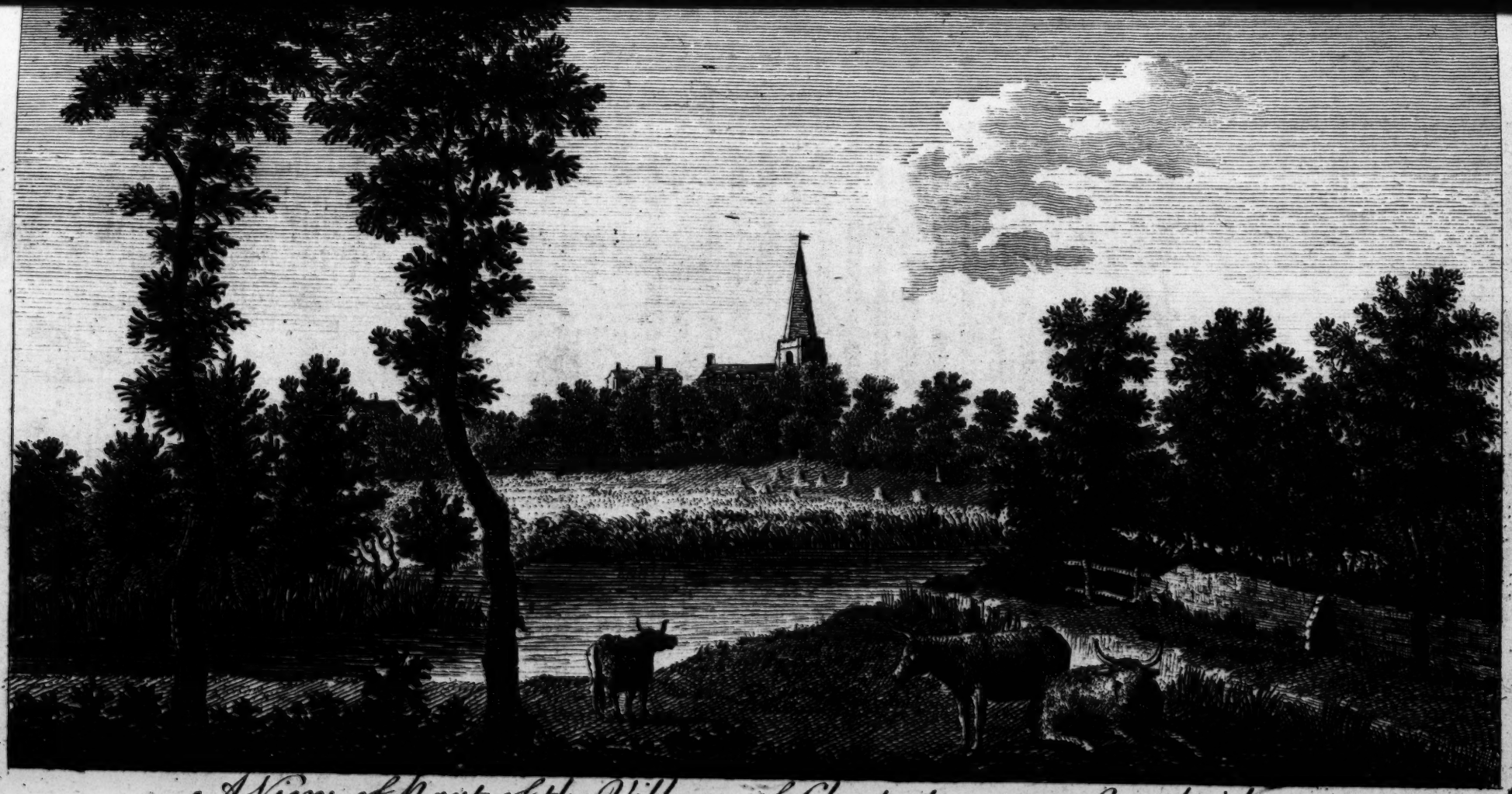
Barnwell is a pleaſant village near Cambridge, where there was formerly an abbey, founded by Pain Peverell, a famous ſoldier, who was ſtandard bearer to Robert Duke of Normandy, in the holy wars.—*Cheſterton* is another agreeable village near Cambridge, where was formerly a ſeat of the Bevil family.

At a little diſtance from Cambridge is the village of *Stourbridge*, which is ſituated on a brook called the Stour, and is celebrated for one of the greateſt fairs in England being held in its neighbourhood. It begins on the 18th of September, and continues a fortnight; and there is ſuch a vaſt concourſe of dealers here, from



A View of Part of the Village of Barnwell, near Cambridge.





A View of part of the Village of Chesterton near Cambridge.



from almoſt every part of the kingdom, that wooden booths are built for their accommodation, which are divided into ſtreets and lanes, in the ſame manner as an inhabited town, and named after ſo many ſtreets in London. They have not only ſhops during the fair for the ſale of almoſt every ſort of goods; but alſo alehouſes, taverns, and eating-houſes, with ſhews and exhibitions of various kinds. A very great trade is carried on here, by buying and ſelling different ſorts of goods upon the ſpot; and alſo, by very large commiſſions, which are here tranſacted for other parts of England. In this fair the clothiers from Devonſhire and Somerſetſhire meet with thoſe from Leeds and Halifax in Yorkſhire, while the wholeſale dealers from London, come to ſettle with the country manufacturers, and give them orders for freſh quantities of goods. During the whole time in which this fair continues, it reſembles a populous trading town, or rather a city; and in order to prevent diſorders, there is a court held in a booth, erected for the purpoſe, where juſtice is adminiſtered, by one of the magiſtrates from Cambridge. About the middle of the fair, when the hurry of the wholeſale buſineſs is over, the gentry from the neighbouring parts come from motives of curioſity, but they lay out large ſums in the purchaſe of ſuch articles as they have occaſion for. There is alſo a fair for horſes, which is reſorted to by dealers from all parts. It is ſaid that this famous fair derives its origin from a clothier of Kendel, who accidentally expoſed his cloth to ſale at this place, which had been intended for the London market; upon which others, encouraged by his ſucceſs, met here annually for the ſame purpoſe, and ſo eſtabliſhed in proceſs of time this great and univerſal market.

We now proceed to give ſome account of the other MARKET TOWNS in this county.

CAXTON is a ſmall town, forty-nine miles from London. A Roman way goes through this place. Caxton, the firſt Engliſh printer was born here, as was alſo Matthew Paris, the hiſtorian. This is an inconſiderable town, though as it is on the poſt road between Royſton and Huntingdon, it contains ſome good inns.

LINTON is now an obſcure town, forty-eight miles from London, though it was formerly a place of conſiderable repute. Near this place a Roman military way joins the Icening.

SOHAM, which is ſeventy-one miles from London, is a little town on the eaſt ſide the river Cam, and near a fen which

lies in the road to Ely, and was once extremely dangerous to paſs; but a good cauſeway is now made through it. This place is remarkable for the ruins of a church built by the Danes.

WISBEACH is 89 miles from London, and is ſituated among the fens and rivers in the Iſle of Ely. It is a well-built and populous town, and has a good public hall, and an epiſcopal palace belonging to the Biſhop of Ely. It has a navigation by barges to London, which has made it a place of conſiderable trade. Its principal commodity is oats, of which it is computed that more than 52,000 quarters are annually ſent up to the metropolis, beſides 1000 tons of oil, and 8000 firkins of butter.

MARSH, which is 80 miles from London, is but a mean and inconſiderable town. In 1730, when the road was making from hence to Wisbeach, two urns were found, in one of which were bones and aſhes, and in the other about 300 pieces of ſilver coin, no two pieces alike; but which, it is ſaid, by their date appeared to be 2000 years old.

ROYSTON, which is 37 miles from London, is a populous and well built town, and ſtands in a good air on a chalky ſoil. Part of it is ſituated in Cambridgeſhire, and part on the utmoſt northern border of Hertfordſhire. The town ſtands where two roads meet, both made by the Romans. The one called Herman-ſtreet, and the other Icening-ſtreet. This place is much frequented on account of its good market for grain, and of being one of the roads to Cambridge, to and from which many perſons are conſtantly travelling. The inns are large, and contain good accommodations for perſons of all ranks. Royſton church formerly belonged to a convent, and contains ſome curious monuments. It was made parochial ſoon after the diſſolution; and five pariſhes being then reduced into one, the rectory is of great value, and the incumbent is lord of the manor. Many Roman coins have been found here at different times, and a few years ago as ſome labourers were digging near the market place, they diſcovered the remains of a curious ſubterranean chapel, with ſeveral altars and images cut out of chalk.

NEWMARKET, notwithſtanding its name, is of conſiderable antiquity; for in the time of Edward III. the Biſhop of Carliſle, who was afterwards ſo troubleſome to Henry the Fourth, was called Thomas of Newmarket. It is ſixty miles diſtant from London, and chiefly conſiſts of one ſtreet, which is long and well-built; the ſouth-ſide of it only is in Cambridgeſhire, the north-ſide being in the county of Suffolk. The air of this place is very healthy; and the heath which ſurrounds the town is famous for being the fineſt courſe in England,


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land, where there are horſe-races in April and October every year. There are two churches in Newmarket; one on the Cambridge ſide, which is a chapel of eaſe to Ditton, a neighbouring pariſh, and one on the Suffolk ſide, which is parochial. There is a royal palace on the heath, which was built by King Charles II. and there are alſo ſeveral ſeats near the heath, belonging to perſons of diſtinction.

There are here ſeveral very wide, ſteep, and long ditches, which were cut by the Eaſt Angles, to keep out the Mercians; one of which being a ſtupendous work, much ſuperior the reſt, has obtained the name of the Devil's ditch; the common people ſuppoſing it to be more adequate to the power of ſpirits, than of men. It runs many miles over the heath.

Remarkable Villages, *and* Antiquities.

At *Thorney*, near Wiſbeach, was a very conſiderable monaſtery, founded in the reign of King Edgar. The greateſt part of the church is ſtill ſtanding, and from its majeſtic appearance, ſome idea may be formed of the ancient grandeur of Thorney-Abbey.

At *Spinney*, near Soham, was an abbey founded about the reign of Henry III. near which was a church founded by Lady Mary Baſſingburne, and given to the abbey of Spinney, upon condition that the monks ſhould ſupport ſeven poor aged men, with the following allowance, viz. one farthing loaf, one herring, and one pennyworth of ale per day; and two hundred dry turf, one pair of ſhoes, one wollen garment, and three ells of linen every year. Henry Cromwell, ſecond ſon of Oliver Cromwell, lies buried in this church.

Near the ſouthern extremity of this county, and not far from Linton, is a village called *Caſtle-Camps*, where there are ſtill the remains of a moſt magnificent caſtle, built by one of the Vere's, earl of Oxford in the reign of King Henry I. The tower and great part of the walls are ſtill ſtanding, and from its appearance, at this diſtance of time, it muſt have been a very magnificent edifice. The whole of the manor was purchaſed by Mr. Sutton, for the uſe of his hoſpital, called the Charter-houſe in London.

At *Swaveſey* are ſome ſmall ruins of a Benedictine convent, which belonged to the priory of St. Anne's, near Coventry.

Audre, or as it was formerly called *Erith*, on the north ſide of the Ouſe in the iſle of Ely, though only a village, is larger and more populous than ſome market-towns. There is a piece of antiquity near this place, called *Belſar's hill*; which is an artifical mount, that has generally been ſuppoſed to be the place, to which the people who had taken up arms againſt

William the Norman fled for ſafety, after he had defeated Harold at the battle of Haſtings. At that time it was ſurrounded by marſhes and bogs. In the reign of Henry III. ſuch of the barons as were defeated and outlawed, ſought refuge at this place, from whence they ſallied forth in great numbers, and infeſted the adjacent country.

At *Arbury*, or *Arborough*, about a mile north of Cambridge, there are the remains of a Roman camp, in a figure inclining to a ſquare, and of very conſiderable extent. In this camp there have been found many Roman coins.

Over againſt Arborough, to the ſouth-eaſt of Cambridge, and at a ſmall diſtance from it, are certain high hills, known by the name of *Gog-magog hills:* on the top of theſe hills there is an entrenchment, of a rude circular figure, which is 246 paces in diameter: it is fortified with three rampires, having two ditches between them, as the manner formerly was; and it is ſuppoſed that if it could have been ſupplied with water, it would have been impregnable.

Some have imagined this camp to be Roman, and the Romans did not always reject a circular figure, when the ſituation made it more convenient than another. Others think it was a ſummer retreat of the Danes, who are known to have committed great barbarities in this country: and ſome are of opinion that the work is Britiſh, and was thrown up to check the Romans, who were encamped at Arborough, over againſt it. Gervaſe of Tilbury, an hiſtorian of the thirteenth century, thinks it was a camp of the Vandals, when they deſtroyed the Chriſtians, and deſolated great part of the country. He therefore give it the name of *Vandelbiria*, which has ſince been corrupted into *Wandleſbury*. Near this camp, from the brow of the hill ſouthward, there runs a Roman way; and in the year 1685, many Roman coins were found in an adjacent ſpot.

At *Trumpington*, diſtant about one mile from Cambridge, there is a place called *Dam hill*, where great numbers of human bones have been found, and many urns, patera's, and other Roman antiquities.

The Earl of Hardwick has a fine ſeat at *Wimple* in this county; as has alſo Mr. Soame Jenyns at *Bottiſham-hall*, near Cambridge; Sir John Hynde Cotton at *Madingley*; and Mr. Bennet at *Barberham*, an ancient ſeat built by Signior Pallavicini, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

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HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

This is one of the leaſt counties in England, and is bounded on the north and weſt ſides by Northamptonſhire, on the eaſt by Cambridgeſhire, and on the ſouth by Bedfordſhire. It is about 25 miles in length, 20 in breadth, and 70 in circumference; contains ſix market-towns, 79 pariſhes, 279 villages, and about 240,000 acres. When the Romans invaded Britain, this county was a part of the diſtrict inhabited by thoſe warlike people, named the Iceni; but when the Saxons ſettled in the iſland, it became, with ſome other counties, part of the kingdon of Eaſt Anglia; and from thoſe people it is ſuppoſed to have derived its preſent name.

The air of this county is rendered leſs wholeſome than that of ſome other counties, by the great number of fens, meers, and other ſtanding waters, with which it abounds, eſpecially in the north part. The ſoil is in general very fruitful. In the hilly parts or dry lands, it yields great crops of corn, and affords excellent paſture for ſheep; and in the lower lands the meadows are exceedingly rich, and feed abundance of fine cattle, not only for ſlaughter, but for the dairy; and the cheeſe made at a village called Stilton near Yaxley, known by the name of Stilton cheeſe, is uſally ſtiled the parmeſan of England. The inhabitants of Huntingdonſhire are well ſupplied with fiſh and water fowl, by the rivers and meers, but they have ſcarcely any firing beſides turf.

This county, which lies in the province of Canterbury, and dioceſe of Lincoln, is divided into four hundreds, and with Cambridgeſhire and the Iſle of Ely, is under one ſheriff. This ſheriff is choſen out of each of theſe places by rotation. Huntingdonſhire ſends four members to parliament, two of which are for the county.

The chief rivers of this county are the *Ouſe* and the *Nen*. The *Ouſe* riſes near Brackley in Northamptonſhire, and running north-eaſt through Bedfordſhire, enters this county at St. Neots; from thence, in the ſame direction, it runs by Huntingdon, and ſome other towns, and traverſing Huntingdonſhire, Cambridgeſhire, and Norfolk, and being joined by ſeveral other rivers in its courſe, it falls into the German Ocean near Lynn Regis. The *Nen* riſes near Daventry, and running north-eaſt, and almoſt parallel to the river Ouſe, winds round the north-weſt and north boundaries of this county, where it forms ſeveral large bodies of water, called by the inhabitants *meers*. The firſt of theſe meers or lakes is that called *Whittleſey Meer*, not far from Peterborough. This meer is no leſs than ſix miles long,

and

and three broad. Other conſiderable meers, formed here by this river, and Ug-meer, Brick-meer, Ramſey-meer, and Benwick-meer, from whence the river Nen, continuing its courſe through Cambridgeſhire and Lincolnſhire, falls into the German Ocean not far from Wiſbeach, in the county of Cambridge.

The MARKET-TOWNS of this county are the following:

HUNTINGDON, which is 57 miles from London, is the chief town of the whole county, and gives name to it. The name is immediately derived from the Saxon *Huntandune*, or *Hunter's Down*; an appellation which this place acquired from its conveniency for hunting, this diſtrict being one entire foreſt, 'till it was diſforeſted by the Kings Henry the Second and Third, and finally by King Edward the Firſt, who left no more of it foreſt than his own ground. This town is incorporated by the ſtyle of a mayor, twelve aldermen, and burgeſſes. The aſſizes are conſtantly held here twice a year, and here is the county gaol. There were once fifteen churches here, which in Camden's time were reduced to four, and there are now but two. This place is ſaid to have ſuffered by the villainy of one Grey, who, according to Speed, maliciouſly obſtructed the navigation of the river Ouſe to the town: but this river is ſtill navigable by ſmall veſſels as high as Bedford. The town ſtands on a little hill, that riſes on the north ſide of the river. It is a thoroughfare in the great north road, and is ſtill a populous trading town. It conſiſts chiefly of one long ſtreet, pretty well built, and has an handſome market-place, and a good grammar ſchool. There are not more beautiful meadows any where, than on the banks of the river hereabouts, which, in the ſummer ſeaſon, are covered with ſuch numerous herds of cattle, and flocks of ſheep, as is almoſt incredible. The bridge, or rather bridges over the river, with the cauſeway, are ornaments, as well as benefits to the town. Oliver Cromwell was born in the pariſh of St. John in this town and educated at the free-ſchool here.

ST. IVES is 64 miles from London, and is a large handſome town. It is ſaid to derive its name from a Perſian biſhop, who, about the year 600, came over to England, preached the goſpel, and died at this place. It appears from an old Saxon coin in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, that it had formerly a mint: is was alſo once noted for its medicinal waters. The town is pleaſantly ſituated on the river Ouſe, over which it has an handſome ſtone bridge. Here is a good market for fatted cattle, brought from the north.

ST. NEOTS is 68 miles from London, and is ſo called from a monaſtery of the ſame name, in this place, which was burb

by the Danes. It is a large, well-built town, ſituated on the river Ouſe, over which there is a fine ſtone bridge, which makes it very commodious to the whole county; for as coals are brought to this place by water, they are conveyed from hence to all the adjacent parts. Its church is a very large, ſtrong, and handſome building, and the ſteeple is eſteemed a maſterpiece in its kind.

KIMBOLTON is the KINNIBANTUM of the Romans, and the modern name is ſuppoſed to be only a variation of the antient. It is ſixty four miles from London, and was formerly a conſiderable place, but is at preſent much decayed. The ſituation of the town is pleaſant, but it contains ſcarcely any thing remarkable, except its caſtle, which is the ſeat of the Duke of Mancheſter, and of which we ſhall ſpeak more particularly.—Between Kimbolton, and Thrapſton in Northamptonſhire, which towns are about eleven miles diſtant, the country is extremely pleaſant, and moſt delightfully ſcattered with villages and churches; ſo that from one level plain, which riſes above the ſurrounding country, twelve ſteeples may be ſeen with eaſe.

RAMSEY is 68 miles from London, and is a very ancient town, but is now much decayed. It is every where encompaſſed with fens, except upon the weſt ſide, where it joins with the *terra firma* by a cauſeway, two miles long, incloſed with alders, reeds and bulruſhes, that in the ſpring make a beautiful appearance, to which the gardens, corn fields, and rich paſtures adjoining, are no ſmall addition. This town was formerly of great note, being proverbially called *Ramſey the rich*, before the diſſolution of a wealthy abbey, founded by Alwin, Earl of the Eaſt Angles, which ſtood in this place, the abbots of which were mitred, and ſat in parliament. There is little now left of the abbey, except a part of the old gatehouſe, and a neglected ſtatue of its founder; the keys and ragged ſtaff in his hand denote his offices. This is reckoned a moſt ancient piece of Engliſh ſculpture. This town has one of the beſt and cheapeſt markets in England for water fowl. The neighbouring meers abound with fowl and fiſh, particularly eels and large pikes, called Hakeds. There is a cauſeway called *King's Delf*, raiſed and paved at a great expence, which runs ten miles from this place to Peterborough.

YAXLEY is at the diſtance of 76 miles from London, and is a ſmall but well-built town, ſituated in the fens, with a handſome Gothic church, and a lofty ſpire ſeen at a great diſtance.

REMARK-

Remarkable Villages, and Antiquities.

Godmanchester is a place of great antiquity, and although no market town, yet is esteemed one of the largest villages in England. The inhabitants of this town are famous for their skill in husbandry, and it is said that no town employs so many ploughs. When King James I. came through it from Scotland, the inhabitants met him with seventy new ones, drawn by as many teams of horses, for they hold their land by that tenure: and we are told, that on the like occasion there has been a procession of 180 ploughs. Here is a school called the free grammar-school of Queen Elizabeth.

Betwen Ramsey and Whittlesey Meer, there is a ditch, sometimes called *Swerdes Delf*, and sometimes *Knout's Delf*, but now *Steeds Dike*. It parts this county from Cambridgeshire, and is said to have been occasioned by the following accident. As King Canute's family were passing over Whittlesey Meer, in their way from Peterborough to Ramsey, their vessel was cast away in one of the commotions that frequently happen in these meers, and several lives were lost; upon this the King, to prevent the like disasters in time to come, ordered his army to mark out a ditch with their swords and skeins, which gave occasion to the name of Swerdes Delf, and afterwards employed labourers to dig, clear, and perfect this undertaking.

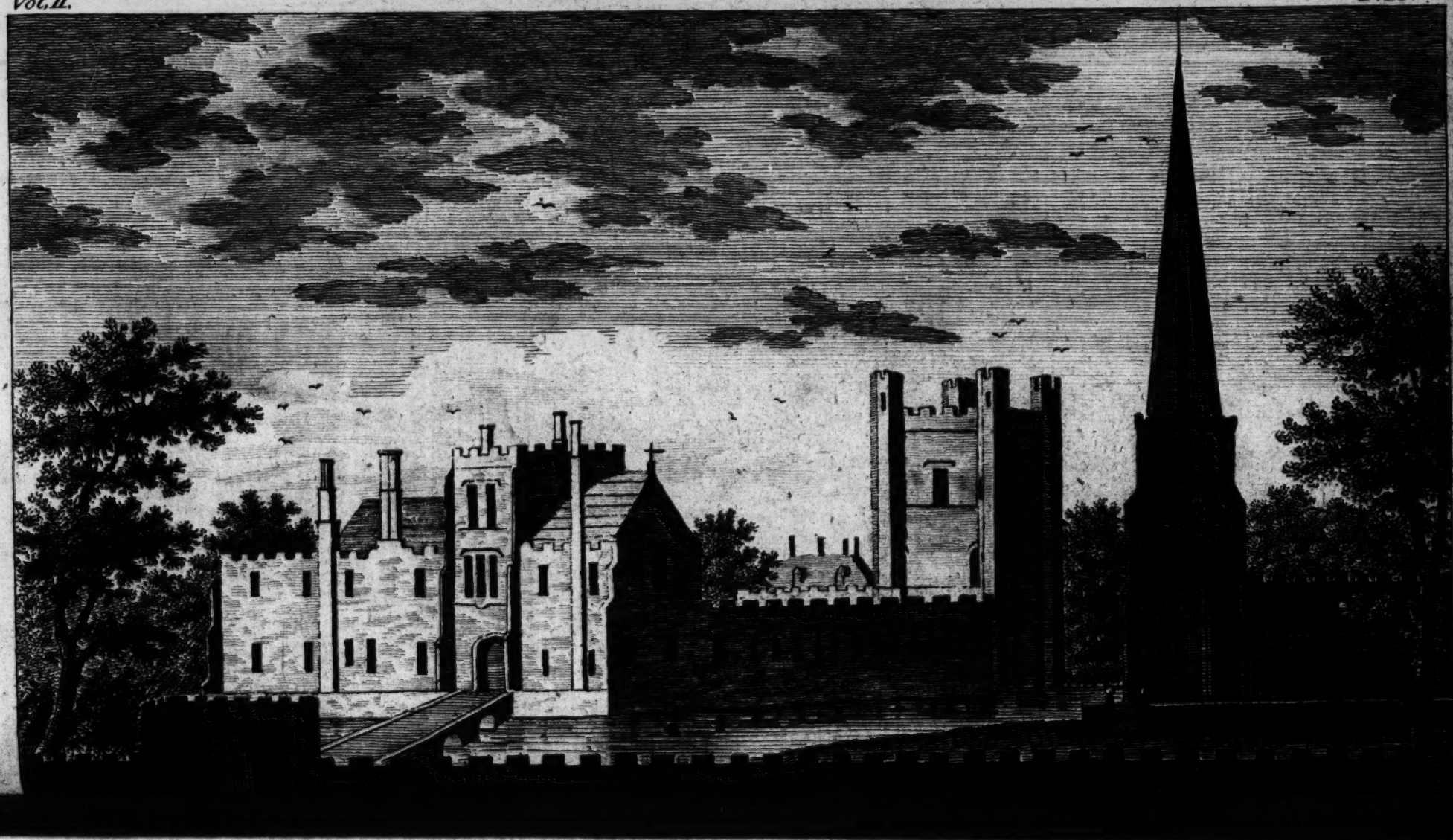
At Conington are to be seen, within a square ditch, the relicks of an ancient castle, which was given by King Canute to Turkill, a Danish lord, who called in Sueno, King of Denmark, to plunder the nation.

Dornford, a village upon the river Nen, north-west of Yaxley, was the city of *Durobrivæ*, mentioned by Antoninus. Here are many remains of a city, and a Roman portway, leading directly to Huntingdon, which, near Stilton, appears with a very high bank, and in an old Saxon charter is called Ermin-street. Some think that the city Durobrivæ stood upon both sides of the river Nen, and that the little village Caster, upon the other side of the river, was part of this city, a conjecture which anient history seems to justify. A great number of Roman coins have at different times been dug up in this place.

SEATS.

Kimbolton Castle, the seat of the Duke of Manchester, is situated close to the town of that name. It is a quadrangular building:


BRITISH MUSEUM



building: the hall is 50 feet long by 25 broad, and hung round with family portraits, ſome of which are very good. On the right hand of the hall is the blue drawing room, 35 by 20: over the chimney hangs a very fine picture of Prometheus, the expreſſion of which is very great. Between the windows are ſix ſmall portraits, excellently done. In the yellow drawing room, 35 by 22, with an handſome glaſs luſture in the center, is an admirable portrait of Lord Holland; and ſome other paintings.

The ſaloon is 40 by 27, and is hung with crimſon velvet. It has handſome pillars in two corners, and the ſlabs are of various marbles in Moſaic. Over the chimney is a picture of Hector and Andromache. The ſtate bedchamber is hung with cut velvet, the pier glaſs and ſlab glaſſes from Venice. In the cloſet is a Magdalen; and through the ſtair-caſe is a ſmall room hung with very fine drawings after Raphael and Julio Romano.

At *Hinchinbrook*, near Huntingdon, the Earl of Sandwich has a fine ſeat. In this houſe is one of the moſt magnificent rooms in England. A nunnery was built here, and endowed, by William the Norman.

About three miles from Huntingdon is *Buckden Palace*, the epiſcopal ſeat of the Biſhop of Lincoln. The Biſhop has a pretty little chapel here, with an organ ſo well painted againſt the wall, in a ſeeming organ loft, that at firſt a ſtranger would think it to be real.

NORFOLK.

This county is bounded on the north and eaſt by the German ocean, on the ſouth by Suffolk, and on the weſt by Cambridgeſhire. It is about 35 miles in breadth, and 140 in circumference; and contains 31 hundreds, one city, 32 market towns, 666 pariſhes, and 1500 villages. It returns twelve members to parliament, viz. two knights of the ſhire, two citizens for Norwich, and two burgeſſes for each of the following towns, viz. Thetford, Yarmouth, Lynn Regis, and Caſtle Riſing.

The ſoil is more various that in any other county, but in general ſo fruitful, that Norfolk is conſidered as the epitome of the whole kingdom. Large flocks of ſheep are kept here, and ſome villages are ſaid to feed no leſs than 5000. This county alſo produces great quantities of corn; and vaſt numbers of horned cattle, fowls, and rabbits, are conſtantly ſent from hence to the markets in London. Jet and ambergreaſe are ſometimes found on the coaſts of this county; and the principal manufactures are worſted, woollens, and ſilks, in which the in-

land parts are employed; and the Norwich ſtuffs are a very conſiderable article in our trade.

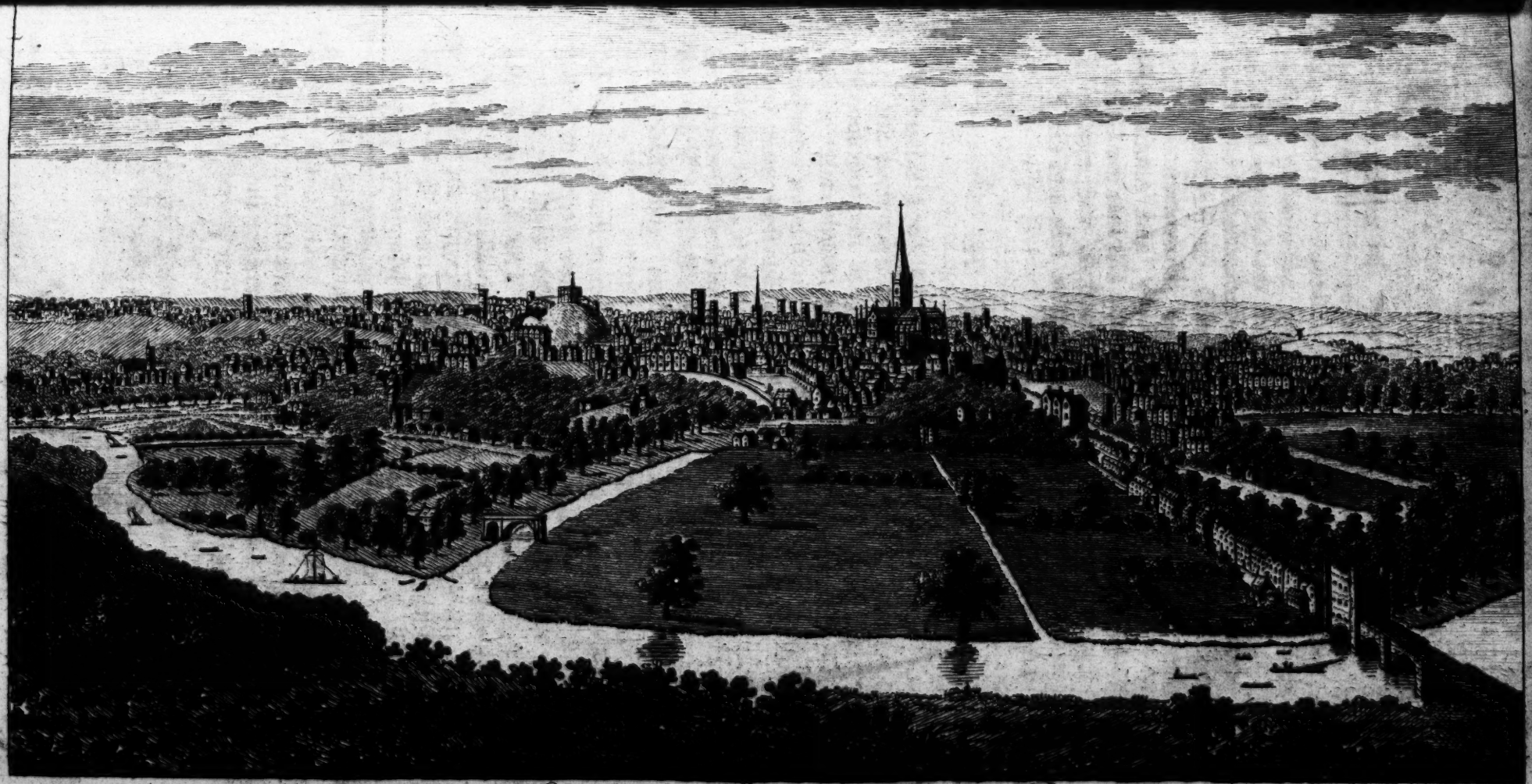
The principal rivers of this county are the greater and the ſmaller Ouſe, the Yare, and the Waveney. The greater Ouſe riſes in Northamptonſhire, and running through the counties of Buckingham, Bedford and Cambridge, and dividing this laſt county from Norfolk, falls into a part of the German ſea called the Waſhes, at Lynn Regis. The ſmaller Ouſe riſes in Suffolk, and ſeparating that county from Norfolk on the ſouth-weſt, diſcharges itſelf into the greater Ouſe, near Downham. The Yare riſes about the middle of this county, and running eaſtward, paſſes by the city of Norwich, and falls into the German Sea at Yarmouth. Waveney riſes in Suffolk, and runs north-eaſt; and parting that county from Norfolk falls into the Yare near Yarmouth.

NORWICH.

This city is ſituated on the ſide of a hill, and is near two miles in length, and one in breadth. It is a populous city, but the buildings are in general irregular, though they are upon the whole neat and handſome; and from the intermixture of gardens and trees among the houſes, Norwich has been compared to a city in an orchard. This city has a flint ſtone wall, which was finiſhed in 1309, and is very much decayed; but has, however, twelve gates in it; it is three miles in circumference, and has forty towers. Here are ſix bridges over the river Yare; and thirty-two churches, beſides the cathedral, and chapels and meeting-houſes of all denominations.

The cathedral is a large, venerable, ancient ſtructure, of excellent workmanſhip, founded in the year 1096, by biſhop Herbert, who laid the firſt ſtone. The choir is ſpacious, and the ſteeple ſtrong and very high. The roof is adorned with hiſtorical paſſages of Scripture, expreſſed in little images, well carved. The biſhop's palace, with the prebend's houſes round the cloſe of this cathedral, make a very good appearance. The church of St. Peter of Mancroft has an admirable ring of eight bells, and is reckoned one of the firſt pariſh churches in England. Some of the churches, however, are thatched; and all of them are cruſted with flint ſtone, curiouſly cut, in the manner that the churches in Italy are cruſted with marble. There are two churches here for the Dutch and French Flemmings, who have had particular privileges granted them, which are carefully preſerved.

This city has a ſtately market-croſs of free-ſtone, and a beautiful town houſe near the market-croſs; and on a hill near the cathedral,



The South East View of the City of Norwich.



metral, in the heart of the city, there is a caſtle, ſurrounded by a deep ditch, over which there is a ſtrong bridge, with an arch of an extraordinary ſize. This caſtle is ſuppoſed to have been built in the time of the Saxons, and is now the common goal for the county. On a hill near this caſtle ſtood the ſhire-houſe of the county, which having been burnt down by accident, an act of parliament paſſed in 1746-7, for holding the ſummer aſſizes, and general quarter-ſeſſions, in the city, till a new ſhire-houſe could be built, and for raiſing money to defray the charges of ſuch a building.

Here is an ancient palace belonging to the Duke of Norfolk, which was formerly reckoned one of the largeſt houſes in England. Here is alſo an houſe of correction, or Bridewell, which is a beautiful ſtructure, built of ſquare flint ſtones, ſo nicely joined, that no mortar can be ſeen; and there is a grammar-ſchool, founded by King Edward the Sixth, the ſcholars of which are to be nominated by the mayor for the time being, with the conſent of the majority of the aldermen.

There are twelve charity ſchools in this city, where 210 boys, and 144 girls are taught, cloathed, and ſupplied with books. Here are alſo four hoſpitals, one of which, St. Helen's, founded originally for the entertainment of ſtrangers, was, by King Henry the Eighth, appropriated for the poor of the city, and maintains eighty poor men and women, who are all cloathed in grey, and muſt be ſixty years of age before they can be admitted. Another of the hoſpitals, called Doughty's, is for ſixteen poor men, and eight women, cloathed in purple: of the other two hoſpitals, one is for the teaching, maintenance, and apprenticeing thirty boys, and another for making the ſame proviſion for thirty girls; each founded by a mayor of this city.

The river Yare, which runs through the middle of Norwich, is navigable to thence, without locks, though the city is no leſs than thirty miles diſtant from the mouth of the river. There are ſix bridges over the river. This city, which is one of the moſt conſiderable in England after London, and ſtands on more ground than any other except the metropolis, is computed to contain 38000 houſes.

The worſted manufacture for which this city has long been famous, and in which even children earn their bread, was firſt brought hither by the Flemmings in the reign of Edward the Third, and afterwards very much improved by the Dutch, who fled from the Duke of Alva's perſecution, and being ſettled here by Queen Elizabeth, taught the inhabitants to make ſays, bays, ſerges, ſhalloons, &c. in which they carry on a vaſt trade both at home and abroad, and alſo in camlets, druggets, crapes, and other curious ſtuffs, of which it is

ſaid this city vends to the value of 200,000 pounds a year. Four wardens of the worſted weavers, are choſen yearly out of the city, and four out of the neighbourhood, who are ſworn to take care that there be no frauds committed in the manufacture. Here is another body of woollen manufacturers called the Ruſſia company, who have a ſeat in the town hall with this inſcription, *Fidelitas artes alit.* The weavers here employ ſpinſters all the country round; and by a calculation made ſome years ſince of the number of looms, then at work in this city only, it appeared there were no leſs than 120,000 people employed in their manufactures of woollen, ſilk, &c. in and about the town, including thoſe employed in ſpinning the yarn uſed for ſuch goods as are all made in this city. There is a ſtocking manufacture alſo here, which has been computed at 60,000 pounds a year.

The manufacturers here work up the Leiceſterſhire and Lincolnſhire wool chiefly, while the Norfolk wool goes to Yorkſhire for carding and cloths. And what is a remarkable circumſtance, though it has not been diſcovered many years, is, that the Norfolk ſheep yield a wool about their necks equal to the beſt from Spain. The Norwich manufacturers were at a very great height during the laſt war, but they have ſince been ſomewhat upon the decline.

Norwhich ſuffered very much by the inſurrection of Ralph Earl of the Eaſt Angles, againſt William the Norman, in whoſe time it was beſieged, and reduced by famine; but that damage was abundantly repaired, upon its being erected into a biſhop's ſee in 1096, as it continues to this day. In the reign of King Stephen it was in a manner rebuilt, and made a corporation. King Henry the Fourth made this city a county of itſelf, and granted the inhabitants leave to chuſe a mayor and two ſheriffs, inſtead of bailiffs, by whom they had till then been governed, according to the charter of King Stephen; it is now governed by a mayor, recorder, ſteward, two ſheriffs, 24 aldermen, and 60 common-council-men, with a town-clerk, ſword-bearer and other inferior officers. The mayor is always nominated on May-day, by the freemen, who return two aldermen to their court, one of whom is elected, and ſworn into his office with great pomp, on the Tueſday before Midſummer-eve. The mayor during his mayoralty, the recorder, and the ſteward for the time being, are each a juſtice of peace, and of the quorum, within the city and its liberties: and the mayor, after his mayoralty, is juſtice of the peace during life. The ſheriffs are alſo annually elected, one by the aldermen, the other by the freemen, on the laſt Tueſday in Auguſt, and ſworn September the 29th; and the common-council men are choſen in Mid-Lent.

MARKET

MARKET TOWNS.

YARMOUTH is ten miles from Norwich, and 123 from London. This is a large and populous town, much increaſed of late years in ſhipping, buildings, and people, and greatly ſuperior to Norwich in point of ſituation for trade. This was antiently one of the cinque ports. The road, a place defended by ſands, is the principal rendezvous of the colliers between Newcaſtle and London. The harbour is ſafe, but the inhabitants are at a conſiderable expence annually to clean it. This town is conſidered as the centre of the coal trade, and carries on a conſiderable traffic with Holland, and the north and eaſt ſeas. But its herring fiſhery renders it the greateſt town of trade in all the eaſt coaſt of England, except Hull. Forty millions of herrings are computed to be taken and cured annually in this place. This town is bound by its charter, to ſend to the ſheriffs of Norwich a tribute of one hundred herrings, baked in twenty four paſties, which they ought to deliver to the lord of the manor of Eaſt Charlton, and he is obliged to preſent them to the King wherever he is. Their fiſhing-fair here is at Michaelmas, which laſts about a month, during which time all ſhips from any part of England, may catch what fiſh they can, and bring in and ſell toll-free.

This town, which makes a very good appearance from the ſea, is one of the neateſt, moſt compact, and regular built of any in England. The ſtreets are ſtrait, and parallel to each other; and there is a view croſs all the ſtreets, from the quay to the ſea, the town ſtanding in a peninſula, between the ſea, and the harbour. Yarmouth is walled, but the chief ſtrength by land is the haven, or river, which lies on the weſt ſide of it, with a drawbridge over the eaſt, but the north, which joins to the main land, is open, and only covered with a ſingle wall, and ſome old demoliſhed works. Here is a market place, one of the fineſt and beſt furniſhed of any in England, for its extent; and the quay is the handſomeſt and largeſt of any perhaps in Europe, that of Seville in Spain only excepted. It is ſo commodious, that people may ſtep directly from the ſhore into any of the ſhips, and walk from one to another, as over a bridge, ſometimes for a quarter of a mile together; and it is at the ſame time ſo ſpacious, that in ſome places it is near a hundred yards from the houſes to the wharf. On the wharf is a cuſtom-houſe and town hall, with ſeveral merchants houſes that look like palaces. Here are two churches, of which St. Nicholas,

built

built in the reign of King Henry the Firſt, has ſo high a ſteeple, that it ſerves as a ſea-mark. There is a fine hoſpital in this town, and two charity ſchools for thirty-five boys and thirty-two girls, all cloathed and taught, the boys to make nets, and the girls ſpinning, knitting, and plain work.

LYNN REGIS is 97 miles from London, and is ſituated at the mouth of the river Ouſe. It is a beautiful, rich, and populous ſea-port town. Four rivulets, over which are fifteen bridges, run through it. At the north end is St. Anne's fort, whoſe platform mounts twelve great guns, and commands all the ſhips that paſs near the harbour. The tide of the river Ouſe, which is about as broad here as the river Thames at London bridge, riſes twenty feet perpendicular.

This town was formerly a place of defence, as appears from the ruins of the works demoliſhed in the civil wars. It was a borough by preſcription before the time of King John, who, becauſe it adhered to him againſt the barons, made it a free borough, with large privileges, appointed it a provoſt, and gave it a ſilver cup of about eighty ounces, doubly gilt and enamelled, and four large ſilver maces, that are carried before the mayor.

This town has had fifteen royal charters, and is now governed by a mayor, high ſteward, recorder, twelve aldermen, and eighteen common-council men, with other inferior officers: and every firſt Monday of the month, the mayor, aldermen, the reſt of the magiſtrates, and the preachers, meet to hear and determine all controverſies between the inhabitants, in an amicable manner, in order to prevent law-ſuits. This cuſtom was firſt eſtabliſhed in 1588, and is called the Feaſt of Reconciliation. Here is a ſpacious market place, in the quadrangle of which is a ſtatue of King William the Third, and a fine croſs, with a dome and gallery round it, ſupported by ſixteen pillars. The market-houſe is a free-ſtone building, after the modern taſte, ſeventy feet high, and adorned with ſtatues and other embelliſhments. Here are two pariſh churches, St. Margaret's, which has a fine library, and All Saints: there is alſo a chapel of eaſe, dedicated to St. Nicholas, which is reckoned one of the handſomeſt of the kind in England; it has a bell tower of free ſtone, and an octagon ſpire over it, which together are 170 feet high; and there is a library in it erected by ſubſcription. Here is alſo a Preſbyterian and a Quaker meeting-houſe, with a bridewell, or workhouſe, and ſeveral almshouſes, a free ſchool, a good cuſtom-houſe, and a convenient quay and warehouſes.

The ſituation of this town, near the fall of the Ouſe into the ſea, gives it an opportunity of extending its trade into eight

eight different counties, ſo that it ſupplies many conſiderable cities and towns with heavy goods, not only for our own produce, but imported from abroad. It deals more largely in coals and wine than any other town in England, except London, Briſtol, and Newcaſtle. In return for theſe commodities, Lynn receives back for exportation, a great part of the corn which the counties it ſupplies them with produce; and of this one article, Lynn exports more than any other port in the kingdom, except Hull in Yorkſhire. Its foreign trade is very conſiderable, eſpecially to Holland, Norway, the Baltic, Spain, and Portugal.

The marſh lands over-againſt Lynn Regis, form a peninſula, almoſt ſurrounded with navigable rivers and an arm of the ſea. It conſiſts of about 30,000 acres, with ditches to carry off the water, over which there are 111 bridges; it feeds generally about 30,000 ſheep.

THETFORD is eighty miles from London, and is ſituated near the borders of Suffolk, in a pleaſant open country, on the borders of two rivers, the Thet and Ouſe, the former of which it runs through. It is a place of conſiderable antiquity, and was made by the Saxon kings the metropolis of the kingdom of the Eaſt Angles; but it was three times ruined by the Danes. In the twelfth century, it was the ſee of a biſhop, and then a place of great note; but declined on the tranſlation of the biſhopric to Norwich: there was formerly a mint here. It is a pretty large town, but not ſo populous as in the reign of King Edward III. when it had twenty churches, ſix hoſpitals, and eight monaſteries, moſt of which are now in ruins; and all the churches left are only one on the Suffolk, and two on the Norfolk ſide of the town.

Thetford was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, with a mayor, recorder, ten aldermen, twenty common-council-men, two of whom are generally chamberlains, a town clerk, a ſword bearer, and two ſerjeants at mace; and the Lent aſſizes for the county of Norfolk, are commonly held in the guildhall here.

Among other marks of great antiquity in this town, here is a large mount, called Caſtle-hill, thrown up to a great height, and fortified by a double rampart, ſuppoſed to have been a Daniſh camp. Here are alſo the remains of a priory, founded in 1103, by Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk.

CASTLE RISING, which is 102 miles from London, took its name from its ſituation on a high hill, on which is a caſtle, which was built by William d'Albini, Earl of Arundel and Suſſex, in the reign of Henry I. It has a vaſt circular ditch, according to the Gothic method of fortification, ſuppoſed to

have been done by the Normans. It is an antient borough by preſcription, governed by a mayor and twelve aldermen; and though there are now but very few inhabitants, was formerly a conſiderable place, till its harbour was choaked up with ſand. There is here a good alms-houſe for twenty-four decayed widows, and a governeſs, which was founded by one of the Dukes of Norfolk.

SWAFHAM is 94 miles from London. It is a large well-built town, ſituated on a hill, in an air which has been highly commended by phyſicians. It is a populous place, and has a good trade. There is a ſumptuous church here, the north iſle of which is ſaid to have been built by a travelling pedlar, who owed his riches to a lucky diſcovery he once made of a cheſt of money that had been buried in the earth. This traditionary ſtory is told with abundance of marvellous circumſtances: however, the pedlar, his wife, and dog, have had the honour of being painted in ſeveral of the windows, and carved upon the pew doors.

ATTLEBOROUGH is 93 miles from London, and was antiently a city, and the chief town of the county, and had a palace, and a collegiate church. It is ſtill a conſiderable town, and has a good market for fat bullocks, ſheep, and other cattle.

DEREHAM is 100 miles from London, and is a large well-built town, with ſeveral hamlets belonging to it. Large quantities of wool are conſtantly brought to its weekly markets.

DISSE is 91 miles from London, and is ſituated on the ſide of a hill, upon the utmoſt confines of the ſouthward part of this county, and is a pretty good town. The weekly markets here are well furniſhed with yarn and woollen cloth.

CROMER is 127 miles from London, and is ſituated on the ſea ſhore; but was formerly a much larger town than it is at preſent. There were two pariſh churches in it, but there is now only one, the other, together with many houſes that ſtood near it, having been ſwallowed up by an inundation of the ſea. The town is chiefly inhabited and frequented by fiſhermen, and is remarkable for lobſters, which are caught here in great quantities, and carried to Norwich, and ſome to London; for it is a rocky coaſt, and the ſeamen call it Cromer bay, the Devil's throat.

AYLESHAM is 121 miles from London, and is a populous, but poor town, inhabited chiefly by knitters of ſtockings.

WORSTED, or WURSTED, is 120 miles from London, and is memorable for the invention of firſt twiſting of that ſort of woollen yarn thread, which from hence is called Worſted. Here is alſo a manufacture of worſted ſtuffs; and ſtockings are both knit and wove here.

FAKENHAM

FAKENHAM is 110 miles from London, and had antiently ſalt pits, though ſix miles from the ſea. On a hill in the neighbourhood of this town are kept the ſheriff's term, and a court for the whole county.

CASTON is 112 miles from London, and is only remarkable for a bridge over a little river called the Bure. A brazen hand is carried here before the ſteward of the manor, inſtead of a mace.

CLAY is 125 miles from London, and is a port with large ſalt works, whence ſalt is not only vended all over the county, but ſometimes exported in conſiderable quantities to Holland, and the Baltic.

DOWNHAM is 86 miles from London, and is commonly called Downham-market. The market here is very ancient, and was confirmed by Edward the Confeſſor. Here is a bridge, though but an indifferent one, over the Ouſe, and a port for barges.

FOULSHAM, which is 106 miles from London, is a little obſcure town, of no conſideration.

HARLESTON is ſituated on the river Waveney, over which it has a bridge, at the diſtance of 100 miles from London.

NEW BUCKENHAM is thus called by way of diſtinction from Old Buckenham, a village in its neighbourhood; and they are ſuppoſed to have derived the name of Buckenham from the great number of bucks in the neighbouring woods. This town is 96 miles from London. Here is a fine ſtrong caſtle, which was poſſeſſed by the Earls of Arundel. The lords of this manor claim the privilege of being butlers at the coronation of our kings.

BURNHAM-MARKET is thus called on account of its being a market town, and to diſtinguiſh it from ſeven villages in its neighbourhood, all known by the name of Burnham, and diſtinguiſhed from each other by the antient name of the lord of the manor. This town ſtands in the north-weſt part of the county, on the ſea-ſide; it has a fine harbour, and, together with the villages of the ſame name, carries on a great trade in corn to Holland. This town is 126 miles from London.

EAST HARLING is ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from two villages in the neighbourhood, one of which is named Weſt Harling, and the other Middle Harling. It is 88 miles from London, and has a market, chiefly for linen-yarn, and linen-cloth.

HICHLING is ſituated in a marſhy ground, not far from the ſea, at the diſtance of 119 miles from London. There was formerly a priory here.

HOLT is a ſmall neat town, 122 miles from London, and contains nothing remarkable, except an handſome aſſembly room.

LODDON is an inconſiderable town, 113 miles from London.

METHWOLD is 86 miles from London, and is remarkable for breeding excellent rabbits, called Mewill rabbits.

SEECHING, or SECHY, is 93 miles from London, and is remarkable only for a good market once a fortnight, for the ſale of fat bullocks.

REPEHAM is 109 miles from London, and was formerly famous for having three fine churches in one church-yard, belonging to three ſeveral lordſhips, two of which were long ago demoliſhed, and the third was burnt down with moſt of the town in 1600. The chief trade of the town is in malt.

HINGHAM is 97 miles from London, and though only a ſmall town, is one of the moſt agreeable places in the county of Norfolk. The country adjoining to the town is well cultivated, and every thing about it has the appearance of rural gaiety.

WATTON is noted for the vaſt quantities of butter ſent from hence to London, from whence it is 90 miles diſtant. The church here is a remarkable edifice, being only 60 feet long, and 33 feet broad, nor is the ſteeple leſs ſo; for it is round at the bottom, and octangular at the top.

WYMONDHAM, or *Windham*, is 99 miles from London. It is a large and extenſive place, and great part of the inhabitants are continually employed in making of ſpiggots and foſſets, ſpindles, ſpoons, and the like wooden wares. They enjoy their writ of privilege, as an an ancient demeſne, from ſerving at aſſizes or ſeſſions. There is a free-ſchool in this town, which is ſaid to have been founded and endowed by King Henry the Firſt's butler; and here is alſo a charity-ſchool for teaching thirty children.

NORTH WALSHAM, which is thus called to diſtinguiſh it from a village not far from this town, called South Walſham, is 122 miles from London, and has a plentiful market for corn, fleſh, and all ſorts of proviſions.

SNETSHAM is 102 miles from London, and was once a royal demeſne, and had many privileges.

WALSINGHAM is 116 miles from London. It is a pretty neat town, famous for the ruins of an ancient monaſtery, wherein was a ſhrine of the virgin Mary, as much frequented at one time, as was that of Thomas Becket of Canterbury. Several parts of this monaſtery are ſtill remaining, from which it appears to have been a very magnificent ſtructure; and here are two walls ſtill called St. Mary's well, on a platform beſide

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one of which is a croſs, whereon the people uſed to kneel, when they drank the water. The ſoil round this town is remarkabe for producing good ſaffron and ſouthern-wood.

Remarkable Villages, and Antiquities.

In the village of *Weeting All Saints*, near the borders of Suffolk, are the ruins of an ancient caſtle, and near a mile diſtant are the remains of a fortification, many parts of the ditches and banks being yet viſible.

Sperle is a pleaſant village, in which was formerly a priory of black monks.

In the village of *Caſtle-acre*, which is at a little diſtance from the town of Swafham, are the remains of a caſtle, the antient ſeat of the Earls of Warren. It appears to have been a place of great ſtrength, from the remains of a wall now ſtanding, but the whole is only a heap of ruins.

At *Horſted* is an handſome Gothic church, which was under the patronage of a foreign monaſtery.

Blakeney is a conſiderable village, much noted for fiſhing.

Welles is a long ſtraggling village, principally inhabited by ſea-faring people, who carry on a conſiderable trade with Holland; and when the ports are open for the exportation of grain, vaſt quantities of corn are ſent from this place, as the country around produces very rich crops. The tide here ebbs out near two miles, which is owing to the flatneſs of the ſhore.

St. Faith's is a village with a very good ſtreet way, noted for a fair of lean cattle, which are bought up by the Norfolk graziers, &c.

In the village of *Burnham Deepdale* are a great many ſalt marſhes; and this place is alſo remarkable for ſeveral ancient funeral monuments, ſuppoſed to have been erected by the Saxons, ſoon after their arrival in this iſland.

Brancaſter, in the north-weſt part of this county, was the antient *Brannodunum* of the Romans, and the ſtation for a body of Dalmatian horſe. Several coins have been found here, and the remains of a Roman camp are ſtill viſible.

At *Gimmingham*, not far from Cromer, is ſtill preſerved the antient tenure by ſoccage; that is, inſtead of money, the tenant pays his rent by a certain number of days labour, in huſbandry, or other ſervice.

Caſtle-riſing, and ſome of the neighbouring pariſhes, ſtill retain the old Norman cuſtom, by which all teſtaments muſt be proved before the parſon of the pariſh.

At *Oxenhead*, a little way ſouth-eaſt of Ayleſham, in 1667, there were diſcovered ſeveral urns, about three quarters of a

yard under the ſurface of the ground; and alſo a ſquare piece of Roman brick work, each ſide of which meaſured near two yards, and three quarters.

Caſtor, three miles ſouth of Norwich, was the *Venta Icenorum*, or capital city of the Iceni, the broken walls of which contain a ſquare of about thirty acres, in theſe walls there are ſtill viſible the remains of four gates and a tower; and ſeveral Roman urns, coins, and other relics of antiquity have at different times been found in this place. The Venta Icenorum was the moſt flouriſhing city in theſe; parts but it fell to decay, and Norwich roſe in its ruins. Camden calls this place Caſtor St. Edmund, and ſays, that Edmund the Daniſh King kept his court here, and that it was the ſeat of the famous Sir John Faſtolf, in the reign of Henry V.

SEATS.

RAINHAM-HALL, near Fakenham, in this county, is the ſeat of Lord Viſcount Townſhend. It is an handſome fabric, with a park, well ſtocked with deer, adjoining to it. Among other fine paintings at this ſeat, is an admirable one of Beliſarius, by Salvator Roſa. The ſituation of this manſion-houſe, the park, and the water are very agreeable; and the plantations around are rich, and finely cultivated.

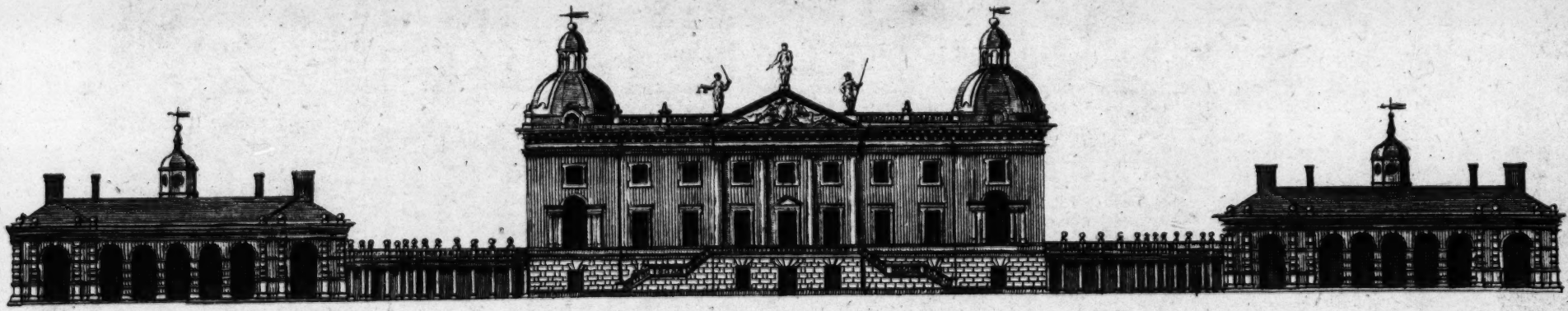
At *Narford*, near Swaffham, is a fine ſeat of Price Fountain, Eſq. which was built and furniſhed by the late Sir Andrew Fountain. The houſe is a good one, but not the object of view ſo much as the curioſities it contains; amongſt which nothing is ſo ſtriking as the cabinet of earthen ware, done after the deſigns of Raphael: there is a great quantity of it, and all extremely fine. The collection of urns, vaſes, ſphinxes, and other antiquities, is a very good one. Here is alſo a ſmall modern ſleeping Venus in white marble, by Delveau; which in female ſoftneſs and delicacy is exceedingly beautiful. The bronzes are very fine, and the collection of pictures is a very capital one by the Italian maſters.

At *Snetſham*, Nicholas Styleman, Eſq. has a very pleaſant ſeat, the gardens and plantations of which are laid out with much taſte and elegance. At *Walſingham*, where was formerly the abbey, is the ſeat of Lee Warner, Eſq. Near Ayleſham, is *Blickling*, a ſeat of the Earl of Buckinghamſhire; at *Wolterton*, is a ſeat of Lord Walpole; a few miles to the left of which is *Melton Conſtable*, a ſeat of Sir Jacob Aſtley, Bart. And near Cromer is *Felbrigg*, a ſeat of the Wyndhams. Two miles from Norwich is *Bixley*, a ſeat of the Earl of Roſeberry; and three miles from Windham is *Kimbly Hall*, the ſeat of Sir Armine

Melton Constable in Norfolk the Seat of Sr. Jacob Astley Bart.







Armine Wodehouſe, Bart. But the moſt remarkable and magnificent ſeats in this county, are *Houghton-Hall*, and *Holkam*, of both which we ſhall now give a particular account.

HOUGHTON-HALL.

This ſplendid edifice is the ſeat of the Earl of Orford, and was built by the famous Sir Robert Walpole. It is ſituated about five miles from Fakenham. At the firſt approach to this noble manſion, ſeveral very magnificent plantations preſent themſelves to the view, which ſurround it every way. In the road from Syderſtone, they appear to the greateſt advantage: they are ſeen to a great extent, with openings left judiciouſly in many places, to let in the view of more diſtant woods.

In the houſe you firſt enter the *Hall*, which is a very noble room, a cube of 40 feet, with a ſtone gallery round three ſides. The cieling and the frieze of boys are executed by Alteri. The baſs reliefs over the chimney and doors are from the antique. The figures over the great door, and the boys over the leſſer doors are by Ryſbrack. In the frieze are the bas-reliefs of Sir Robert Walpole and Catharine his firſt lady, and of Robert Lord Walpole their elder ſon, and Margaret Rolle his wife.—— Over the chimney is a buſt of Sir Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford, by Rysbrack. Before a nich, over againſt the chimney, is the Laocoon, a fine caſt in bronze, by Girardon, bought by Lord Walpole at Paris. On the tables are the Tiber and the Nile in bronze, from the antiques in the capitol at Rome. Two vaſes in bronze, from the antiques in the Villas of Medici and Borgheſe at Rome. The buſt of a woman; the buſt of a Roman Empreſs; and Marcus Aurelius; all antiques. Trajan; Septimus Severus; Commodus; and a young Hercules; all antiques. Baccio Bandinelli, by himſelf; Fauſtina Senior; and a young Commodus; both antiques. Here are alſo heads of Homer and Heſiod, the emperor Hadrian, and two others.

The *Saloon* is 40 feet long, 40 feet high, and 30 wide; the hanging is crimſon coloured velvet; the cieling painted by Kent, who deſigned all the ornaments throughout the houſe. The chimney-piece is of black and gold marble, of which too are the tables. In the pediment of the chimney, ſtands a ſmall antique buſt of a Venus: and over the garden door is a large antique buſt. On the great table is an exceeding fine bronze of a Man and Woman, by John Boulogne. On the other tables are two vaſes of oriental Alabaſter. Over the chimney is Chriſt baptized by St. John, a moſt capital picture of Albano. Here are alſo the following fine paintings; The ſtoning of St. Stephen,

Stephen, a capital picture of Le Sœur; it contains 19 figures, and is remarkable for expreſſing a moſt maſterly variety of grief. The Holy Family, a moſt celebrated picture of Vandyke: the chief part of it is a dance of Boy-Angels, which are painted in the higheſt manner; Mary Magdalen waſhing Chriſt's feet; a capital picture of Rubens, finiſhed in the higheſt manner, and finely preſerved: there are in this piece fourteen figures as large as life. The holy family by Titian, and another by Cantarini. Simeon and the child; a very fine picture by Guido. The Virgin with the child aſleep in her arms, by Auguſtine Caracci. An old woman giving a boy cherries, by Titian; the boy is a portrait of this great painter's own ſon, and the old woman of his nurſe. Dædalus and Icarus, by Le Brun, and ſeveral other pieces by eminent maſters.

In the *Supping Parlour* is the battle of Conſtantine and Maxentius, a copy, by Julio Romano, of the famous picture in the Vatican, which he executed after a deſign of Raphael. Here is alſo a portrait of Sir Robert Walpole, when ſecretary at war to Queen Anne, by Jervais; another of his brother Horace Walpole, by Richardſon, and ſeveral other portraits of perſons of the ſame family.

In the *Hunting Hall* is Suſanna and the two elders, by Rubens, and a hunting piece by Wooton, in which Sir Robert Walpole is introduced dreſſed in green, in company with Colonel Churchill, and another gentleman. In the *Coffee Room*, over the chimney, is a landſcape, with figures dancing, by Swanivelt; Jupiter and Europa, after Guido, by Pietro da Pietris; Galatea, by Zemeni; and a portrait of Horace Walpole, uncle to Sir Robert.

Returning through the arcade, you aſcend the great ſtaircaſe, which is painted in Chiaro Obſcuro by Kent. In the middle four Doric pillars riſe and ſupport a fine caſt in bronze of the Gladiator, by John Boulogne, which was a preſent to Sir Robert, from Thomas Earl of Pembroke.

The *Common Parlour* is thirty feet long, by twenty-one broad. Over the chimney is ſome fine pear-tree carving, by Gibbons, and in the middle of it hangs a portrait of him by Sir Godfrey Kneller. It is a maſter-piece, and equal to any of Vandyke. Here is alſo an exceeding fine ſketch of King William, by Sir Godfrey, for the large equeſtrian picture which he afterwards executed very ill at Hampton Court, and with ſeveral alterations; and another of King George I. a companion to the former, but finiſhed; the figure by the ſame artiſt, which he took from the King at Guildford horſe-race; the horſe is new painted by Wooton. And among other fine pictures in this room are the following: Venus bathing, and Cupids with a car, in a landſcape, by Andrea Sacchi. A cook's ſhop, by Teniers:

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it is in his very beſt manner. There are ſeveral figures, in particular his own, in a hawking habit, with ſpaniels; and in the middle an old blind fiſherman, finely painted. Another cook's ſhop, by Martin de Vos, who was Snyders's maſter, and in this picture has excelled any thing done by his ſcholar: it is as large as nature. A Bacchanalian, by Rubens; and the Nativity, by Carlo Cignani. Sir Thomas Greſham, the founder of Greſham College, by Antonio More. Eraſmus, by Hans Holbein, a half length ſmaller than the life. Francis Halls, Sir Godfrey Kneller's maſter, a head by himſelf. The ſchool of Athens, a copy of Raphael's fine picture in the Vatican. Rembrandt's wife, a half length, by Rembrandt; and Rubens's wife, a head, by Rubens. A head of Inigo Jones, by Vandyke: and another of Mr. Locke, by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

The *Library* is 21 feet and half, by 22 feet and half. Over the chimney is a whole length, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, of King George I. in his coronation robes: it is the only picture for which he ever ſat in England. The *Little Bed-chamber* is all wainſcotted with mahogany, and the bed, which is of painted taffeta, ſtands in an alcove of the ſame wood. Over the chimney is an extreme good portrait, by Dahl, of Catharine Shorter, firſt wife of Sir Robert Walpole. On the other ſide is a portrait of Maria Skerret, ſecond wife to Sir Robert Walpole.

The *Blue Damaſk Bed-chamber* is of the ſame dimenſions with the library, and is hung with tapeſtry. Over the chimney is a whole length, by Vanloo, of Sir Robert Walpole, dreſſed in the robes of the order of the garter. In the *Drawing Room* is a picture of the judgment of Paris, by Luca Jordano; King Charles I. a whole length, in armour, his Queen Henrietta, and Archbiſhop Laud, all by Vandyke, with ſeveral other portraits, all by the ſame maſter; Robert Lord Walpole, eldeſt ſon to Sir Robert Walpole, by Catharine his firſt wife, a head in crayons, by Roſalba; Edward Walpole, his ſecond ſon; and Horace Walpole, third ſon to Sir Robert; all by the ſame artiſt.

The *Carlo Maratt Room* is ſo called, from its being covered with pictures by that maſter. The hangings are green velvet, the table of Lapis Lazuli; at each end are two ſconces of maſſive ſilver. Among other pieces of Carlo Maratti in this room are the following: Over the chimney, Clement the Ninth, of the Roſpiglioſi family: this is a moſt admirable portrait, and was bought by Jervas the painter, out of the Arnaldi palace at Florence, where are the remains of the great Palavicini Collection, from whence Sir Robert bought ſeveral of his pictures. The judgment of Paris, executed by this painter when

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he was eighty-three years old. Galatea ſitting with Acis, Tritons and Cupids. The Virgin teaching Jeſus to read. St. Cæcilia with four Angels, playing on muſical inſtruments. Theſe two laſt are moſt perfect and beautiful pictures in Meratti's beſt, and moſt finiſhed manner, and were in the Pallavicini Collection. The Aſſumption of the Virgin. The marriage of St Catharine; and two ſaints worſhipping the Virgin in the clouds.

In the *Velvet Bed-chamber*, the bed is of green velvet, richly embroidered, and laced with gold; the ornaments deſigned by Kent; the hangings are tapeſtry, repreſenting the loves of Venus and Adonis, after Albano. The ſubject of one of the pictures with which this room is adorned, is Alexander adorning the tomb of Achilles, by Le Mer. The head of Alexander is taken from his medals, and the figures are in the true antique taſte.

The *Dreſſing Room* is hung with very fine gold tapeſtry, after pictures of Vandyke. There are whole length portraits of James I. Queen Anne his wife, daughter to Frederick the ſecond King of Denmark, brother to Queen Anne; they have fine borders of boys, with feſtoons, and oval pictures of the children of the royal family. At the upper end of the room is a glaſs caſe filled with a large quantity of ſilver philegree, which belonged to Catherine Lady Walpole. Over the chimney is the conſulting the Sibyline Oracles, a fine picture by Le Mer.

In the *Embroidered Bed-chamber*, the bed is of the fineſt Italian needle-work. Over the chimney is the holy family, large as life, by Nicholas Pouſſin. It is one of the moſt capital pictures in this collection, the airs of the heads, and the draperies are in the fine taſte of Raphael, and the antique.

The *Cabinet* is 21 feet and half, by 22 and half, and is hung with green velvet. Over the chimney is a celebrated picture of Rubens's wife, by Vandyke: it was fitted for a pannel in her own cloſet in Rubens's houſe. She is in a black ſattin with a hat on, a whole length; the hands and the drapery are remarkably good. Here is alſo a painting of Rubens's family, by Jordaens of Antwerp. Rubens is repreſented playing on a lute, his firſt wife is ſitting with one of her children on her lap, and two others before her: there are ſeveral other figures and Genii in the air. Among the other pictures in this room are the following: The judgment of Paris, by Andrea Schiavone. Chriſt appearing to Mary in the garden, an exceeding fine picture by Pietro da Cortona. Chriſt laid in the ſepulchre, one of the fineſt pictures that Parmegiano ever painted, and for which there is a tradition, that he was knighted by a Duke of Parma. There are eleven figures in it, and the expreſſion,

drawing, colouring, perſpective, and chiaroſcuro, are as fine as poſſible. The figure of Joſeph of Arimathea, is Parmegiano's own portrait. The adoration of the Magi, by Velvet Brughel; in which are a multitude of little figures, all finiſhed with the greateſt Dutch exactneſs. A naked Venus ſleeping, a moſt perfect figure, by Annibal Caracci; the contours and the colouring are exceſſively fine. Edward the VI. an original ſmall whole length, by Hans Holbein. Bathſheba bringing Abiſhag to David, an exceedingly high finiſhed picture in varniſh, by Vanderwerff.

The *Marble Parlour* is ſo called, becauſe one entire ſide of the room is marble, with alcoves for ſide boards, ſupported with columns of Plymouth marble. Over the chimney is a fine picture of alto relievo in ſtatuary marble, after the antique, by Ryſbrack, and before one of the tables, a large granite ciſtern. Among the pictures here are, the Aſcenſion, by Paul Veroneſe, and the Apoſtles after the Aſcenſion, by the ſame artiſt. A portrait of Henry Danvers, Earl of Danby, and another of Sir Thomas Wharton, both by Vandyke.

The *Gallery* is 73 feet long, by 21 feet high; the middle riſes three feet higher, with windows all round. The cieling is a deſign of Serlio's, in the inner library of St. Mark's at Venice, and was brought from thence by Mr. Horace Walpole, junior: the frieze is taken from the Sybils temple at Tivoli There are two chimnies, and the whole room is hung with Norwich damaſk. It was deſigned originally for a greenhouſe; but on Sir Robert Walpole's reſigning his employments in 1742, it was fitted up for his pictures, which had hung in his houſe in Downing ſtreet. Over the fartheſt chimney is a very capital picture of the Doctors of the Church: they are conſulting on the immaculateneſs of the Virgin, who is above in the clouds. In this picture, which is by Guido in his brighteſt manner, and perfectly preſerved, there are ſix old men as large as life; and the expreſſion, drawing, deſign, and colouring, are wonderfully fine. Over the chimney is the Prodigal Son, finely executed by Salvator Roſa. Here are alſo, among other pictures, the following: Meleager and Atalanta, a Cartoon, by Rubens, larger than life. It being deſigned for tapeſtry, all the weapons are in the left hand of the figures. Marcus Curtius leaping into the gulph, an exceeding fine picture by Mola. There are a great number of figures in this piece, fine attitudes, and great expreſſions of paſſion. Horatius Cocles defending the bridge; companion to the preceding. A lioneſs and two lions, by Rubens. An old woman ſitting in a chair, a portrait, three quarters, by the ſame maſter. An

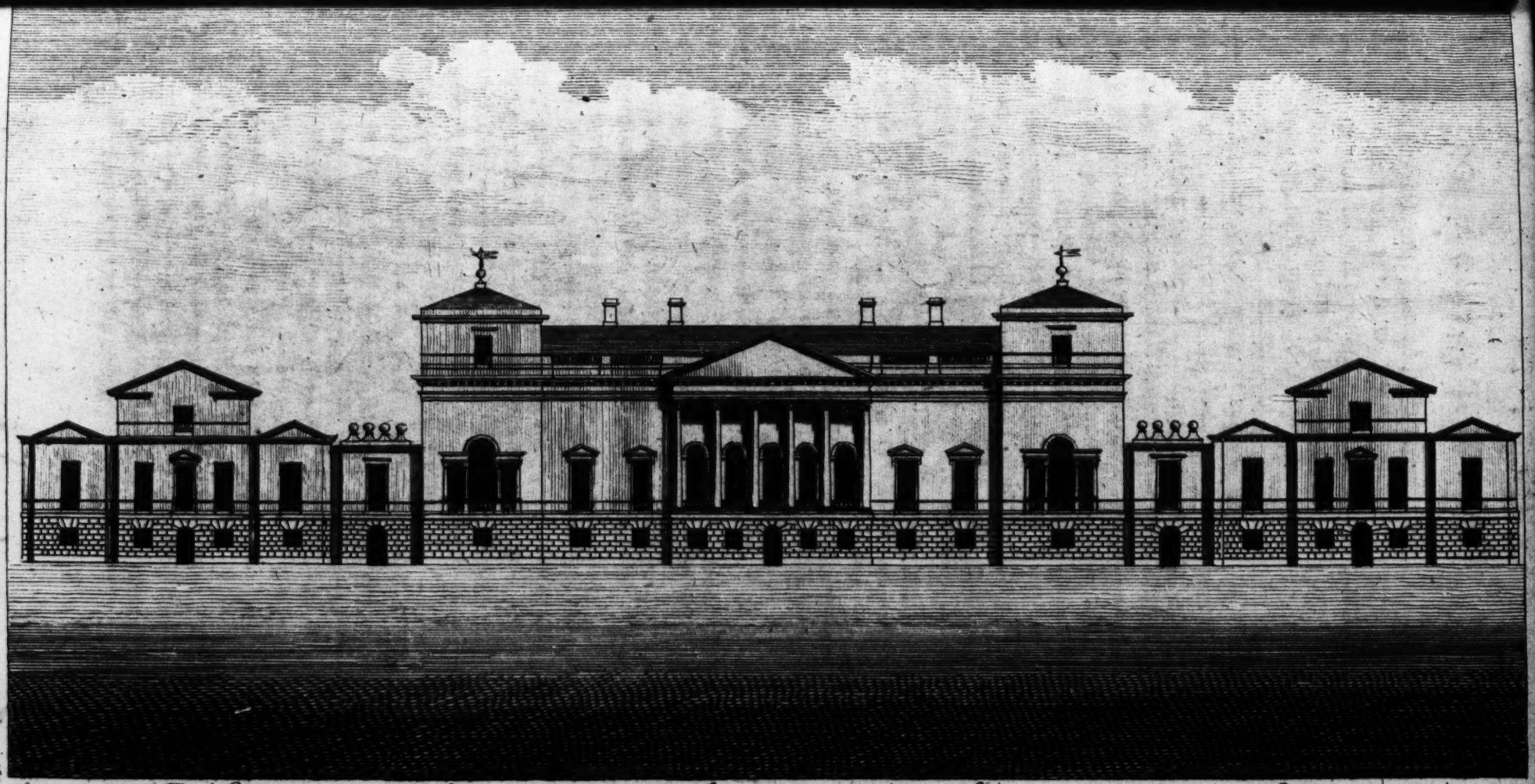
uſerer and his wife, by Quintin Matſis, the blackſmith of Antwerp. This picture is finiſhed with the greateſt labour and exactneſs imaginable, and was painted for a family in France: it differs very little from one at Windſor, which he executed for Charles I. Job's friends bringing him preſents, a fine picture by Guido. Dives and Lazarus, by Paul Veroneſe. The expoſition of Cyrus, by Caſtiglione; a very capital picture. Abraham's ſacrifice of Iſaac, by Rembrandt. The adoration of the ſhepherds, a moſt capital and perfect picture of Guido. The continence of Scipio, and Moſes ſtriking the rock, both by Nicholas Pouſſin. The Laſt Supper by Raphael. A Seaport, a fine picture by Claude Lorraine. A ſea calm by the ſame maſter, a very pleaſing and agreeable picture. The Joconda, a ſmith's wife, reckoned the handſomeſt woman of her time, and who was miſtreſs to Francis I. King of France; painted by Leonardo da Vinci. The Eagle and Ganymede, by Michael Angelo Buonarotti. The virgin and child, a moſt beautiful, bright, and capital picture, by Dominichino; bought out of the Zambeccari palace at Bologna, by Mr. Horace Walpole, jun. The Salutation, an highly finiſhed picture, by Albano.

We have been more particular in our account of this collection of pictures, becauſe it is unqueſtionably the firſt in England, after the royal one. All the rooms at Houghton are fitted up in the moſt magnificent ſtile. The houſe is a noble edifice, and built in general in the Ionic order; and the gardens are laid out with the greateſt judgment.

H O L K A M.

This is the celebrated ſeat of the counteſs of Leiceſter, and is ſituated about two miles from Welles. It was built by the late Earl of Leiceſter, and is a moſt noble manſion. It appears the moſt magnificent when approached on the ſouth-ſide. The firſt objects that preſent themſelves that way are a few ſmall clumps of trees, which ſketch out the way to the triumphal arch, under which the road runs. This ſtructure is in a beautiful taſte, and finiſhed in an elegant manner: it is extremely light, and the white flint ruſtics have a fine effect. A narrow plantation on each ſide a broad viſto, leads from hence to the obeliſk, a mile and a half. At the bottom of the hill on which the obeliſk ſtands, are the two porters lodges, ſmall, but very neat ſtructures. Riſing with the hill, you approach the obeliſk, through a very fine plantation; and nothing can be attended with a better effect, than the viſtos opening at once. There are eight. 1. To the ſouth front of the houſe. 2. To Hol-

kam



Holkham House, in Norfolk, the Seat of the Countess of Leicester.



kam church, on the top of a ſteep hill, covered with wood; a moſt beautiful object. 3. To the village of Welles, a parcel of ſcattered houſes appearing in the wood. 4. To the triumphal arch. The reſt of the viſtos are to diſtant plantations.

The houſe may be ſaid to conſiſt of five quadrangles, the center, and the four wings: not that they are ſquares, but the term is uſed to convey a general idea. Each of the two fronts preſent a center and two wings. That on the ſouth, and the grand approach, is as beautiful, light, and elegant a building, as can be viewed. The portico is in a fine taſte, and the Corinthian pillars beautifully proportioned. This central front is diſtinguiſhed by lightneſs, elegance, and proportion. The ſouth front conſiſts of one row of Venetian windows, over another of common ſaſhes in the ruſticks.

You enter what is called the great *Hall*, which is a cube of 48 feet, in which are eighteen very large and magnificent Corinthian pillars. The hall is entirely of Derbyſhire marble. The *Saloon* is 42 feet by 27, and is hung with crimſon caffoy: the pier glaſſes are ſmall on account of the narrowneſs of the piers, each againſt a pillar of the portico, but in a very elegant taſte. The rooms to the left of the ſaloon are, firſt, a drawing-room 33 by 22, hung with crimſon caffoy; the pier glaſſes are very large and exceedingly elegant; and the agate tables beautiful beyond deſcription. From thence you enter the Landſcape Room, which is a dreſſing-room to the ſtate bed-chamber; it is 24 by 22, hung with crimſon damaſk; a paſſage-room leads to the anti-room to the chapel, and then into the ſtate gallery. The walls are of Derbyſhire marble; the altar, and all the decorations in a very fine taſte. Returning to the Landſcape Room, you paſs into the State Bed-chamber, 30 by 24, which is fitted up in a moſt elegant taſte. It is hung with tapeſtry. The bed is a cut velvet, upon a white ſattin ground, and as it appears in common, is a very handſome gilt ſettee, under a canopy of ſtate; the deſign of this bed is extremely fine. The chimney piece is remarkably beautiful; on which are pelicans in white marble. The next apartment is Lady Leiceſter's, conſiſting of a bed chamber, dreſſing-room, cloſet with books, and a ſmaller one. The bed-chamber 24 by 22, purple damaſk, French chairs of velvet tapeſtry; the chimney-piece a baſſo relievo of white marble, finely poliſhed. The dreſſing-room 28 by 44, hung with blue damaſk. On the other ſide, you enter from the Saloon, another drawing-room, 33 by 22, hung with crimſon coloured velvet. The glaſſes, tables, and chimney pieces, are well worthy of attention. From this room you enter the ſtatue gallery, which is extremely beautiful; the dimenſions are to the eye proportion

itſelf. It conſiſts of a middle part, 70 feet by 22, and at each end an octagon of 22, open to the center by an arch; in one are compartments with books, and in the other ſtatues: Thoſe in the principal part of the gallery ſtand in niches in the wall, along one ſide of the room, on each ſide the chimney-piece. Among others, the ſtatue of Diana, is extremely fine, and the arms inimitably turned. The Venus in wet drapery is likewiſe exquiſite; nothing can exceed the manner in which the form of the limbs is ſeen through the cloathing.

The entrance from the drawing-room is into one octagon, and out of the other is the door into the dining-room, a cube of 28 feet, with a large receſs for the ſide-board, and two chimney-pieces; one ſow, pigs, and wolf, the other a bear and bee-hives, finely done in white marble. Returning into the ſtatue-gallery, one octagon leads into the ſtrangers wing, and the other to the Earl's apartment; conſiſting of, 1. The anti-room. 2. His lordſhip' dreſſing-room. 3. The library, which is 50 by 21, and is exceedingly elegant. 4. Her ladyſhip's dreſſing-room. 5. The bed-chamber. 6. A cloſet with books. The rooms are about 22 by 20. The ſtrangers wing conſiſts of an anti-chamber, three dreſſing-rooms, three bed-chambers, and a cloſet, with books. The fitting up of the whole houſe is in the moſt beautiful taſte, the Venetian windows uncommonly fine, ornamented with magnificent pillars, and a profuſion of gilding. But Holkam is not only remarkable for its magnificence, but for its uncommon convenience, and the judicious diſpoſition of the apartments; it being admirably adapted to the Engliſh way of living, and ready to be applied to the grand or the comfortable ſtile of life.

Among the paintings at Holkam are, Joſeph and Potiphar's wife, finely executed by Cignani; a portrait of the Duke of Aremberg, by Vandyke; Perſeus and Andromeda, and the continence of Scipio, by Gieuſeppi Chirera; Joſeph and Potiphar's wife, by Guido; the flight into Egypt, by Rubens; Venus, by Titian; Lot and his two daughters, and Abraham and Iſaac, both by Dominichino; Judith and Holofernes, Apollo and Daphne, Magdalen and Angel, a Madonna reading, and a landſcape, by Carlo Maratti; two views of a ſtorm, both exceedingly fine by Vernet; Pegaſus, Argus, Apollo keeping ſheep, and ſeveral other pieces, by Claude Lorraine; Polypheme and Galatea, by Annibal Carrache; Madonna and child, and holy family, both by Raphael; Mary Magdalen waſhing our Saviour's feet, by Paul Veroneſe; and Chriſt carrying the croſs, by Baſſan.

The object moſt ſtriking on the north ſide of the park at Holkam, is the lake, which is of great extent, and exceedingly beautiful;

beautiful; the ſhore is a very bold one, all covered with wood to a great height, and on the top ſtands the church. The plantations in general are ſketched with great taſte: in the number of acres many exceed them; but they appear to various points of view, infinitely more conſiderable than they really are. At the north entrance into the park, they ſhew prodigiouſly grand; you look full upon the houſe with a very noble back ground of wood; the obeliſk juſt above the center; with an extent of plantation on each ſide, that renders the view really magnificent. Nothing can be more beautiful than that from the church; the houſe appears in the midſt of an amphitheatre of wood, the plantations riſing one above another. Another fine point of view is the vale on the eaſt ſide of the park. The north plantation ſtretches away to the right, with vaſt magnificence, and the ſouth woods to the left, and joining in the front, which is an extent of plantation that has a noble effect.

SUFFOLK.

This county is bounded on the eaſt by the German ocean; on the weſt by Cambridgeſhire; on the ſouth by Eſſex; and on the north by Norfolk. It is about 45 miles in length, 20 in breadth, and 140 in circumference; containing 28 market-towns, 575 pariſhes, about 1500 villages, and 995000 acres. The moſt general diviſion of this county is into two parts; the firſt, called the Franchiſe, or liberty of St. Edmund, comprehends the weſtern part of the county; and the ſecond, called the Geldable Land, contains the eaſtern part; and each part furniſhes a diſtinct grand jury at the county aſſizes. There are two other general diviſions of this county into High Suffolk and Low Suffolk; and it is farther divided into twenty two hundreds. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Norwich.

The air of this county is pure, pleaſant, and healthy, even near the ſea ſhore, becauſe the beach being generally ſandy and ſhelly, ſhoots off the ſea, and prevents ſtagnating water and ſtinking mud. The ſoil of the county of Suffolk is different in different parts of it: the eaſtern parts bordering on the ſea, are ſandy, and full of heaths, but yield abundance of rye, peas, and hemp, and feed vaſt flocks of ſheep. The middle part of the county, which is called High Suffolk, or the Woodlands, conſiſts chiefly of a rich deep clay and marle, and produces wood, and good paſture that feeds great numbers of cattle; the parts bordering on Eſſex and Cambridge, likewiſe afford excellent

cellent paſture, and abound with corn, all except a ſmall tract towards Newmarket, in Cambridgeſhire, which is for the moſt part a green heath. It is ſaid that the feeding cattle and ſheep on turnips, was firſt practiſed in Suffolk. The milk of this county is reckoned the beſt in England; and it has been long obſerved, that the Suffolk cheeſe is greatly impoveriſhed to enrich the Suffolk butter. It is however found, that the cheeſe of this county is very proper for long voyages, being preſerved by its dryneſs; but the butter that is made here in great quantities, and ſent to all parts of England, is not to be equalled in any part of the kingdom. It is obſerved, that more turkies are bred in this county, and that part of Norfolk which borders upon it, than in all the reſt of England; London and all the counties round it being chiefly ſupplied with turkies from hence. Fuel is very plentiful in this county; High Suffolk affording wood in great abundance, and Low Suffolk, or that part of the county which runs along the ſea ſide, being conſtantly ſupplied with coals from Newcaſtle. The principal manufactures are woollen and linen cloths.

This county is well watered with ſeveral rivers, the principal of which are the Leſſer Ouſe, the Waveney, the Stour, the Deben, the Orwel, the Ald, and the Birth.——The Deben riſes near Mendelſham, and running ſouth-eaſt, and paſſing by Debenham, and Woodbridge, falls into the German ſea eleven miles ſouth-eaſt of Woodbridge. The river Orwell, or Gipping, riſes not far from Mendelſham, and running ſouth-eaſt, and almoſt parallel to the Deben, paſſes by Ipſwich, to which it is navigable by great ſhips, and at the diſtance of ten miles from which, it diſcharges itſelf into the German Ocean, together with the Stour, both rivers forming one large mouth or æſtuary. The Orwell does not flow much higher than Ipſwich, but there the tide generally riſes twelve feet, though at low water the harbour is almoſt dry. The river Ald riſes near Framlingham, and running ſouth-eaſt, and paſſing by Aldborough and Orford, falls into the German ſea a few miles from Orford. The Blith riſes near Haleſworth, and running almoſt directly eaſtward, falls into the German ſea at Southwold. Other leſs conſiderable rivers of this county are the Ore, the Berdon, and the Bourn or Lark.

MARKET TOWNS.

IPSWICH is a neat, well-built, populous town, at the diſtance of 69 miles from London. It is about a mile in length, and ſomewhat more in breadth, forming a kind of half-moon on the bank of the river Orwel, over which it has a good bridge

bridge of ſtone. It is a corporation: its chief manufactures are linen and woollen. There are twelve pariſh churches here, beſides two chapels, and meeting-houſes. Here is a free-ſchool, with a good library, and three charity-ſchools, in two of which are ſeventy boys, and in the third forty girls. Here is alſo a work-houſe, and two hoſpitals, one for lunaticks, called Chriſt's Hoſpital, and the other for poor old men and woman, founded by Mr. Henry Tooley in 1556, beſides ſeveral alms-houſes. But the moſt diſtinguiſhed charity ſet on foot here, and continued throughout the county, for the relief of widows and orphans of poor deceaſed clergymen, was begun in 1704, which roſe from a ſubſcription of ſix pounds for the firſt year, to three hundred and twelve pounds in the year 1740, and for 37 years the whole amounted to 4416l. 9s. 6d. Chriſt-church, one of the ſix or ſeven religious houſes formerly in this town, has been converted to a manſion-houſe, where is a fine park and bowling-green. Another of them is a court of judicature, where the quarter ſeſſions is held for Ipſwich diviſion, and part of it is a goal. An ingenious traveller compared the ſituation of this town to that of Rome, with a riſing ground on the entrance at the left hand, and a river on the right, ſeparating it from the ſuburbs, as the Tyber does Rome from St. Peter's. The town he compares to a noble old houſe, which has ſtood a long time untenanted, and out of repair; but it is much improved of late. A college begun by Cardinal Wolſey, on the ruins of a ſmall college of Black-canons, though left unfiniſhed by him, ſtill bears his name. The town enjoys ſeveral conſiderable privilges, as the paſſing fines and recoveries, trying criminal and capital cauſes, and even thoſe of the town, among themſelves, appointing the aſſize of bread, wine, beer, &c. The country round Ipſwich is chiefly applied to the production of corn, conſiderable quantities of which are ſhipped off for London, and ſometimes for Holland. This county likewiſe has an inexhauſtible ſtore of timber, of which the inhabitants ſend large quantities to the King's yard at Chatham, often running it over from the mouth of the river at Harwich in one tide.

Ipſwich has a convenient quay and cuſtom-houſe, but the harbour was formerly much more commodious than it is now, for which reaſon the number of its ſhips, as well as its trade by ſea, has of late years much decayed. Many of the houſes in this town are built in the antique faſhion, but there are more genteel people live here than in any other town in the county, except Edmundſbury; and this is thought to be one of the beſt places in England, for families to reſide in that have but

ſmall

ſmall incomes, on account of eaſy houſe rent, good company, and plenty of all ſorts of proviſions.

St. EDMUND'S BURY, which is 72 miles from London, was originally called St. Edmund's Burgh, from an abbey founded here in honour of St. Edmund, King of the Eaſt Angles, who was not only crowned, but buried in this place, after being murdered by the Danes about the year 1012. This abbey was reckoned one of the largeſt and richeſt in the world. Before the diſſolution of the monaſteries, there were five hoſpitals here, one college, and above forty churches and chapels, moſt of them well endowed. Here was a mint in the reigns of King Edward I. and II. and in that of John; and this place has been famous for ſeveral parliaments or national aſſemblies, which have been held here.

This town, with its ſuburbs, extends in length, from north to ſouth, one mile and an half; it is a mile and a quarter broad, and three miles in circumference. It is walled in, and has five gates; one of which, the Abbey-gate, is ſtill a fine monument of that ſuperb building. It is divided into five wards, and contains thirty-four ſtreets, which are all ſtraight, ſpacious, well paved, and generally cut one another at right angles. This place is called the Montpelier of England, for the goodneſs of its air, the beautiful riſe of the town, and its open and extenſive proſpect. The river Bourn, or Larke, on which the town is ſituated, is navigable from Lynn to Farnham. Angel hill, where the fairs are kept, and where is an handſome ſpacious plain, is much reſorted to by people of faſhion in this neighbourhood, eſpecially during the time of the fairs, one of which is as great a fair as almoſt any in England. It begins on St. Matthew's day, and laſts a fortnight, during which time all manner of public diverſions are exhibited.

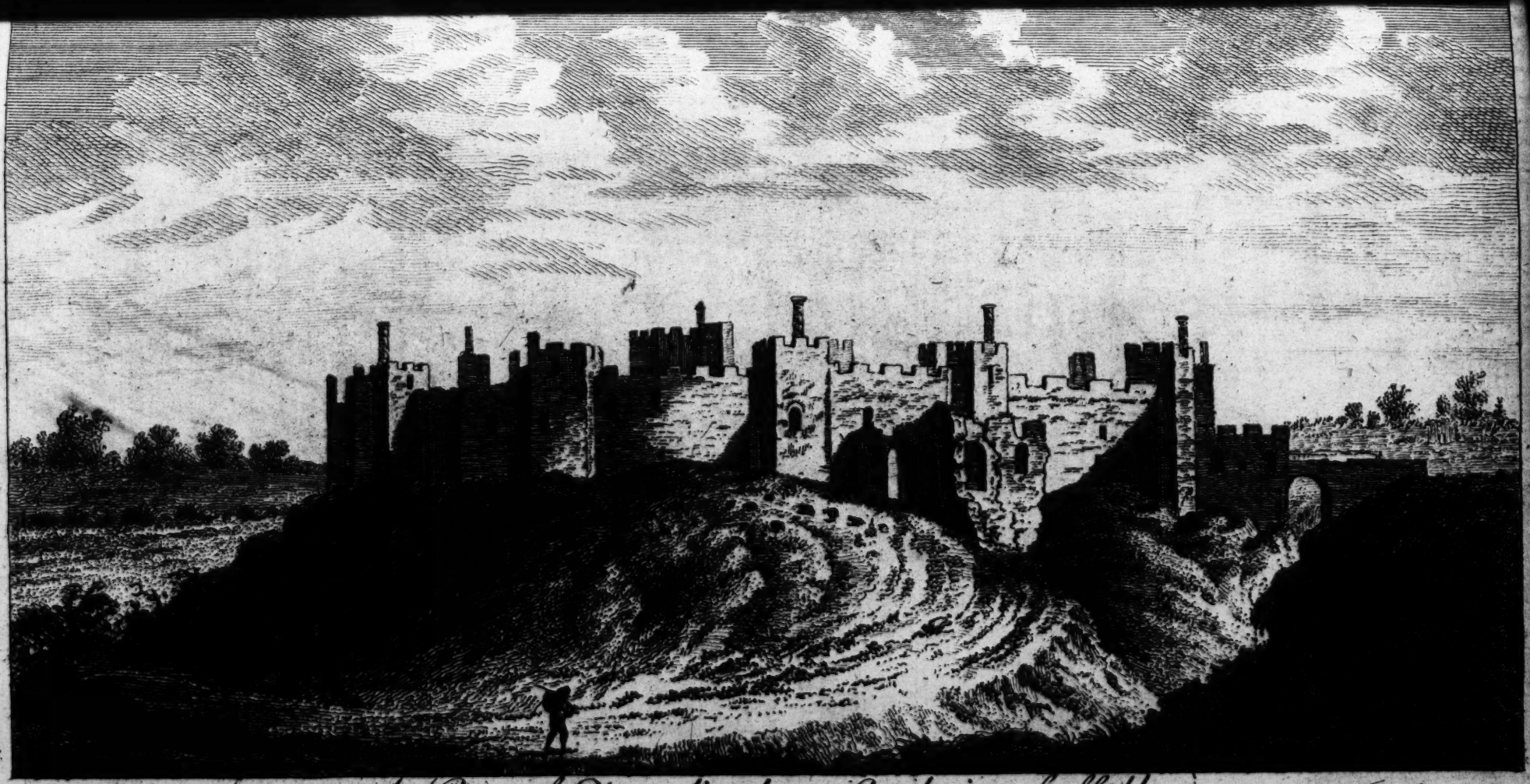
BECCLES is 108 miles from London, and is a clean well-built town, paved, and agreeably ſituated by the river Waveney. Here is a noble church and ſteeple, and two free-ſchools, well endowed; one of which is a grammar-ſchool, with ten ſcholarſhips for Emanuel college in Cambridge, appropriated by Sir James Leman, in the reign of King James the Firſt.

FRAMLINGHAM is a name of Saxon original, and ſignifies *an habitation of ſtrangers.* It is 87 miles from London, and is a large antient town, pleaſantly ſituated, though but indifferently built, upon a clay hill, in a fruitful ſoil, and healthy air. Its greateſt ornament is its church, a large edifice of black flint, with a ſteeple 100 feet high. The caſtle here is a moſt remarkable piece of antiquity, being ſuppoſed to have been built by ſome of the firſt kings of the Eaſt Angles. It

was

The East View of S.t Edmunds Bury in Suffolk.





A View of Framlingham Castle in Suffolk.



was a large, beautiful fabrick, and very ſtrong both by art and nature; the area within the walls now ſtanding being about an acre and a rood of land, the walls 44 feet high, and 8 thick, with thirteen towers fourteen feet above them. Hither the princeſs, afterwards Queen Mary, retired, when Lady Jane, her ſiſter, and ſhe, were competitors for the crown.

SUDBURY is 56 miles fron London, and is an ancient corporation, which has ſent members to parliament ever ſince the reign of Edward the Fourth. This town ſtands upon the bank of the river Sour, by which it is almoſt ſurrounded, and over which it has an handſome bridge. Here are three large handſome churches, and the town carries on a good trade in ſays and ſerges.

WOODBRIDGE is 76 miles from London, and is ſituated upon the weſt bank of the river Deben. Its extent is about half a mile every way, and the chief ſtreets are well built and paved. Here is a fine church, with a good grammar-ſchool, and an alms-houſe, founded in 1587, by Thomas Seckford, maſter of the requeſts, for thirteen poor men, and three women. Here is a market place, in the middle of which is a handſome ſhire-hall, where the quarter ſeſſions are held for the diſtrict of this county, called the liberty of St. Etheldred and Audrey, and under the ſhire hall is a corn croſs. The river is navigable hither by ſhips of conſiderable burthen, and this town has four or five docks, for building ſhips with commodious quays and warehouſes. It carries on a good trade to London, Newcaſtle upon Tyne, and Holland, in butter, cheeſe, ſalt, and plank; and the Woodbridge pinks and hoys go to and from London once every week.

ALDBOROUGH is 93 miles from London, and is pleaſantly ſituated in the valley of Slaughden, having the ſea on the eaſt, and the river Ald on the ſouth-weſt. It has two ſtreets about a mile long, and has a good quay, on which are convenient ware-houſes and fiſh houſes, for drying fiſh, eſpecially ſprats, ſoals and lobſters, which, together with the corn which the inhabitants tranſport, and the coals they trade for to Newcaſtle, is the chief employment of their ſhipping. Here is an handſome church, on a hill to the weſt of the town.

ORFORD derives it name from a ford over the river Ore, near the mouth of which it ſtands. It is 88 miles diſtant from London, was incorporated by King Henry the Third, and is governed by a mayor, eighteen portmen, twelve chief burgeſſes, a recorder, a town-clerk, and two ſerjeants at mace. It was once a large populous town, with a caſtle, of which there are ſtill ſome towers remaining, that ſerve as land marks to veſſels at ſea. Here is a church; and on a promontory not far from

the town, called Orfordneſs, there is a lighthouſe, for the direction of ſeamen ſailing near the coaſts; and this promontory is a great ſhelter to ſhips when a north eaſt wind blows hard upon the ſhore. Orford formerly had a good harbour, but the ſea has withdrawn from it many years, and the place has proportionably decayed.

EYE is a ſmall town, at the diſtance of 90 miles from London, and ſtands in what is called an iſland, becauſe almoſt ſurrounded by a brook. Here is a large handſome church. The chief manufacture of this place is bone-lace.

DUNWICH is 99 miles from London, and is one of the moſt ancient towns in the county. In the year 1630, it was an epiſcopal ſee, but was afterwards divided into two ſees, viz. one here, the other at North-Elmham; but William the Norman transferred them firſt to Thetford, then to Norwich. From the coins that have been found here, it is ſuppoſed to have been a Roman ſtation; and a tradition is mentioned by Sir Henry Spelman, that there was once here fifty-two churches and monaſteries; but the ſea has ſwallowed up all the churches, except All Saints. It appears, however, that in the ſixteenth century it was a populous place, and had a mint. The free burgeſſes gave King John 300 marks of ſilver for his charter, beſides ten falcons, and five ger-falcons; and they alſo gave him 200 marks, and five hundred eels for his grant of wrecks. It is governed by two bailiffs, and has ſent burgeſſes to parliament from the earlieſt times; but now it is a very inconſiderable place.

BILSTON is 67 miles from London; here is a good church, and a woollen manufactory.

BUDDESDALE is 87 miles from London, and is a thoroughfare in the road from London to Yarmouth. Here is a free-ſchool, which was founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Sir Nicholas Bacon, and endowed with ſeveral ſcholarſhips for ſtudents at Cambridge.

BUNGAY is 107 miles from London, and is ſituated upon the river Waveney, which ſurrounds it, and is navigable hither from Yarmouth by barges. A very extenſive trade is carried on here, and the town is much frequented by many capital dealers from Yarmouth, and other parts of Norfolk. Here are two churches, one of which, dedicated to St. Mary, is a noble Gothic ſtructure; and near it are the ruins of an antient priory, for monks of the Benedictine order, which was founded in the reign of King Henry II. Here are alſo the remains of a very ſtrong caſtle, which was built by the family of the Bigods, Earls of Norfolk.

CLARE ſtands upon the river Stour, at the diſtance of 55 miles from London. Here is a fine large church, the ruins of a caſtle and monaſtery, and a manufactory of ſays.

DEBENHAM takes its name from the river Deben, which runs by it. It is 83 miles from London, and is ſituated on a riſing ground.

HADLEY is 63 miles from London; it is a pretty large populous town, ſituated in a bottom; its markets are commonly well ſtored with proviſions; and it is of ſome note for its manufactory of woollen cloth. The greateſt ornament of the town is the church, which is an handſome ſtructure, with a ſpire, and is a peculiar of Canterbury.

HAVERILL is 55 miles from London, and is at preſent of little note, but was formerly a more conſiderable place.

HALESWORTH is 101 miles from London, and is an ancient populous town, with a very neat church, and a charity-ſchool. Its market is famous for great quantities of linen yarn, which is ſpun in this town and neighbourhood, and bought up here.

IXWORTH is 78 miles from London, and ſtands in the road between London and Yarmouth.

LOWESTOFF is 117 miles from London, and is a little ſtraggling town, ſituated on a rock, which ſeems to hang over the ſea. This place having been part of the ancient demeſnes of the crown, has a charter, by which the inhabitants are exempted from ſerving on juries, either at ſeſſions or aſſizes. About a mile weſtward of this place there is a church, and in the town a chapel, for the eaſe of the inhabitants, whoſe chief buſineſs is fiſhing for cod in the North-ſea, and for herrings, mackrel and ſprats at home.

LAVENHAM is 61 miles from London, and is governed by ſix capital burgeſſes or headboroughs, who are ſuch for life, and have the power of chuſing inferior officers. This is a pretty large town, pleaſantly ſituated in a healthy air, on the bank of a branch of the river Berdon, from whence it riſes gradually to the top of a hill. It conſiſts of nine ſtreets, and in the middle of the town is a church, reckoned the fineſt in the county: it was rebuilt in the time of King Henry the Sixth, and and has a ſteeple 137 feet high, with ſix large bells, as good as moſt in England. The roof of the church is curiouſly carved, and the windows finely painted. Here are two pews, one belonging to the family of the Earl of Oxford, and the other to the family of the Springs, in this county, that are perhaps ſuperior in workmanſhip to any of the pews in King Henry the Seventh's Chapel at Weſtminſter; and here is a ſtatue in braſs of Mr. Thomas Spring, who gave 200l. towards

rebuilding the church. This town has a free-ſchool, a bridewell, part of which is a work-houſe, where the poor of the pariſh are employed in ſpinning hemp, flax, and yarn; and here are alſo ſome other conſiderable charities. Here is a wool-hall, from whence many hundred loads of wool are yearly ſent to London. This place was formerly very famous for a ſtaple trade in blue cloth, and was divided into three guilds or companies, each of which had a hall, and here are ſtill conſiderable manufactures of ſerges, ſhalloons, ſays, ſtuffs, and fine yarn.

MENDELSHAM is 82 miles from London, and contains nothing remarkable but an handſome church.

MILDENHALL is 69 miles from London, and is a large populous town, ſituated on the river Lark. The ſtreets are ſpacious, and the town is well built. It has an handſome church, with a lofty ſteeple, and a good harbour for boats.

STOW MARKET is 75 miles from London, and is a large town in the center of the county, and ſituated on the banks of the Orwell. It has a beautiful ſpacious church, with eight tuneable bells, a large ſteeple and lofty ſpire, being 120 feet high. There are ſeveral good inns here, a manufacture of tammies, and other Norwich ſtuffs, and a charity ſchool.

NEEDHAM is 73 miles from London, and conſiſts of one good ſtreet; the inhabitants deal chiefly in broad cloths.

NEYLAND is 57 miles from London. Here is an handſome bridge over the Stour, which by reaſon of the low ſituation of the town, often overflows it; but makes it ſome amends by bringing it plenty of coal, which muſt otherwiſe be fetched at a great diſtance. It is a large town, and has a manufacture of bays and ſays, but which was formerly much more conſiderable. The church is remarkable for the number of marble monuments, inlaid with braſs, to the memory of clothiers who had formerly lived here, and had beſides bequeathed conſiderable charities, in order to perpetuate their memories.

SAXMUNDHAM is 89 miles from London, but contains nothing worthy of note.

SOUTHWOLD is 103 miles from London, and is ſituated in a peninſula, formed by the river Blith upon the weſt, and the ſea upon the eaſt and ſouth. It is a corporation, governed by two bailiffs, and other officers, and is a pleaſant populous town, ſtrong by its ſituation, and fortified by a few pieces of cannon. It has a draw bridge over the river Blith, and a large ſtrong built church. In 1747 act of parliament paſſed for effectually cleanſing and opening the haven of this place, which had long been choaked up with ſand. On the eaſt ſide of this town is a bay, called Solebay, that affords good anchorage, and is ſheltered by a promontory about two miles fur-

ther ſouth, called Eaſton Neſs. On the ſouth ſide of Eaſton Neſs is an excellent harbour, which in the Dutch War was the place of rendezvous for our fleets. The promontory of Eaſton Neſs is by ſome thought the moſt eaſterly point of Britain, but others ſuppoſe it to be Loweſtoff. There is a great reſort of mariners to this town; and it carries on a conſiderable trade in ſalt, old beer, herrings, and ſprats; and the ſprats are cured here in the ſame manner as the herrings are at Yarmouth.

REMARKABLE VILLAGES *and* ANTIQUITIES.

Medford is a pleaſant village near Sudbury, where there are ſome handſome country ſeats, and the church is a venerable Gothic ſtructure.

At *Offtan*, on a chalky hill, are the ruins of an old caſtle, ſaid by Camden to have been built by Offa, King of the Mercians.

Reudleſham, a ſmall village near Woodbridge, is a place of conſiderable antiquity, where the Eaſt Saxon Kings had a palace.

Between Wulpit and the river Orwel, on an high hill, are the remains of an old caſtle, called *Haughley-caſtle*; by whom built is not known.

Icklingham is a place of great antiquity, where the Romans had a ſtation, called Camboricum, pleaſantly ſituated, and fortified. Many parts of it are ſtill viſible, and coins have been dug up at different times here. There are likewiſe ſome antient funeral monuments at this place.

Burſter caſtle, in the north-eaſt part of the county, at the mouth of the river Waveney, was built by the Romans. Large parts of the wall are ſtill remaining.

Levington is remarkable for the number of petrified ſhells, which are found here five feet under the ſurface of the ground. They are dug up in vaſt quantities, and being beat to duſt are uſed as manure for the land.

Burgh-caſtle was a fortification erected by the Romans, to guard the coaſt againſt the Saxon pirates; and is ſuppoſed to have been the Garianonum where the Stableſian horſe had their ſtation. Of this caſtle or fort very conſiderable remains are ſtill ſtanding; the eaſtern wall continues yet in its original length, which is 660 feet, and at the height of ſeventeen or eighteen feet. On the outſide of this wall are four round ſolid towers, each about 14 feet diameter, and of equal height with the wall. Theſe towers are joined to the wall, but ſo that only a ſmall part of the periphery is within it. The remains of the

the ſouthern wall are ſtill 360 feet in length, and thoſe on the north ſide are about the ſame extent, but the weſtern wall is totally demoliſhed. The materials of theſe walls and towers are flints, and Roman and Britiſh bricks, each of which is a foot and a half long, and almoſt a foot broad.

SEATS.

Near Thetford is *Euſton Hall*, an handſome ſeat of the Duke of Grafton. The park and plantations are very extenſive, and ſketched with great taſte. At Long Melford is a noble old ſeat, called Melford Hall, belonging to Sir Cordell Firebrace, Bart. and alſo Kentwell Hall, the ſeat of John Moore, Eſq. And at the ſouth end of the village is an old ſeat of Sir Roger Martin, Bart.

Near Ipſwich is the ſeat of Thomas Fonnereau, Eſq; and a few miles to the right is *Nacton*, the ſeat of the late Edward Vernon, Eſq. Two miles from St. Edmund's Bury is *Ickworth Park*, the ſeat of the Earl of Suffolk. At Glanham, is the ſeat of Dudley North, Eſq.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

This is nearer the middle of England than any other county, and as it runs into a narrow tract, towards the north-eaſt, much in the form of a boot, it borders upon more counties than any other in this part of Britain: on the north it is bounded by Leiceſterſhire, Rutlandſhire, and Lincolnſhire; on the eaſt by Bedfordſhire, Huntingdonſhire, and Cambridgeſhire; on the weſt by Warwickſhire and Oxfordſhire; and on the ſouth by Buckinghamſhire. It meaſures from ſouth-weſt to north-eaſt near 55 miles; from eaſt to weſt, in the broadeſt part, 26 miles; and 125 miles in circumference. It is divided into twenty hundreds, and contains one city, eleven market towns, 330 pariſhes, and 551 villages.

The air of Northamptonſhire is exceedingly pure and healthy, and it is ſo crouded with towns and villages, that in ſome places thirty ſteeples may be ſeen at one view. There is however a ſmall tract of country called Fenland about Peterborough, bordering upon Lincolnſhire and Cambridgeſhire, which is often overflowed by great falls of water from the uplands, in rainy ſeaſons; but the inhabitants do not ſuffer the water to ſtay ſo long upon the ground, even in winter, as to affect the air, of which the healthfulneſs of the inhabitants is an undeniable proof. The ſoil of this county is fruitful both in corn and graſs, but produces very little wood; and as it is an inland

county

county, and few of its rivers are navigable, the inhabitants find it very difficult to ſupply themſelves with fuel. The rivers however yield great plenty of fiſh, and the county abounds with cattle and ſheep; it produces alſo much ſaltpetre, and many pigeons. The face of the country is level, and leſs of it lies waſte than of any other county in England. This county is well watered with ſeveral rivers, of which the principal are the Nen, the Welland, the Ouſe, the Leam, and the Charwell. The Nen, Leam, and Charwell ſpring out of one hill, ſouth-weſt of Daventry. The Nen, formerly called Aufona, the antient Britiſh name for a river, runs almoſt eaſt, till it paſſes Northampton; and then by various windings, directing its courſe north-eaſt, and traverſing the whole length of the county, it runs on in the ſame direction, and ſeparating Cambridge from Lincolnſhire, falls into a bay of the German Ocean, called the Waſhes, or Lynn Deeps, from Lynn Regis in Norfolk. The Welland riſes in Lincolnſhire, and running north-eaſt, and ſeparating Northamptonſhire from Leiceſterſhire, Rutlandſhire, and Lincolnſhire, falls into the Nen, north-eaſt of Peterborough. The Ouſe riſes near Brackley, and running north-eaſt, through the counties of Buckingham, Bedford, Cambridge, and Norfolk, falls into the German Ocean at Lynn Regis, in Norfolk. The manufactures wherein the poorer inhabitants of this county are chiefly employed, are ſerges, tammies, ſhaloons, ſhoes, and boots.

PETERBOROUGH.

This city is eighty-two miles from London, and is reckoned the leaſt city in England; and, excepting Briſtol, the pooreſt biſhopric. It ſtands upon the river Nen, over which it has a bridge. The cathedral, which was originally an abbey, is a moſt noble Gothic building, and has been computed to be above 1000 years old; but it was ſomewhat defaced during the civil wars. It is 479 feet long, and 203 broad, in the tranſept, from north to ſouth; the breadth of the nave and ſide iſles is 91 feet. The weſt front, which is 156 feet broad, is the moſt magnificent in England, being ſupported by three noble arches, with columns, curiouſly adorned. The windows of the cloiſters are finely ſtained with ſcripture hiſtory, and the figures of the founder of the monaſtery, and its ſucceſſion of abbots. Among the monuments in this cathedral, here is one of Queen Catharine of Arragon, who was divorced from King Henry the Eighth, and another of Mary, Queen of Scots, who were both buried in this cathedral; though the body of the latter is ſaid to have been removed to Weſtminſter-Abbey, by her ſon, King James I. Here is likewiſe a monument of one Scarlet, a Sexton, who

died

died at the age of ninety-five, after having, as his epitaph declares, buried both the before-mentioned Queens, and two ſucceſſive generations of all the houſe-keepers in this town. The abbot of Crowland, in Lincolnſhire, and his monks, flying to this monaſtery for protection from the Danes, in 870, were overtaken and murdered in a court of the abbey, called the Monks church-yard, becauſe they were all buried in it; and their effigies are ſtill to be ſeen upon a tombſtone, which was erected over their common grave. Beſides the biſhop, dean, and chapter, there belongs to this cathedral eight petty canons, four ſtudents in divinity, one epiſtler, one goſpeler, a ſub-dean, ſub-treaſurer and chanter, eight choriſters, eight ſinging men, two chancellors, a ſchoolmaſter, uſher, and twenty ſcholars, a ſteward, organiſt, and other inferior officers.

Here are two charity-ſchools; one founded and endowed by Mr. Thomas Deacon, of this city, for twenty boys, who, after being taught to read and write, are put out apprentices; and another for teaching forty poor girls to ſpin and read, the charge of their education being chiefly defrayed by their own labour. The river Nen is navigable to this city by barges, in which coals and other commodities are imported, and from hence 6000 quarters of malt are in ſome years exported, beſides other goods, particularly cloth, ſtockings, and other woollen manufactures, in which the poor are conſtantly employed.

MARKET TOWNS.

NORTHAMPTON. This is the county town, and is 66 miles from London. It has two bridges over the Nen, which is joined here by another rivulet. It lies as it were in the heart of the kingdom, and on that account ſeveral parliaments have been formerly held here. In this town the Barons began to take up arms againſt King Henry the Third; and ſome diſcontented ſcholars came hither from Oxford and Cambridge, about the end of that reign, and, with the King's leave, proſecuted their ſtudies here academically for three years; ſo that there was the appearance of an univerſity in Northampton, till this ſociety was ſuppreſſed by a ſpecial prohibition, as injurious to both univerſities. This town is governed by a mayor, two bailiffs, four aldermen, twelves officers peculiarly called magiſtrates, a recorder, a town-clerk, a common-council, with fifty-eight burgeſſes, and five ſerjeants.

Northampton was once laid in aſhes by the Danes, and again deſtroyed by a fire, on the 20th of December, 1675; but by contributions from all parts of the kingdom was ſoon rebuilt. It is now as pretty and neat a town as any in England;



The South West View of Northampton, in Northamptonshire.



land; it was formerly walled, and within the walls, which were two miles in compaſs, there were ſeven churches, and two without; of theſe churches four only remain, the largeſt of which, called Allhallows, ſtands in the centre of the town, at the meeting of four ſpacious ſtreets; it has a ſtately portico, ſupported by eight lofty Ionic columns, with a ſtatue of King Charles the Second on the balluſtrade. Here is a ſeſſions and aſſize houſe, which is a beautiful building, in the Corinthian ſtile, and a market place, ſo regular and ſpacious, as to be accounted one of the fineſt in Europe. On the weſt ſide of the town are ſtill to be ſeen the remains of an old caſtle. Here is a county gaol and three hoſpitals, and a noble inn, called the George inn, the building of which coſt 2000l. It was given by John Dryden, Eſq; who built it, towards the endowment of a charity ſchool, for thirty boys and ten girls. Here is the moſt conſiderable horſe market in the kingdom; and being ſituated between York and London, it is the rendezvous of the jockies of both places. The principal manufactures of Northampton are ſhoes and ſtockings, of which great quantities are exported. This town is a great thoroughfare both to the north and weſt counties from London, which contributes greatly to its wealth and populouſneſs. On a neighbouring down, called Pye-Leys, there are frequent horſe-races; and in and about the town are great numbers of cherry-gardens.

KETTERING is 77 miles from London, and is an handſome town, of good trade, pleaſantly ſituated on a riſing ground, by a river that runs into the Nen. Here is a ſeſſions-houſe, an handſome church, with a fine ſpire, and a ſmall hoſpital. Near 2000 hands are ſaid to be employed here, in the manufacture of ſerges, ſhalloons, and tammies.

THRAPSTON, which was originally named Thorpſton, and ſtands at the diſtance of 75 miles from London, is ſituated in a pleaſant valley, upon the river Nen, over which it has a fine bridge. The water, air, and ſoil, of this place are ſo good, that it is a very eligible retreat for thoſe who chuſe a country life.

OUNDLE is 76 miles from London, almoſt ſurrounded by the Nen, and is a pretty little town, with a neat church. Here is a free-ſchool and an alms-houſe, both founded by Sir William Laxon, lord mayor of London, and ſupported by the Grocers company of that city. Here is a charity-ſchool for 30 boys, and another for twelve girls; and here is alſo another alms-houſe, built by one Nicholas Latham. There are here two good ſtone bridges over the river, remarkably large, one in the road leading to Thrapſton, the other to Yaxley, in Huntingdonſhire.

DAVENTRY, or DAINTRY, is 72 miles from London, and being a great thoroughfare, it has many good inns, which are

its chief ſupport. It is governed by a mayor, aldermen, ſteward, and twelve freemen. Here is a charity ſchool: and near the town is a courſe for horſe races. Roman coins have been often dug up here; and upon Borough-hill, about half a mile from this town, are ſtill to be ſeen the ruins of an old Roman fortification, three miles in compaſs. The Roman military way, called Watling-ſtreet, runs through this town in its courſe to Warwickſhire.

ROCKINGHAM is ſituated on the river Welland, at the diſtance of 87 miles from London. Here is a charity ſchool; and upon a hill in a foreſt, called Rockingham foreſt, there was formerly a caſtle, which was built by William the Norman. This foreſt, in the time of the antient Britons, extended almoſt from the Welland to the Nen, and was famous for iron-works. Its extent, according to a ſurvey in 1641, was 14 miles in length, and five in breadth, but it is now broken into ſmall parcels, and divided into three bailiwicks. In ſeveral of its woods a great quantity of charcoal is made of the tops of trees, of which many waggon loads are ſent every year to Peterborough.

TOWCESTER is 60 miles from London, and is an antient populous town in the road to Cheſter, conſiſting of one long and very broad ſtreet. Here is an handſome church, and three bridges over the three ſtreams, into which the little river here is divided. The military way, called Watling-ſtreet, runs through it, and appears very plainly, in the road to Stoney Stratford. The inhabitants here, of all ages, are employed in lace and a manufacture of ſilk.

ROTHWELL is 79 miles from London, and is ſituated on the ſide of a rocky hill, whence it is plentifully ſupplied with ſprings of pure water. It is a pretty good town, noted for a great horſe fair; and here is a fine market-houſe, a ſquare building of aſhler ſtone, adorned with the arms of many noblemen and gentlemen of this county.

BRACKLEY is 63 miles from London, and is ſituated near the head of the river Ouſe, with the ſprings of which it is pleaſantly watered, and is ſuppoſed to be the third borough erected in England. It was once a famous ſtaple for wool. The family of the Zouches built a college here, which, though ruinous, is kept up by Magdalen college, Oxford, for a place to retire to in times of trouble and infection, and it ſerves as a charity-ſchool. This place appears to have been formerly famous for tilts and tournaments.

HIGHAM FERRERS ſignifies *the high houſe of Ferrers*, and is a name derived from a caſtle upon a riſing ground here, antiently in poſſeſſion of the family of Ferrers. This is 71 miles from London, and is a ſmall, but clean, pleaſant, healthful town.

It

It has an handſome church and lofty ſpire; a free ſchool, and an alms-houſe for twelve men and women. Here are the ruins of a college founded by Chicheley, archbiſhop of Canterbury.

WELLINGBOROUGH is 69 miles from London, on the ſouth ſide of a hill, about a quarter of a mile from the river Nen. It is a large, populous, trading town, and has an handſome church, and a charity-ſchool for forty children. As this town ſtands in a great corn country, its chief trade is in corn. It has a conſiderable manufacture of lace, which, it is ſaid, returns 50l. a week into the town, one week with another.

REMARKABLE VILLAGES, and ANTIQUITIES.

Caſtor, which is about three miles from Peterborough, is ſuppoſed, from the chequered pavements found here, together with Roman copper coins, urns, &c. to have been part of the antient city called by the Romans Durobrivæ, and by the Saxons Dormancheſter. The Roman highway, called Erming-ſtreet, goes from hence to Lincolnſhire. Its church, which appears to have been conſecrated in 1174, ſtands on a hill where the caſtle ſtood, which was the ſeat of the Roman Governor.

Caerdyke, or, as it is commonly called, *Cordyke*, near Peterborough, is an antient trench of the Romans, a great work for draining the fens, and facilitating commerce in theſe parts, its dimenſions being ſufficient to render it navigable.

At *Oxendon*, near Kettering, is a remarkable echo that will repeat any ſentence of 12 or 13 ſyllables very diſtinctly, and is formed by the ſquare tower of the church.

Naſeby, which is eleven miles from Northampton, is ſuppoſed to ſtand on the center, and on the higheſt ground in England, and is remarkable for the bloody battle fought there between the forces of King Charles I. and thoſe of the Parliament. Scarcely any traces of it now remain but a few holes for the burying of men and horſes.

Fotheringhay-caſtle, two miles from Oundle, on a branch of the Nen, is encompaſſed with a park and fine meadows, and was formerly of great note. Here King Richard the Third was born, and Mary, Queen of Scots, beheaded.

Within the demeſnes of *Broughton* is a petrifying well, from whence a ſkull, all over ſtone, both within and without, was brought to Sydney college in Cambridge, and there preſerved.

At a village, called *Whitton*, about four miles from Daventry, on the Roman highway, are the remains of ſeveral buildings, where coins have been dug up, which has induced many to believe that it was one of the military ſtations.

Lylborn, near Daventry, is ſuppoſed to have been a Roman ſtation, by its ſituation on the Watling ſtreet, and by Roman pavements, trenches, ruins of walls and houſes, and military mounts of various dimenſions, at or near this place, but more eſpecially from the traces of a fort, at a mount called the Round-hill.

Within half a mile of the town of Northampton, there is one of the croſſes erected by King Edward the Firſt, in memory of his Queen Eleanor, whoſe corpſe was reſted here in its way to Weſtminſter; and at a ſmall diſtance to the north of this croſs, ſeveral Roman coins have been dug up.

On the ſmall river Nen, a little to the eaſtward of Daventry, is *Wedon*, or as it is commonly called, Weeden in the Street, a place of great antiquity, where the Mercian Kings had a Royal ſeat, and there was alſo a ſmall priory here, but it is now totally demoliſhed. This village was formerly a market town, and near it are the remains of a Roman camp, and both Camden and Stukeley are of opinion, that this was the Bannavenna mentioned by Antoninus.

A few miles to the weſt of Towceſter is a large village called *Chipping-warden*, which appears to have been of great antiquity, and was probably a Roman ſtation. Many foundations of houſes have been dug up at different times, and coins are frequently found under the ruins.

About two miles from Northampton, is a very pleaſant village, named Weſton-Favell; and near it is another, called Abingdon, ſituated in the moſt agreeable manner.

At *Cheſter*, a ſmall village near Wellingborough, are the traces of a Roman camp, of near twenty acres, incloſed with a ſtrong ſtone wall. In the area of this camp there have been found Roman pavements, coins, bricks, and other remains of antiquity.

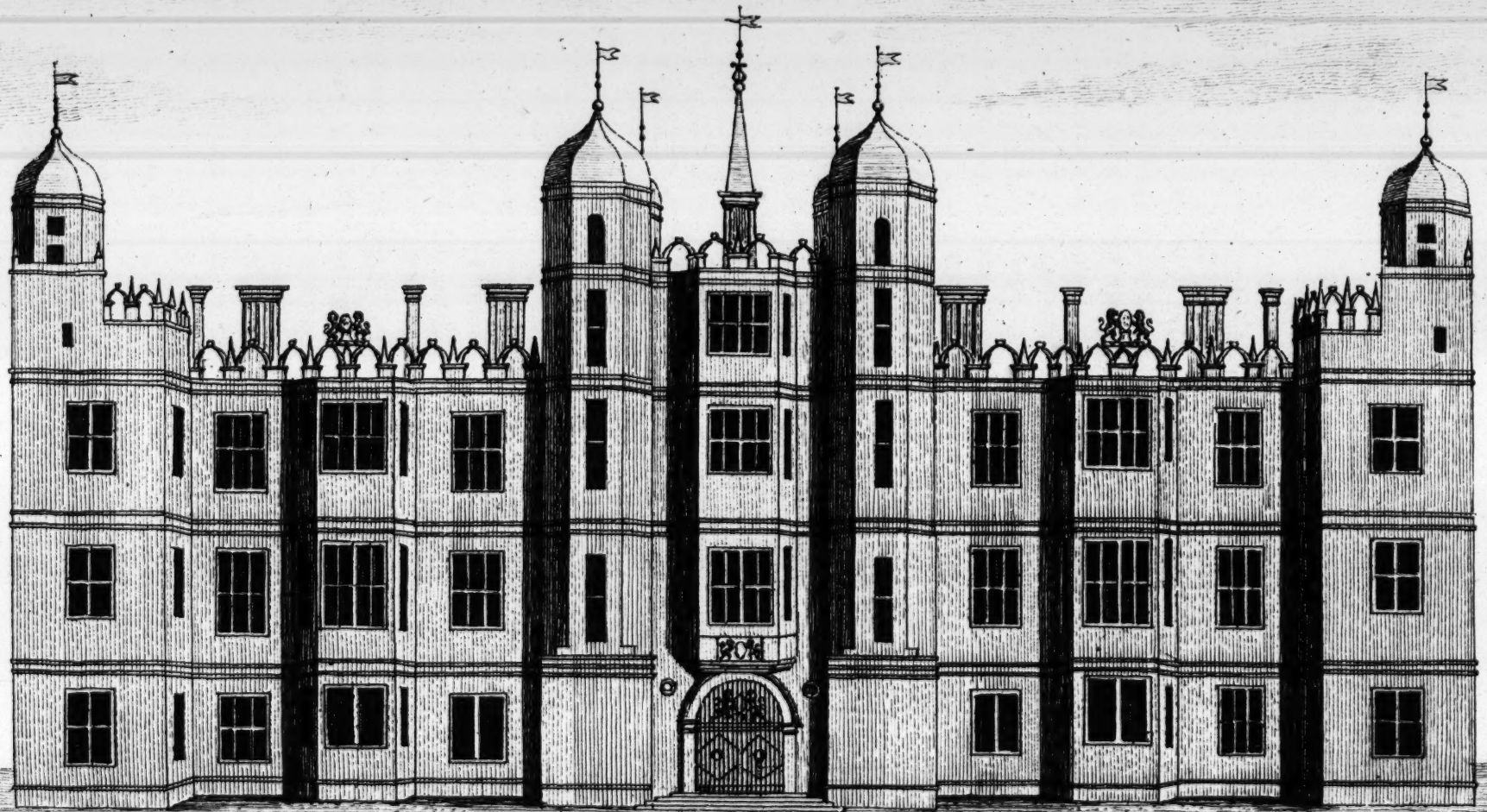
Guileſborough, or *Guildſborough*, is a large village, ſituated on an eminence, from whence there is an extenſive proſpect; and near it are the remains of a Roman camp.

At *Keyland*, another ſmall village, are ſome remains of a convent.

Barnwell-caſtle, in the neighbourhood of Oundle, is a place of great antiquity, and belonged formerly to the Abbots of Ramſey in Huntingdonſhire; but it has been long ſince neglected, and is now falling to decay.

About ſix miles ſouth-weſt of Northampton is *Holmby-houſe*, which was built by Sir Chriſtopher Hatton, Lord Chancellor of England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It is built on a fine riſing ground, from whence there is an extenſive proſpect, but great





great part of it is now fallen to decay. Charles I. was impriſoned here upwards of three months.

SEATS.

Burleigh Houſe, the ſeat of the Earl of Exeter. This magnificent edifice was built by the great Lord Burleigh, Lord-high-treaſurer in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It has the appearance rather of a town than a houſe: its towers and pinnacles look like thoſe of churches, and a large ſpire covered with lead, riſes like that of a cathedral, over the clock, in the center. There is an uninterrupted proſpect from it for near thirty miles, over Stamford into the fens of Lincolnſhire. In the great hall there is a fine portrait of one of the Earls of Exeter, done in Italy; and here is ſo excellent a painting of Seneca bleeding to death, that Lewis XIV. is ſaid to have offered 6000 piſtoles for it. There are alſo ſeveral other very fine paintings in this houſe, by Verrio.

At BOUGHTON, within two miles of Kittering, is a fine ſeat built by the firſt Duke of Montague, after the model of the royal palace of Verſailles. The hall is finely painted with many ſtories out of the Pagan mythology, and the rooms are adorned with pictures by the greateſt maſters in Italy. The gardens contain nine acres of land, and are embelliſhed with ſtatues and fiſh-ponds; and in the middle is a moſt beautiful ſerpentine river. The park is large and walled in.

At ALTHORP, about four miles from Northampton, is a noble ſeat of Lord Viſcount Spencer. It was built by Robert Earl of Sunderland, in the middle of a charming park, laid out and planted like that of Greenwich, and on the ſkirts of a beautiful lawn. This houſe is particularly remarkable for a magnificent gallery, furniſhed with curious paintings, by the beſt hand; and a noble piece of water, on which is a fine Venetian gondola.

At *Haſelbeech*, near Naſeby, Mr. Aſhby has a handſome houſe, which he has built on a fine ſituation; from whence he commands an extenſive proſpect; and from the oppoſite hills, the houſe, which is of white ſtone, appears beautifully ſurrounded by a full grown thick wood.

At Cottesbrooke in the Vale, Sir James Langham has a very pleaſant ſeat. The houſe contains ſeveral ſpacious and well-proportioned apartments, fitted up in the modern manner: the new chimney pieces are elegant, and the ſtuccoed cielings in a neat taſte. There are ſeveral good pictures here, by maſters of the Flemiſh ſchool. The grounds are very agreeable; the woods are in ſome places opened, ſo as to let in views

of the country, and alſo of a winding lake. Contiguous to the park, and ſeparated from it by a ſunk fence, in full view of the houſe, is a moſt noble paſture; in which you ſee above an hundred large oxen, and 400 fatting ſheep, which Sir James Langham always keeps here; a ſtroke of the eye commands about two thouſand pounds worth of live ſtock, feeding on the waving ſlope of a hill, moſt happily ſituated to enrich the views from the houſe. Indeed, one of greateſt beauties of Northamptonſhire is the poſſeſſion of ſuch rich land on hills; moſt of the paſtures are ſpread over high ground, that contain very few level acres: in ſuch the cattle appear to wonderful advantage; and ſometimes theſe paſtures exhibit ſcenes of this ſort that are truly noble.

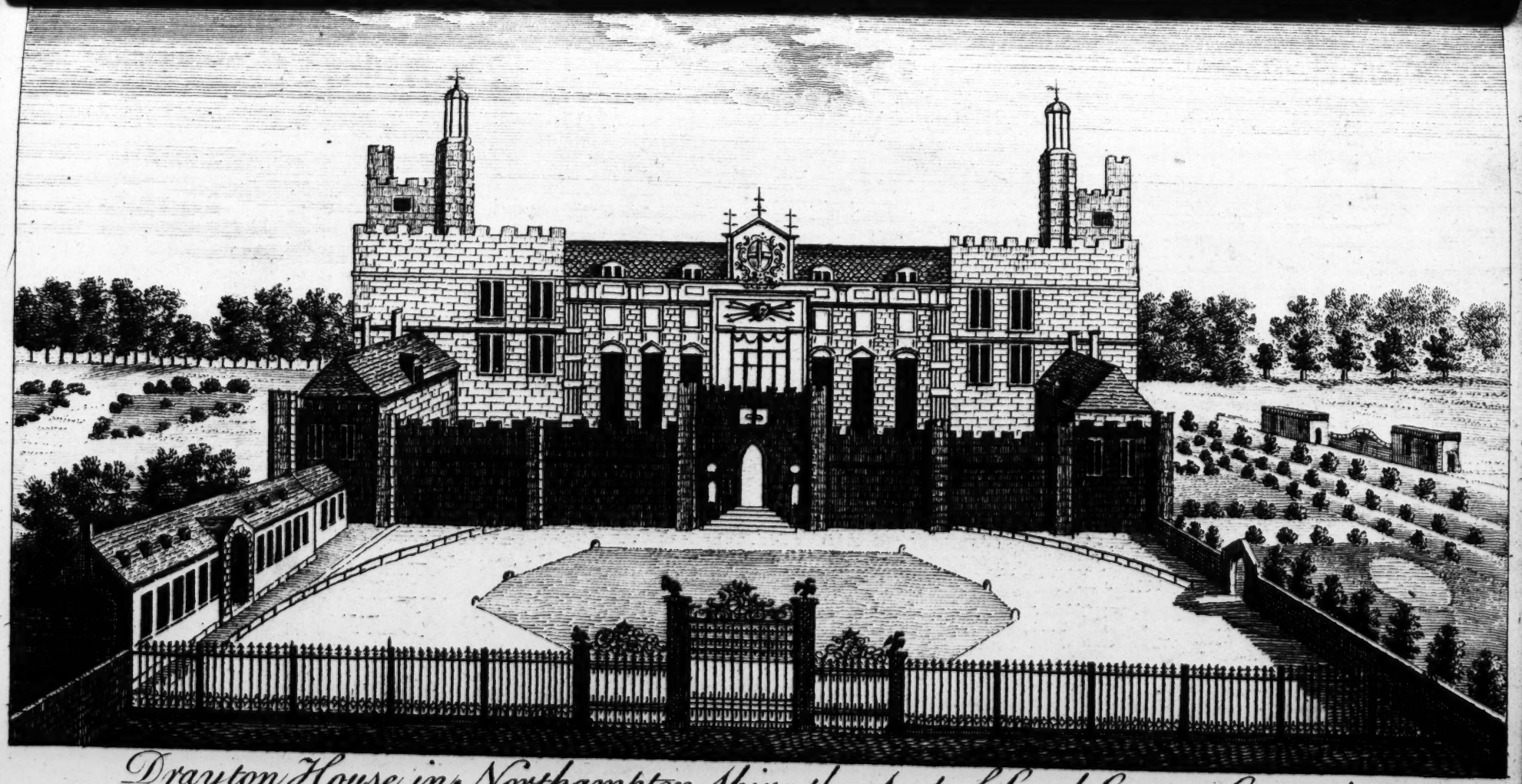
At *Eaſton Neſſon*, near Towceſter, is a villa belonging to the Earl of Pomfret, which was deſigned by the famous Inigo Jones. It is pleaſantly ſituated in a wood, and the proſpect through the viſtas is extremely delightful. There is a fine canal behind the gardens. The hall of this ſeat is finely painted in freſco by Sir James Thornhil. Here was a magnificent collection of Greek, Roman, and Egyptian ſtatues of white marble, being the moſt ornamental part of the *Marmora Arondeliana*, which was preſented by the counteſs dowager of Pomfret to the univerſity of Oxford.

CASTLE ASHBY, a fine ſeat of the Earl of Northampton, is a few miles weſt of Wellingborough, and is an exceeding handſome ſtructure, finiſhed in the ſtyle of Inigo Jones. The gallery is adorned with curious paintings, and the gardens are laid out with great taſte and elegance.

WAKEFIELD LODGE, in Whittlebury Foreſt, one of the ſeats of the Duke of Grafton, is ſituated about three miles from Towceſter, and is one of the moſt delightful houſes in England. The gardens and woods are divided into walks and viſtas, from which there is a fine proſpect over the adjacent country. Here is a park, with deer, which is railed in.—This nobleman has alſo a ſeat at Grafton-Regis, eight miles from Northampton.

North-weſt of Thrapſton is DRAYTON-HOUSE, which was built on the ruins of an ancient caſtle, and conſiſts of a noble front, with lofty towers on each end. Before the houſe is a fine piece of water, and the whole is ſo ſhaded over with tall trees, that it is ſcarcely exceeded by any other in Northamptonſhire. By a variety of intermarriages, it has paſſed through many different families, and is now the property of Lord George Germaine.

ROCKINGHAM-CASTLE is the ſeat of Lord Sondes. A lofty caſtle was built here by William the Norman, ſituated on the ſide of a hill, and ſtrongly fortified by ditches and ramparts.



Drayton House in Northampton Shire, the Seat of Lord George Germaine.



parts. Great part of it is ſtill ſtanding, conſiſting of exceeding good walls, and on the upper part is a beautiful range of battlements. The foreſt around it is one of the beſt in England, and was formerly ſtocked with deer, but at preſent affords great quantities of wood, much of which is made into charcoal.

At Eaſton-Mauduit near Wellingborough is a ſeat of the Earl of Suſſex. At Dean, 18 miles from Northampton, is a ſeat of the Earl of Cardigan; and at Aſtwell, near Brackley, is one belonging to Earl Ferrers. The Earl of Halifax has a ſeat at Horton near Northampton; the Earl of Weſtmoreland, at Apethorp, near Oundle; the Earl of Dyſart, at Harrington, near Rothwell; and Lord Craven, at Winwick, ſix miles from Oundle.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

This county is bounded on the north and north-eaſt by Lincolnſhire; on the ſouth and ſouth eaſt by Northamptonſhire; and on the weſt, north-weſt, and ſouth-weſt, by Leiceſterſhire. It is the leaſt county in England, meaſuring from north to ſouth only fifteen miles, from eaſt to weſt ten miles, and is but forty miles in circumference. It is divided into five hundreds; it has no city, and contains only two market towns. It lies in the province of Canterbury and dioceſe of Peterborough, and is divided into forty-eight pariſhes. The air of this county is eſteemed as good as that of any in England. The ſoil is very fruitful both in corn and paſture; and that of the Vale of Catmoſe in particular, is equal to any in the kingdom. It affords alſo great abundance of wood for firing. This county produces much cattle, particularly ſheep, and the rivers, the waters of which are remarkably good, yield a great plenty of fiſh.

Rutlandſhire is waſhed by two rivers, the Welland and the Gwaſh. The *Welland* runs on the ſouth and ſouth eaſt. The *Gwaſh*, or Waſh, as it is commonly called, riſes near Okeham, in a diſtrict of the county ſurrounded with hills, and called the Vale of Catmoſe, a name ſuppoſed to have been derived from *Coet Maes*, which in the ancient Britiſh language ſignifies a *wooden territory*. This river runs eaſtward, and dividing the county nearly in two equal parts, falls into Welland near Stamford in Lincolnſhire.

MARKET-TOWNS.

OKEHAM, which is the county town, is 98 miles from London. It is ſuppoſed to have derived its name from ſome oak trees which grow in the neighbourhood. It is pleaſantly ſituated in the vale of Catmoſe, and has an ancient caſtle almoſt in ruins, which was built by Wakelin de Ferrariis, in the reign of William the Norman. In this caſtle is a hall called the ſhire-hall, where the aſſizes are held, and the public buſineſs of the county tranſacted. A whimſical antient cuſtom is ſtill kept up here, which is, that the firſt time any peer of the realm comes within the precincts of the lordſhip, he forfeits a ſhoe, from the horſe he rides on, to the lord of the caſtle and manor; unleſs he commute for it with money; and ſeveral horſe ſhoes, ſome gilded and of curious workmanſhip, are nailed on the caſtle-hall door; ſome of them ſtamped with the names of the donors, and made very large and gilt, in proportion to the ſum given by way of fine. The cuſtom is derived from the arms of the Ferrers, which are three horſe ſhoes, fixed on the gates, and in the hall.

The town is pretty well built, and has a church dedicated to All Saints, which is a fine ſtructure, with a lofty ſpire. A free ſchool and an hoſpital were built here and endowed in the reign of King James I. and a charity ſchool was opened in 1711. Here is alſo an hoſpital, very much decayed, which was founded and endowed in the reign of King Richard the Second.

In 1619, the famous dwarf, Jeffery Hudſon, was born in this town; ſome account of whom here will probably not be diſagreeable to the reader. When he was about ſeven or eight years of age, he was ſerved up to table in a cold pye, at Burley on the Hill, a fine ſeat near Okeham, which was then in the poſſeſſion of the Duke of Buckingham. As ſoon as he made his appearance, the Dutcheſs preſented him to the Queen, who retained him in here ſervice. He was then ſeven or eight years of age and but eighteen inches in height. The King had a gigantic porter, who once drew him out of his pocket, in a maſque at court, to the ſurprize of all the ſpectators. He is ſaid not to have grown any taller, till after thirty, when he *ſhot up* to three feet nine inches. Soon after the breaking out of the civil war, he was made a captain in the royal army. In 1644, he attended the Queen into France, where he had a quarrel with Mr. Crofts, brother to Lord Crofts, whom he challenged. Crofts came to the place of appointment armed only with a ſquirt. But this merriment ended fatally; for a real duel ſoon after enſued, in which the antagoniſts engaged

on

A View of Oakham Castle in Rutlandshire.



on horſeback, with piſtols; and Jeffery ſhot Croſts dead at the firſt fire. He was baniſhed from France for this duel, and was afterwards taken at ſea by a Turkiſh corſair, and was many years a ſlave in Barbary; but being redeemed, he came to England, and in 1678, was taken up on ſuſpicion of being concerned in the Popiſh plot, and was committed to the Gatehouſe in Weſtminſter, where he lay a conſiderable time, but was at laſt diſcharged, and died in 1682, at the age of ſixty-three.

UPPINGHAM derives its name from its ſituation upon a riſing ground. It is 92 miles from London, and is a neat, compact, well-built town, with an hoſpital and a free-ſchool, both founded in 1584. It this place the ſtandards for the weights and meaſures of the county is appointed to be kept, by a ſtatute of Henry the Seventh.

REMARKABLE VILLAGES *and* ANTIQUITIES.

Market Overton, a village three miles diſtant from Okeham, is ſuppoſed to have been the Roman ſtation, called Margidunum by Antoninus. Many Roman coins have been dug up here at different times.

At Ketton, a village ſouth-eaſt of Okeham, there is a rent collected yearly from the inhabitants, by the ſheriff of the county, of two ſhillings *pro ocreis reginæ*, i. e. for the Queen's boots. The occaſion of this tax is not known.

The manor of *Exton*, which is about three miles from Okeham, came, by marriage, to David King of Scots. His wife was daughter and heireſs to Judith, the niece of William the Norman, in whoſe right he alſo became Earl of Huntingdon. In the church here is a monument erected to the memory of Babtiſt Noel Viſcount Camden, which was erected in 1684, at the expence of 1000l. It is 22 feet high and 14 broad, and was executed by that famous carver Mr. Grimlin Gibbons.

SEATS.

The Earl of Gainſborough has an handſome ſeat at Exton; and the Earl of Winchelſea a very fine one at Burleigh on the Hill, near Okeham. The latter is the pride of this little county, and indeed one of the fineſt ſeats in England. Here are fine gardens, ſome excellent paintings, and a good library. The park here is five or ſix miles in compaſs walled in, with fine woods, rich paſture, and ſtore of game in it.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

This county is bounded on the north by Derbyſhire, and Nottinghamſhire; on the eaſt by Lincolnſhire and Rutlandſhire; by Warwickſhire on the weſt, being parted from it by the old Roman military way, called Watling ſtreet, near half way; and by Nottinghamſhire on the ſouth. It is about 33 miles in length, 28 in breadth, and 100 in circumference; and contains twelve market towns, 200 pariſhes, 558 villages, and is divided into ſix hundreds. It lies in the dioceſe of Lincoln.

As the county is ſituated almoſt in the middle of England, and conſequently at a proper diſtance from the ſea, the air is very ſweet and wholeſome; neither is it incumbered with any ſtanding waters, but waſhed by ſeveral ſtreams; both which contribute to make it very healthy. The ſoil, except in the north-eaſt part, is very good and yields plenty of corn and grass, and abundance of the beſt beans. The ſouth-eaſt is but poorly ſupplied with fuel, but the north-eaſt abounds with pit-coal, which with the vaſt numbers of ſheep that feed on the mountains, makes ample amends for its other deficiencies. Its principal commodities are corn, fiſh, fleſh, fowl, wool, beans, and horſes for the collar. The chief buſineſs of the inhabitants of the county is agriculture; but the ſtocking manufacture is greatly encouraged here, and turns to good account.

The chief rivers are the Avon, Soar, Anker, and Welland. The Avon ſoon leaves this county, and runs ſouth-weſt toward Warwick. The Soar, which is the principal river of the county, firſt runs north-eaſt by Leiceſter, till it has received the Wreke, and then turning to the north-weſt, falls into the Trent, where Leiceſterſhire, Derbyſhire, and Nottinghamſhire meet. The Anker runs north-weſt to Atherſton, on the edge of Warwickſhire. And the Welland runs north-eaſt by Harborough to Stamford. The Wreke riſes in that part of the county, called the Would, and runs weſtward till it falls into the Soar.

MARKET-TOWNS.

LEICESTER, which is the county town, is 99 miles from London; and is governed by a mayor, a recorder, a ſteward, a bailiff, twenty-four aldermen, forty eight common-council-men, a town clerk, and other officers: it had its charter from King John, and its freemen are toll free at all the markets and fairs in England. Under the Saxon Heptarchy it was the chief city of the Mercian kingdom, and was then the ſee of a biſhop,

but the ſee being removed, after a ſucceſſion of eight prelates, it fell to decay; however, in the year 914, it was repaired, and fortified by new walls, after which it became a wealthy town, and had thirty-two pariſh churches; but rebelling againſt King Henry the Second, it was beſieged and taken; the caſtle diſmantled, and the walls thrown down. In the civil war the army of King Charles the firſt took it by ſtorm, and it was ſoon after retaken by Sir Thomas Fairfax.

It is waſhed on the weſt and north ſides by the river Soar, and is ſtill the largeſt, beſt built, and moſt populous town in the county. It is ſaid that King Richard the Third, who was killed at the battle of Boſworth, was interred in it; and that his ſtone coffin has been converted into a trough for horſes to drink at, belonging to the White Horſe Inn in this town. In the High Street there is a croſs, which is an exquiſite piece of workmanſhip, in imitation of that on which our Saviour ſuffered. An hoſpital, that was built in this town for one hundred poor ſick men and women, by Henry, the firſt Duke of Lancaſter, who was interred in it, continues ſtill in a tolerable ſtate, being ſupported by ſome revenues of the dutchy of Lancaſter, and it is capable of maintaining one hundred patients; but the moſt ſtately edifice here of its kind, is an hoſpital built in the reign of King Henry the Eighth, and endowed by Sir William Wigiſton, a merchant of the ſtaple here, for twelve men and as many women; it has a chapel, and a library, for the uſe of the miniſters and ſcholars of the town. Here is alſo another hoſpital for ſix widows, and a charity ſchool. Not far from the town is a caſtle, which though now diſmantled, was a building of great extent, being the place where John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaſter, held his court; he enlarged it with twenty-ſix acres of ground, incloſed it with a high wall, and called it Novum Opus; it is ſtill called Newark, a corruption of New-work, and is the ſcite of ſome of the beſt houſes near Leiceſter; theſe houſes are extra-parochial, as being under the caſtle guard, by an old grant from the crown. The hall and kitchen of the caſtle are ſtill entire; the town and county courts are held in the hall, which is ſo lofty and ſpacious, that at the aſſizes, the courts are ſo far diſtant from one another, as not to diſturb each other. One of the gateways of this caſtle has a very curious arch, and in the tower over it is kept the magazine for the county militia.

The inhabitants of this town have greatly improved the manufacture of ſtockings, of which they weave vaſt quantities, ſo that in ſome years Leiceſter has returned 60,000l in that article only. The market in this town is one of the greateſt in England for proviſions, eſpecially corn and cattle.

In a meadow near the town was formerly a monaſtery, founded in 1143 by Robert Boſſu, Earl of Leiceſter. Here the famous Cardinal Wolſey died. It is now a dwelling houſe, and the only thing worth ſeeing is the terrace walk, ſupported by an embattled wall, with lunettes hanging over the river and ſhaded with trees. St. Margaret's church is a noble and elegant ſtructure, and famous for a ring of ſix of the moſt tuneable bells in the kingdom. In St. Martin's church is an epitaph on one Heyric, who died in 1589, aged 76, lived in one houſe with his wife 52 years, and in all that time buried neither man, woman nor child, though ſometimes 20 in family; and the widow, who lived to be 97, ſaw before her death in December 1611, of her children, grand children, and great grand children, to the number of 143.

HARBOROUGH is 83 miles from London, and is a great thorough-fare in the road to Derby, near the ſource of the river Welland. It was famous in Camden's time, for its beaſt-fair, and the beſt horſes and colts are ſtill ſold here. There are no fields belonging to the town, ſo that the cattle belonging to it are obliged to be kept in the next pariſh.

LOUGHBOROUGH is 110 miles from London, and in the time of the Saxons was a royal village. It is an agreeable town, with rich meadow-ground on the foſſe, which runs here almoſt parallel with the river Soar. Here is a large church, and a free-ſchool.

LUTTERWORTH is 87 miles from London, and is pleaſantly ſituated on a ſmall ſtream, called the Swift, that falls into the Avon, a few miles below the town. It is a good town, and well inhabited, and the church is a noble Gothic ſtructure, with a lofty ſpire, and in it is ſtill preſerved the ancient pulpit, in which the famous reformer John Wickliffe preached, he being many years rector of this pariſh.

MELTON, which is alſo called MELTON MOWBRAY, from a noble family of the latter name, that were anciently lords of it, ſtands in a fertile ſoil, at the diſtance of 107 miles from London, and is almoſt encompaſſed with the river Eye. It is a large well built town, and has two fine bridges over the Eye, a large handſome church, and a free ſchool. There are frequent horſe-races, and the moſt conſiderable market for cattle, of any in this part of England.

ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH is 114 miles from London, and is pleaſantly ſituated. It has a large handſome church, and a neat ſtone croſs in its principal ſtreet. It has alſo a free ſchool, the maſter of which has an handſome ſtipend. From the remains of the walls of the Earl of Huntingdon's caſtle here, it appears to have been one of the beſt in England. James I. continued here

A View of Ashby-de-la-Zouch Castle in Leicestershire.



here with his whole court for ſeveral days; the dinner being ſerved up every day by thirty poor knights, with gold chains and velvet gowns. Near this town is a noted mineral water called Griffydam. The fairs of this town are ſtocked with young horſes of the largeſt and beſt breed in England; and the place is alſo noted for its ale, which is ſaid to be as good as that of Burton. There is a conſiderable ſtocking manufactory here.

BILLESDON is 97 miles from London, and though a ſmall town, and much decayed, is of great antiquity. There are ſtill the remains of a ſtrong Roman camp in its neighbourhood, that encloſes upwards of eighteen acres of ground, and appears to have been fortified with an high wall, and a deep ditch; but the greateſt part of it is now demoliſhed. It has been generally ſuppoſed, that one of the temples where the Romans met to ſacrifice, was near this camp, and Mr. Camden and Biſhop Gibſon are of that opinion.

BOSWORTH is 105 miles from London, and is pleaſantly ſituated upon an hill, in a wholeſome air, and fruitful ſoil, both for corn and graſs. The field of action ſo noted in hiſtory for the deciſive battle between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, in which Richard the Third was ſlain, was Redmere plain, three miles from the town, in which are frequently dug up pieces of armour, weapons, heads of arrows, &c.

HALLATON is 93 miles from London, but contains nothing remarkable.

HINCKLEY is ſituated on the borders of Warwickſhire, at the diſtance of 102 miles from London. The aſſizes were formerly held at this town.

MOUNTSOREL, properly *Mount-ſoar hill*, derives its name from the river Soar, on the weſt of it, and an hill in the middle of the town. In the reign of King Henry the Third there was a caſtle here, which was ſeized and demoliſhed by the country people, who had ſuffered much by the excurſion of the garriſon. This town is 105 miles from London, and ſtands partly in Burrow pariſh, and partly in Rodeley pariſh, and had formerly two chapels, though it has now but one. Here is a bridge over the Soar.

WALTHAM ON THE WOULD is ſituated near an hilly healthy tract, called Wrekin in the Would, at the diſtance of 113 miles from London.

REMARKABLE VILLAGES, CURIOSITIES, *and* ANTIQUITIES.

About three miles from Hinckley, is a village, called Higham, near the Roman highway, where, when a labourer was digging in the year 1607, he ſtruck againſt a flat ſtone, which being removed,

moved, he found concealed under it two hundred and fifty pieces of ſilver coin of Henry III. each weighing about three pence. In digging further he alſo diſcovered three curious rings. Some pieces of Roman coin of the emperor Trajan were alſo found under the ſtone, which has induced ſome of our antiquarians to ſuppoſe that it was the baſe of an altar, it being the cuſtom to lay coins under them.

A petrifying ſpring which is in the neighbourhood of Lutterworth, is one of the moſt remarkable curioſities of this county. The water of it is exceedingly cold, and ſo ſtrongly impregnated with petrifying qualities, that in a very little time it converts wood and ſeveral other ſubſtances into ſtone.

At *Collerton*, a village north-eaſt of Aſhby de la Zouch, there is a mineral ſpring, called Griffy-dam; and ſome coal-mines, which in the reign of King Henry the Eighth burnt for many years together, till the ſulphureous and bituminous matter which fed the flame, was exhauſted.

A few miles from Aſhby de la Zouch, is Chernwood foreſt, on the borders of which is a ſmall village, called *Cherley*, where there was formerly a convent for friars hermits, and at preſent great part of the walls, adorned with curious carvings, are ſtill ſtanding; and at one end is a lofty tower, which is ſuppoſed to have belonged to the church of the convent.

The village of Belton is noted for its great fair for all ſorts of cattle, on the Monday after Trinity Monday. In the reign of King Henry III. Roelia, wife of Bertram de Verdun, founded a ſtately abbey near this place, called *Grace Dieu*, for nuns of the Ciſtertian order, which continued to flouriſh in great ſplendour, till the diſſolution of religious houſes. Great part of this magnificent ſtructure is ſtill ſtanding, and with ſome modern additions, has been converted into the ſeat of a private gentleman.

Cleybrook, a village north-weſt of Lutterworth, is ſuppoſed by the inhabitants to have been formerly a part of Cleyceſter, at the diſtance of one mile from that place, which in the time of the Romans was a flouriſhing city. Large foundations, conſiſting of ſquare ſtones, have been diſcovered here, and Roman bricks and coins have been often dug up. It is obſerved, that the earth, ſo far as the city extended, is of a darker colour than that beyond it, and ſo rich, that it has been uſed by the huſbandmen in the neighbourhood for manure.

At a village called *Caſſington*, near Mount-ſorel, is an antient funeral monument, in the manner of the Britons, before the arrival of the Romans. It conſiſts of a mount of earth, about 350 feet long, and about 40 feet high. It is called *Shipley-hill*, from a great captain, who, according to the traditionary report, was buried here. But ſome think it more probable, that this

was

was raiſed to perpetuate the memory of a battle between the antient inhabitants of the iſland, and the Belgian Britons.

Willoughby Brooks is a pleaſant village, and is alſo noted for a barrow or funeral monument on a neighbouring hill. It is called by the people Blackfield, becauſe the earth when dug up, is of a blackiſh colour, which is the more remarkable, becauſe that in the neigbouring fields is red. Many coins have been dug up here at different times, with other pieces of antiquity.

At *Segs-hill, or Sex-hill*, ſeven miles from Leiceſter, ſix pariſhes center, and here are the marks of the bounds. It is one of the Roman *tumuli*.

SEATS.

At Stanton Harold, two miles north of Aſhby de la Zouch, is a noble ſeat of Earl Ferrers, ſo large that it appears like a little town, and the gardens are adorned with ſtatues. Dunnington Caſtle and Park is a ſeat of the Earl of Huntingdon. His Lordſhip has alſo a ſeat at Aſhby de la Zouch. At Groby, five miles from Leiceſter, the Earl of Stamford has a fine park and ſeat; as has alſo the Earl of Cardigan, at Stanton-Brudenell, four miles from Boſworth.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

This is a large maritime county, bounded on the ſouth by the river Welland, which divides it from Northamptonſhire; on the north by the Humber, which ſeparates it from Yorkſhire, on the eaſt by the German Ocean; and on the weſt by ſome parts of Yorkſhire, Nottinghamſhire, Leiceſterſhire, and Rutlandſhire. It is about 60 miles in length, 35 in breadth, and 180 in circumference. This county is divided into three provinces; firſt, *Holland*, comprehending the ſouth-eaſt part of Lincolnſhire, which is again ſubdivided into three wapentakes or hundreds. 2dly, *Keſteven*, comprehending the ſouthern part of this county, which is by an antient writer called Ceoſtefnewood, as it is ſuppoſed from a large foreſt that ſtood formerly within this diviſion; it contains ten warpentakes or hundreds. 3dly, *Lindſey*, which, by Bede, the Britiſh hiſtorian, is called Lindiſi, as is thought from the city of Lindum, or Lincoln. This diviſion comprehends the whole north part of Lincolnſhire, and is ſubdivided into ſeventeen warpentakes or hundreds. The whole county is divided into thirty hundreds or wapentakes, and contains one city and thirty-one market towns. It lies in the province

vince of Canterbury and dioceſe of Lincoln, and comprehends 630 pariſhes.

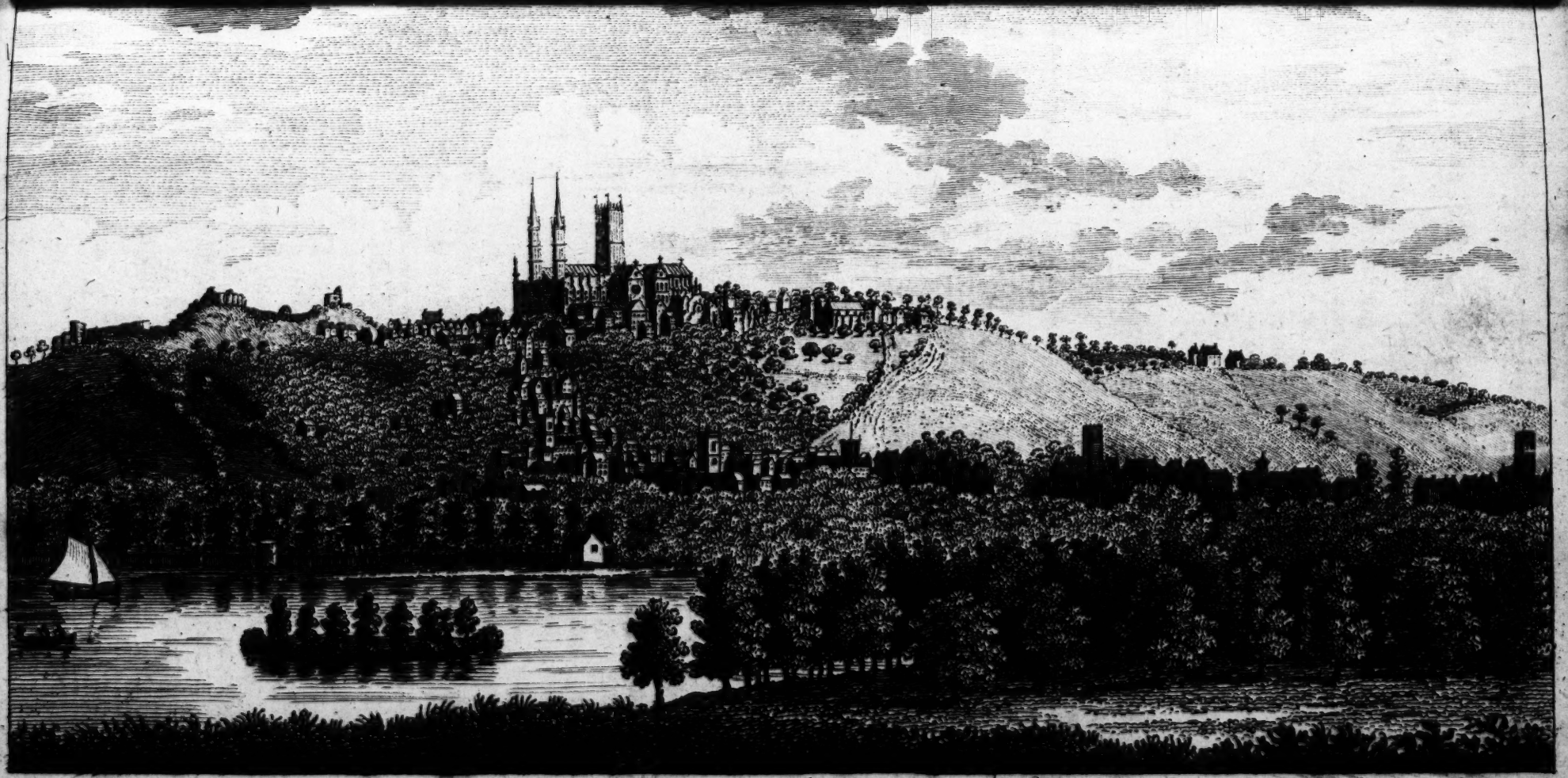
The air of Lincolnſhire is different in different parts: in the middle of the county, and in the weſtern parts along the Trent, it is very healthy, but upon the ſea coaſt it is bad, particularly in the ſouth-eaſt diviſion, which is not only boggy and full of fens, but great part of it is under water, for which reaſon it is diſtinguiſhed by the name of Holland.

The ſoil of this county is in general very rich; the inland parts producing corn in great plenty, and the fenny country yielding excellent paſture. Lincolnſhire is remarkable for fat cattle and good horſes, alſo for excellent dogs, as well greyhounds as maſtiffs. It abounds in game of all kinds, and the river, together with the ſea, afford great plenty and variety of fiſh. There is a ſort of pike found in the Witham, which is peculiar to this water, and ſuperior to all others. Such is the plenty and variety of wild fowl in this county, that it has been called the aviary of England; and two fowls, called the knute and the dotterel, which are moſt delicious food, are ſaid to be found no where elſe in England.

The principal rivers that run through this county are the Welland, the Witham, the Trent, the Dun, and the Ankam. The Welland riſes in Northamptonſhire, and running acroſs that county, enters Lincolnſhire; then paſſing by ſeveral market towns, diſcharges itſelf into a bay of the German Ocean, called by Ptolemy Metaris Æſtuarium, but called now the Waſhes. The Witham riſes near Grantham, and running north-eaſt, paſſes by Lincoln, whence, directing its courſe ſouth-eaſt, it falls into the German Ocean near Boſton. The Trent riſes in Staffordſhire, and running north-eaſt through the counties of Derby and Nottingham, and parting Nottinghamſhire from Lincolnſhire, falls into the mouth of the Humber. The Dun riſes in Yorkſhire, and encloſing, together with the Trent, a conſiderable piece of ground in the north-weſt part of this county, known by the name of the Iſle of Axholm, falls into the Trent near its conflux with the Humber. The Ankam riſes not far north of Lincoln, and directing its courſe due north, falls into the Humber eaſt of the river Trent.

LINCOLN.

This city is 132 miles from London, and was anciently called Nicol. It is ſituated on the ſide of a hill, at the bottom of which runs the river Witham in three ſmall channels, over which are ſeveral bridges. Vortimer, that valiant Briton, who



The South West View of the City of Lincoln.



ſo often defeated the Saxons, died and was buried there. The Danes took this city twice by ſtorm, and the Saxons as often retook it. In Edward the Confeſſor's time it is ſaid to have had 1070 houſes; and William of Malmeſbury relates, that in the time of the Normans it was one of the moſt populous cities in England, and a mart for all ſorts of goods coming by land or water. King William I. built a caſtle here; and, about the ſame time, the biſhop's ſee was tranſlated hither from Dorcheſter in Oxfordſhire. This is ſtill reckoned the largeſt dioceſe in all England, though Ely, Peterborough, and Oxford, have been taken out of it.

The cathedral was eſteemed the glory of England; for its magnificence and elevation is ſuch, that the Monks concluded it would chagrin the devil to look at it; and thence a ſly ſour look by a proverbial expreſſion is compared to the devil's looking over Lincoln. The city formerly abounded with monaſteries, churches, &c. ſo that many barns, ſtables, and even hogſties, ſeem to be the ruins of them, from the ſtone walls, and arched windows and doors. The river on the weſt ſide of the town below the hill forms itſelf into a great pool, called Swan Pool, from the great number of ſwans on it. The Roman north gate, called Newport Gate, ſtill remains entire; it is a vaſt ſemi-circle of ſtone, not cemented, but as it were wedged in together; and near this gate is another curious piece of Roman workmanſhip, called the Mint Wall, with alternate layers of brick and ſtone, ſtill about 16 feet high and 40 long. In other parts of the city are many remains of the old Roman wall, and ſeveral funeral monuments of the Normans have been dug up over-againſt the caſtle. To the weſt is an intrenchment made by King Stephen, and here are carved in ſtone the arms of John Gaunt, Duke of Lancaſter. In the center of the old caſtle, which was built by the Romans, and repaired by the Saxons, is a modern ſtructure where the aſſizes are held. The city is a county of itſelf, and has extenſive power and privileges. On the down of Lincoln is ſometimes ſeen that rare bird called the Buſtard; the country hereabout is very rich and agreeable; the noble tract of Lincoln heath extending like Saliſbury plain above fifty miles. The cathedral or minſter of Lincoln, is a ſtately Gothic pile of excellent workmanſhip, and reckoned by ſome equal to that of York, and was ſucceſſively brought to perfection by ſeveral of its biſhops. Here is the fineſt great bell in England, called Tom of Lincoln, near five ton weight, containing 424 gallons ale-meaſure, and near 23 feet in compaſs. Among other tombs is one of braſs for Queen Eleanor, wife to Edward the Firſt, and another of Catherine Swinford, third wife of John of Gaunt, and mother of the Somerſet family, now dukes

of Somerſet. This pile ſtanding on a hill may be ſeen 50 miles to the North, and 30 to the South, and is one of the largeſt in England; and the middle or rood tower is alſo reckoned the higheſt in the whole kingdom. The epiſcopal palace is a magnificent ſtructure, and was built by Remigius, firſt biſhop of Lincoln.

MARKET-TOWNS.

GRANTHAM is 110 miles from London, and is governed by an alderman, twelve juſtices of the peace, a recorder, a coroner, an eſcheator, twelve ſecond-twelve men, who are of the common-council, and twelve conſtables to attend the court. This is a rich, neat, populous town, much frequented, and has ſeveral good inns. Here is a fine church with a ſtone ſpire, one of the loftieſt in England, being 280 feet high; but it is ſo conſtructed as to appear inclining from the perpendicular, on which ſide ſoever it is viewed. Here is alſo a good free-ſchool, built and endowed by Richard Fox, biſhop of Wincheſter, a native of this place, beſides two charity-ſchools. On a neighbouring courſe there are frequent horſe-races.

STAMFORD is 89 miles from London, and is a very antient town. It ſends two members to parliament, and is a corporation, governed by a mayor, aldermen, recorder, and common-council. It boaſts of great privileges, being exempted from the juriſdiction of the ſheriff, and the lord-lieutenant of the county. It is alſo remarkable for one cuſtom obſerved in it, which is, that the younger ſons inherit what lands and tenements their fathers, who die inteſtate, were poſſeſſed of in this manor.

The town ſtands juſt where the three counties of Lincoln, Northampton, and Rutland meet. The river Welland is navigable to it by barges. On the ſouth bank of it was formerly a ſtrong caſtle, called Stamford Baron; and from a butcher's dog ſeizing a mad bull and entertaining the Earl of Warren with the ſport, the cruel practice of bull-baiting took its riſe here; for he gave the meadow for a common to the butchers, on condition they ſhould find a mad bull ſix weeks before Chriſtmas. The town is finely ſituated on the declivity of a hill to the river; has a ſtone bridge of five arches over the river Welland, a handſome hall, and ſix pariſh churches, in one of which, viz. St. Martin's, that famous ſtateſman, Lord Burleigh, lies buried, in a ſplendid tomb; and in the church adjoining to the bridge is a fine monument of the late Earl and Counteſs of Exeter, in white marble, with their figures cumbent as big as the life, and done at Rome. The chief trade is malt, ſea coal, and free ſtone.

BOLING-

BOLINGBROKE is 134 miles from London, and is a ſmall town, containing nothing worthy of remark; but is ſomewhat noted for having been the birth-place of King Henry IV. who was ſurnamed from it Henry of Bolingbroke.

LOUTH is 155 miles from London, and is a conſiderable town, pleaſantly ſituated on a ſmall ſtream, called the Lud, from whence it is ſuppoſed to have received its name. It was formerly famous for a Benedictine convent, founded by Alexander, Biſhop of Lincoln, chancellor of England, in the reign of King Stephen; but there are no remains of it. The town is now handſome and populous, and the church is a noble Gothic ſtructure, with a ſpire that is near 300 feet high. Here is a free-ſchool, founded by King Edward the Sixth.

GAINSBOROUGH is 150 miles from London, and is a place of great antiquity, pleaſantly ſituated on the river Trent, near the borders of Northamptonſhire. It is a large, populous, well-built town, containing many handſome houſes, and carries on a very conſiderable trade, by means of the Trent and Humber. The church is an handſome ſtructure, built in the modern taſte, and there are ſeveral diſſenting meetings here. The weekly markets are well ſupplied with proviſions, and the market-place is handſome. Ships of conſiderable burthen come up to the harbour.

GRIMSBY is 168 miles from London, and is ſaid, in point of antiquity, to be the ſecond, if not the firſt corporation, in England. It was formerly extremely populous; but is now greatly decayed; for the harbour having been neglected, no ſhips of burthen can come into it, ſo that the trade chiefly depends upon coals. The pariſh church is ſo large, that it looks like a cathedral.

BOSTON is 120 miles from London, and is an antient and famous town, built on both ſides the river Witham, over which there is an high wooden bridge, a little below which the river falls into the ſea. It has long been a flouriſhing town, and is ſaid to have been incorporated firſt by King Henry the Eighth. Queen Elizabeth gave the corporation a court of admiralty over all the neighbouring ſea coaſts. It is governed by a mayor, who is chief clerk of the market, and admiral of the coaſt, a recorder, a deputy recorder, twelve aldermen, a town clerk, eighteen common-council-men, a judge, and marſhal of the admiralty, a coroner, two ſerjeants at mace, and other officers. The town is pleaſantly ſituated, and well built. Here is a church, reckoned the largeſt parochial church, without croſs iſles, in the world, being 300 feet long within the walls, and 100 feet wide; the cieling is of Engliſh oak, ſupported by tall ſlender pillars. This church has three hundred and ſixty five

ſteps,

ſteps, fifty-two windows, and twelve pillars, anſwering to the days, weeks, and months of the year; its tower, which was built in the year 1309, is 282 feet high, and has a beautiful octagon lanthorn on the top, which ſerves as a guide to mariners when they enter the dangerous channels called Lynn Deeps, and Boſton Deeps in the Waſhes, and is the admiration of travellers, being ſeen at the diſtance of forty miles round. The town has a commodious harbour, is ſupplied with freſh water by pipes from a pond in a great common, called the Weſt Fen, where a water houſe and a mill were erected in the reign of Queen Anne, by act of parliament. It is the reſidence of many conſiderable merchants, and carries on a good trade, both inland and foreign, yet many of the inhabitants apply themſelves to grazing of cattle with great advantage. An annual fair here for cattle, and all ſorts of merchandize, laſts nine days; and is called a mart by way of eminence, ſo are the fairs of Ganeſborough, Lynn Regis, a borough town of Norfolk, and Beverley a borough of Yorkſhire, but no other in England. All the country in the neighbourhood of this town is marſh lands, which are very rich, and feed vaſt numbers of large ſheep and oxen.

HORNCASTLE, which is 142 miles from London, is a large and antient well-built town on the river Bane. It plainly appears to have been a camp, or ſtation of the Romans, not only from its caſtle, which was a Roman work, but from the Roman coins often turned up in the ground near the place where the caſtle ſtood. Part of the wall of the caſtle is ſtill remaining, and is about forty yards thick, and ſtrongly cemented with mortar. There are ſeveral ſmall ſtreams here, ſo that about three parts of the town are ſorrounded with water.

BURTON, called alſo BURTON STATHER, is 168 miles from London, and ſtands very well for trade, on the eaſt ſide of the Trent, whereon it has ſeveral mills, and the houſes are pleaſantly intermixed with trees; and many ſcenes about the place are exceedingly rural and romantic. Here are two churches, one of which is ſo low in reſpect of the precipice over it, that a perſon may almoſt leap from it on the ſteeple.

CROWLAND is 94 miles from London, and is famous for its abbey, which was firſt built by Ethelbald, King of Mercia, in the year 716. It was afterwards burnt by the Danes in 870; but King Edred, about the year 948, rebuilt it, and it continued in great wealth and ſplendour till the general diſſolution. Great part of the abbey-church is ſtill ſtanding, though in a decayed condition, particularly the ſteeple, with the fine windows of the great weſtern iſle, adorned with carved work, and images as large as the life.

The



A View of Crowland Abbey in Lincolnshire.



The twon of Crowland ſtands among the fens, and conſiſts of three ſtreets, ſeparated from each other by canals, planted with willows, which give it a very romantic appearance. There is a communication by a bridge over-againſt the weſt end of the abbey, built in a triangular form to anſwer the ſtreets. 'Tis ſo curious a fabric, as not to be equalled in England, if in Europe. It is formed on three ſegments of a circle, meeting in one point, and each baſe they ſay ſtands in a different county, viz. Lincolnſhire, Bambridgeſhire, and Northamptonſhire. It is alſo ſituated upon the centre of the conflux of the river Nyne with the Welland.

The greateſt gain of the inhabitants is from fiſh, and from wild ducks; of which they ſometimes drive 3000 into a net at once by dogs; and they are brought thither by decoy oucks bred for the purpoſe. For the liberty of fiſhing, they pay now to the King, as they formely did to the Abbot, 300l. a year. As no carts ever come here, by reaſon of the impaſſableneſs of the boggy ſoil, it was a common proverb, that all the carts, which come to Crowland, were ſhod with ſilver; but the ſoil is much improved of late, by drains and ſluices; and moſt of the ponds are now turned into cornfields. A cauſey leads from hence between the river Welland and the marſhes; on which, about two miles from Crowland, ſtood a pyramid, with an inſcription, denoting that it was the utmoſt boundary of the abbey's juriſdiction, which was a ſort of iſland, three miles in length and three in breadth. The roof of the abbey church fell down about ſeventy years ago. It was of Iriſh oak, finely carved and gilt; and pieces of it are ſtill to be found in many houſes. It was made a gariſon during the civil war. Over the weſt gate of the church, are the images of divers Kings, Abbots, &c. and, among the reſt, St. Guthliac, to whom the abbey was dedicated, with a whip and knife, his uſual ſymbols; and he lies buried in a little ſtone cottage, not far from the abbey, called Anchor church-houſe, where was a chapel in which lived a hermit. There being no paſture near them, the people go in little ſkerries to milk the cows.

BARTON is 166 miles from London, and is a large ſtraggling town, but of little note, except for a common, but dangerous ferry over the Humber to Hull.

WAINFLEET is 135 miles from London, and a well-compacted town, in the fenny parts near the ſea, and noted for being the birth place of William of Wainfleet, Biſhop of Wincheſter, who was not only the founder of a fine grammar-ſchool here, but of St. Magdalen college in Oxford.

SPALDING is 104 miles from London, and is ſituated upon the river Welland, by which it is almoſt ſurrounded. It is

alſo

alſo ſurrounded at a greater diſtance with lakes, canals, and other bodies of water, and is indeed a more neat and populous town than could be expected in ſuch a ſituation. Here is an handſome large market place, a free grammar ſchool for the ſons of the inhabitants, and a charity ſchool. This town has alſo a ſmall port, and a bridge over the Welland, which is navigable to the town for veſſels of fifty or ſixty tons. To this port belong ſeveral barges, that are chiefly employed in carrying coals and corn.

THONG CASTOR is 157 miles from London, and is ſaid to have derived its name from the following circumſtance; though the truth of the fact itſelf has been diſputed. Hengiſt, the Saxon, we are told, as a reward for having driven back the Scots and Picts, obtained from Vortigern, a grant of as much ground here as he could encompaſs with the hide of an ox cut into ſmall thongs; on this ground he built a caſtle, which for that reaſon was called Thong caſtle. There are ſtill conſiderable remains of the caſtle, which ſeems to have been built in the Roman manner; and under the walls are ſeveral fine ſprings, near which is a moſt beautiful grove of elms. The church is a venerable Gothic ſtructure.

FOLKINGHAM is 107 miles from London, and is ſituated on a pleaſant heath, in a very healthful air, and is ſupplied with ſeveral extraordinary good ſprings.

ALFORD is an obſcure town, about five miles from the ſea, and 146 from London.

BINBROKE is 159 miles from London, and is ſituated between Thong-Caſtor and Louth.

BOURN ſtands on a plain adjoining to the fens of Lincolnſhire, at the diſtance of 98 miles from London. It is remarkable for tanning leather, and for a horſe-courſe.

BURGH is 138 miles from London, and is ſituated between Saltfleet and Wainfleet.

CORBY, which ſtands in the road from Market-Deeping to Grantham, was formerly a conſiderable place, but is now much decayed. Here is a ſchool endowed for educating the ſons of poor clergymen.

HOLBEACH is 115 miles from London, ſituated among the fens, and of great antiquity. Many remains of walls and pavements, together with urns and coins, have been dug up here. The church is a noble Gothic ſtructure, with a lofty tower and ſpire, and is ſeen at a great diſtance over the fens.

MARKET-DEEPING is 90 miles from London, and is ſituated among the fens, on the north ſide of the river Welland. Near this place is a vale, many miles in compaſs, and the deepeſt

in all this marſhy county, from which it is thought this town had it name, *Deeping* ſignifiying a deep meadow.

KIRKTON, or KIRTON LINDSEY, derives it name from a kirk or church here, which is built in the form of a cathedral, and is very magnificent. It ſtands at the diſtance of 150 miles from London, and is famous for a ſort of apple, called the Kirkton pippin.

MARKET RASEN is 150 miles from London, and is ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from Eaſt, Weſt, and Middle Raſen, three neighbouring villages; all of which, together with this town, are ſituated near the ſource of the river Ankam.

SALTFLEET is 163 miles from London, and is pleaſantly ſituated on the German ocean. It was formerly a place of ſome conſiderable trade, but is now greatly decayed. It has ſtill an harbour for ſhipping; but this has been much neglected, and there are now no veſſels that uſe it above the ordinary ſize of lighters.

GLANDFORD BRIDGE is 156 miles from London; ſituated on the banks of the river Ankam, and is a conſiderable town, containing ſome very good houſes, with a ſtone bridge over the river.

DUNNINGTON is 117 miles from London; and its market is famous for a large ſale of hemp and hemp-ſeed, and it has a port for barges, by which goods are carried to and from Boſton, and the Waſhes.

SLEAFORD is 116 miles from London;, and is a large populous town, pleaſantly ſituated near the ſource of a ſmall ſtream, that riſes from the confluence of ſprings, and runs through the town with ſo much rapidity, that it drives ſeveral mills, and is never frozen even in the coldeſt day in winter. The church is a ſtately Gothic ſtructure, 172 feet in length, 72 feet broad in the front, and 30 at the eaſt end, and has a loſty tower. The market-place is oppoſite the weſt front of the church, and near it is a good free-ſchool, which was founded and handſomely endowed in 1603, by Robert Carr, Eſq. who alſo erected and endowed an hoſpital in this place for twelve poor men.

TATTERSHAL is 134 miles from London, and is a town of great antiquity, but now much decayed. It was formerly noted for a ſtrong caſtle, built ſoon after the Norman invaſion, which remained till the reign of Henry VI. when Ralph, Lord Cromwell, built here a noble collegiate church. Great part of this ſtately ſtructure is deſtroyed, except the great tower, which is adorned with four beautiful pinnacles, much admired by thoſe who viſit it. The thinneſt part of the walls is 15 feet in breadth, and the tower is two hundred feet high.

STANTON is an inconſiderable town, 155 miles from London.

SPILSBY

SPILSBY is 138 miles from London, and has a well-frequented market.

REMARKABLE VILLAGES, CURIOSITIES, *and* ANTIQUITIES.

Paunton, a village ſouth of Grantham, is ſuppoſed to have been the Ad Pontem of the Romans, not only from the ſimilitude of the names, but from the diſtances aſſigned to places in regard to this: chequered Roman pavements, and other marks of antiquity, have often been dug up here.

Bridgecaſterton, a village north weſt of Stamford, where a ſmall river called the Guaſh or Waſh croſſes the Roman highway, is ſuppoſed to have been the Guaſennæ of Antoninus.

Ancaſter was a village of the Romans, and is thought to have been the antient Crococalana. This town abounds ſo much with remnants of antiquity, that it has been a cuſtom for the inhabitants, after a haſty ſhower to go in ſearch of them upon the declivities of the town, and in the neighbouring quarries, and they have many years carried on a kind of trade by the ſale of them.

At a village called *Hiberſton*, near Kirkton, upon the Roman highway, are ſtill to be ſeen the foundations of ſeveral Roman buildings, with tiles, coins, and other remains of Roman antiquity. Several ſuch remains have alſo been diſcovered about Broughton, a village near Glanford-bridge. At Roxby, a village near Burton, ſome years ago was diſcovered a Roman pavement. At Winterton-cliff, in the north-weſt extremity of this county, are many remains of Roman buildings; and at Alkborough, two miles more to the weſt, there is ſtill a ſmall ſquare entrenchment or camp, now called Counteſs Cloſe, from a counteſs of Warwick, who, it is ſaid, lived there, or owned the eſtate. The caſtle here, it is obſerved, was very conveniently placed by the Romans, in the north-weſt angle of the county, as a watch-tower, to over-awe Nottinghamſhire and Yorkſhire.

At *Fleet* in the Fens, a village north-eaſt of Spalding, there were found not many years ago, three pecks of Roman copper coins, piled down edge-wiſe, moſt of them of the emperor Gallienus.

Near *Harlaxton*, a village within two miles of Grantham, a braſen veſſel was ploughed up, containing ſome ſilver beads, and an antique helmet of gold, ſtudded with jewels; all which were preſented to Catharine of Spain, Queen Dowager of Henry the Eighth. At a village called Yarburgh, near Horncaſtle, are the remains of a large Roman camp; and ſuch quantities of Roman coins have been dug up here, that one Howſon of Kenningtón,

nington a village in the neighbourhood, is ſaid at one time to have been in poſſeſſion of ſome pecks of them.

At *Omby*, near Raven-market, in ſome fields joining to a great road between Stamford and Hull, a borough town of Yorkſhire, braſs and ſilver coins have been plowed up, having a view of the city of Rome on one ſide, with the inſcription, *Urbs Roma*, and on the reverſe, *Pax et tranquilitas*.

On ſome hills, betwen Gainſborough and a neighbouring village called Lea, many Roman coins and pieces of Roman urns, have been dug up; and one of thoſe hills called Caſtle-hill, is ſurrounded with entrenchments, ſaid to incloſe above an hundred acres.

Near Humington, above five miles from Grantham, there is a Roman camp, called Julius Cæſar's double trench; and here, in the year 1691, as many Roman coins were found in an urn, or earthen pot, as would fill a peck.

The *High-dyke*, commonly called the High-ſtreet, is the famous Roman highway, which paſſes from Stamford through Lincoln, and from thence to the Humber.

At *Gedney*, a village near Holbeach, is a very handſome church, ſuppoſed to have been built by the abbots of Crowland, to whom the manor belonged. It has a ſtately tower, but this is ſuppoſed to be of a later date, than the other parts of the ſtructure.

A few miles north weſt of Tatterſhall is *Tupham*, or, as it was anciently called, *Tupholm*, a conſiderable village, where one of the family of Nevil founded a convent for monks of the order of St. Auguſtine, of which great part is ſtill ſtanding, and it appears to have been an exceeding handſome ſtructure.

A little north of Cotham is *Newſham abbey*, a ſmall village, but famous for a convent of Premonſtratenſion monks, which was founded in the reign of King Stephen.

Near Burton at the confluence of the Trent, and ſome other rivers, is a tract of land called the Iſland of Axholm, which is about ten miles long, though in many places not above four in breadth. It contains three villages, namely, Crowle, Epworth, and Hyrſt; and in the two laſt were formerly two monaſteries.

Torkſey, a village ſituated upon the Trent, at the influx of the Foſſe Dyke into that river, was a town once famous for many privileges which it enjoyed, upon condition that the inhabitants ſhould, whenever the King's ambaſſadors came that way, carry them down the Trent in their own barges, and conduct them as far as the city of York.—In the neighbourhood of this village is a nunnery founded by King John, great part of which is ſtill ſtanding, from which it appears to have been a very handſome ſtructure.

The village of *Stow* is a place of great antiquity, and is ſaid

to have been the ſeat of a biſhop before the cathedral of Lincoln was built. Here is an ancient Gothic church, exceedingly large.

North eaſt of Glandford-bridge, near the mouth of the Humber, are the remains of *Thornton-college* or *abbey*, where, in taking down a wall, not many years ago, the workmen found the ſkeleton of a man, with a table, a book, and a candleſtick; the man is ſuppoſed to have been immured there for ſome heinous crime.

Scrivelſby-hall, not far from Horncaſtle, is the manor of the Dymocks, who hold it upon condition, that, at the coronation, the then lord, or ſome perſon in his name, if he be not able, ſhall come well armed into the royal preſence, on a war horſe, and make proclamation, that if any one ſhould ſay, that the ſovereign hath no right to the crown, he is ready to defend his right againſt all that ſhall oppoſe it.

About ſix miles eaſt of Lincoln is a village called Bullings, where was a convent founded in the reign of King Henry II. Some of the walls of this ſtructure are ſtill ſtanding, with a ſtately tower, executed in a very curious manner.

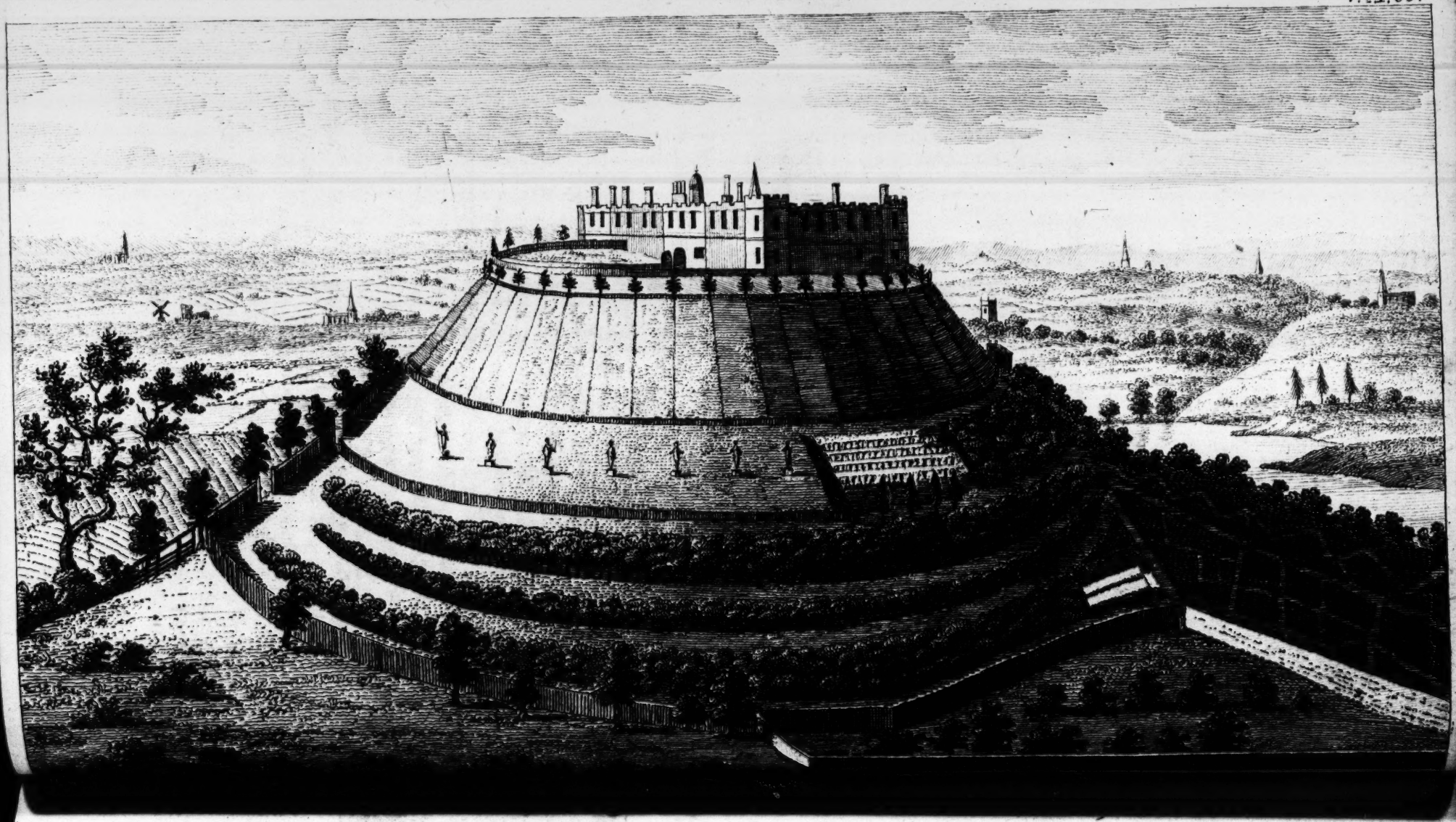
A little to the eaſtward of this village is another named *Wragby*, pleaſantly ſituated on a ſmall ſtream. Here is an alms-houſe, built and endowed by Sir Edmund Turner, in 1697, for twelve poor people, ſix of whom are to be miniſters widows, and ſix to be any other poor old men or women; he alſo erected a chapel for their public devotion, with an endowment to the miniſter or ſchool maſter, for performing divine ſervice in it twice a day.

In the village of Somerton a ſtately caſtle was built by Anthony Beck, Biſhop of Durham, a warlike prelate, who lived in the reign of Edward I. The tower and ſome other parts of the building are ſtill ſtanding, from whence it appears to have been a place of great ſtrength.

On the north-weſt ſide of Sleaford is a place called Temple Bruer, where there are the remains of a church, built by the Knights Templars; and near it are the remains of a ſtone croſs.

Woolſthorpe, a little village on the great north road between Stamford and Grantham, is memorable for being the place of nativity of that illuſtrious philoſopher, Sir Iſaac Newton. The houſe in which he was born, which is a kind of a farm houſe, built in ſtone, is ſtill remaining. The learned Dr. Stukeley viſited it in 1721, and was ſhewed the inſide of it by the country people; and in a letter to Dr. Mead on this occaſion, he ſays, "They led me up ſtairs, and ſhewed me Sir Iſaac's ſtudy, where "I ſuppoſe he ſtudied when in the country, in his younger days, "as, perhaps, when he viſited his mother from the univerſity. I "obſerved the ſhelves were of his own making, being pieces "of deal boxes, which, probably, he ſent his books and clothes "down in upon theſe occaſions."





SEATS.

BELVOIR CASTLE, a ſeat of the Duke of Rutland, is about four miles from Grantham, and is ſeen almoſt in the clouds on the top of a vaſt hill, for many miles around. It is a very magnificent building, and has a fine gallery of paintings; and, as its name imports, commands a beautiful proſpect, into the counties of Nottingham, Derby, Leiceſter, Rutland, and Northampton. It was originally built by Robert de Tedenci, or Tetencio, ſoon after the Norman invaſion, and was afterwards rebuilt by an Earl of Rutland. From the rooms of this houſe Lincoln-minſter may be ſeen perfectly clear, though it is thirty miles diſtant; Newark is alſo ſeen in the center of the valley; and Nottingham is eaſily diſcerned.

GRIMSTHORPE, a ſeat of the Duke of Ancaſter, is about eleven miles from Grantham. His grace's park is of very great extent; the road leads through it for the courſe of about three miles. The houſe appears extremely magnificent at the very firſt view; being admirably ſituated on a hill, with ſome very fine woods ſtretching away on each ſide; many hills and ſlopes ſeen in different directions, and all pointing out as it were an approach to the dwelling. In the vale before the houſe is a noble piece of water, with two pretty yachts upon it; and the banks are boldly indented with creeks in a fine ſtile. The houſe is extremely convenient, and ſome of the apartments are very elegantly fitted up. The hall is 50 feet long, by 40 broad, and of a very well proportioned height. Here is a neat chapel; and as you return through the hall, you are conducted up the ſtaircaſe, into the principal apartment: the firſt is a tea room richly ornamented with fluted pilaſters of the Corinthian order, finely carved and gilt, the ceiling, cornices, &c. in a moſt light and elegant taſte, with gilt ſcrolls on a light lead colour. Next is the dining room, 40 feet by 27, with two bow windows fitted up with gilt ornaments on a blue ground. The ceiling the ſame, on white in compartments. The feſtoons of gilt carving among the pictures, &c. are in a light and pleaſing taſte. The chimney piece is one of the moſt elegant in England; under the cornices are three baſſo relievos in white marble, the center a man pulling a thorn out of a lion's paw, well executed; theſe are upon a ground of Siena marble, and have a fine effect; they are ſupported on each ſide by a fluted Ionic pillar of Siena. In this room are ſeveral family portraits, and king Charles I. and his family by Vandyke; a large picture and fine. In the next room is a painting of Cocles defending the bridge; two landſcapes; a fine picture of a fire in a town, at night; the figures

in the front ground are numerous and well grouped, and the light is well expreſſed: Chriſt crowned with thorns; two large pieces of cattle; a battle; and a Dutch fair.

The blue damaſk bedchamber is elegant; it is hung with blue paper, upon which are painted many different landſcapes in blue and white, with repreſentations of frames and lines and taſſels in the ſame; the toilet in a bow window, all blue and white. Out of this room you enter the breakfaſting cloſet, which is extremely elegant; quite original, and very pleaſing. It is hung with fine India paper, the ceiling in arched compartments, the ribs of which join in the center in the gilt rays of a ſun, the ground is prettily dotted with coloured India birds; the window ſhutters, the doors and the front of the drawers, let into the wall, all painted in ſcrolls and feſtoons of flowers in green, white and gold; the ſofa, chairs, and ſtool frames of the ſame.

At Aſperby, near Sleaford, the Earl of Briſtol has a ſeat; as has alſo the Earl of Lincoln at Sempringham.

At *Belton*, near Grantham, is a ſeat of the Dowager Lady Cuſt, mother of Sir John Cuſt, late Speaker of the Houſe of Commons. This elegant houſe ſtands low; but, in order to remedy that inconvenience, its late owner, Lord Tyrconnel, erected a grand building upon a neighbouring eminence, called Belle-Mount, which commands a very agreeable and extenſive proſpect.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

This county is bounded by Yorkſhire on the north, by Leiceſterſhire on the ſouth, by Lincolnſhire on the eaſt, and by Derbyſhire on the weſt. It is 43 miles in length, 24 in breadth, and 110 in circumference.

The air of Nottinghamſhire is reckoned as good as that of any county in England; but the different qualities of the ſoil, have divided the county under two denominations. The eaſt ſide, which is very fruitful in corn and paſture, is called the Clay: this diviſion is again divided into the North Clay and the South Clay: and the weſt part of the county, which is generally woody or barren, is called the Sand.

There is a large foreſt, called *Sherwood Foreſt*, formerly famous for being the head-quarters of Robinhood, and his colleagues, which comprehends almoſt all the weſtern parts of this county, and contains ſeveral parks, towns, and ſeats. The officers

officers of this foreſt, in 1675, where a warden, his lieutenant and ſteward, a bow-bearer, and a ranger, four verdurers, twelve regarders, four agiſters, and twelve keepers or foreſters, all under a chief foreſter: beſides theſe there are ſeveral woodwards for every townſhip within the foreſt, and one for every principal wood. The weſtern parts, however, beſides wood, yield ſome coal and lead. Here are alſo found marles of ſeveral ſorts, and a ſtone ſomething like alabaſter, but ſofter, which, when burnt, makes a plaiſter harder than that of Paris; and this plaiſter the inhabitants of Nottinghamſhire generally uſe for flooring. Other productions of this county are liquorice, cattle, abundance of fowl, and freſh water fiſh. The principal manufactures are ſtockings, glaſs, and earthern wares. The inhabitants alſo make great quantities of malt, and fine ſtrong ale. This county is divided into eight hundreds, or rather ſix wapentakes, and two liberties, and contains nine market towns, but no city. It lies in the province and dioceſe of York, and has 168 pariſhes. The principal rivers in this county are the Trent, the Erwaſh, and the Idle. The Trent riſes in the highlands of Staffordſhire, and dividing Derbyſhire from Leiceſterſhire, runs from the ſouth-weſt to the north eaſt part of Nottinghamſhire, and being joined by many leſs conſiderable rivers, enters Lincolnſhire. The Idle, or Iddle, riſes near Mansfield, and running north-eaſt, falls into the Dun, a river of Lincolnſhire, one the weſt ſide of the Iſle of Axholm.

MARKET-TOWNS.

NOTTINGHAM is 124 miles from London, and is one of the neateſt places in England, and has as good a trade as moſt inland towns. It is pleaſantly ſituated on the aſcent of a rock, over-looking the river Trent, which runs parallel with it about a mile to the ſouth, and has been made navigable. The town is governed by a mayor, recorder, ſix aldermen, 2 ſheriffs, a common-council of 24 perſons, and ſeveral corporation officers. The mayor and ſheriffs have each two ſerjeants at mace. There are alſo two officers called pindars, the one of the fields, the other of the meadows, the former of whom is alſo woodward of the town, and attends at the foreſt-courts, the town being within the juriſdiction of the foreſt. Here is an uncertain number of burgeſſes ſtiled the cloathing, and 1200 other burgeſſes. There are fine eſtates belonging to this corporation, ſome for general, and others for particular uſes; as, for the maintenance of their free-ſchool, and their bridges over the Trent, which are four;

four; but the handſomeſt, which is over the Lind, is kept in repair at the charge of the town and county.

The aſſizes and ſeſſions of the county are held in what is called the King's Hall, near which is the goal; but the ſeſſions and courts for the corporation are kept in the town-hall, which is an handſome fabrick on piazzas. Here was a caſtle, ſuppoſed to have been built by William the Norman, or rather by his natural ſon, William Peverell, which for the moſt part belonged to the Crown from the beginning of the reign of Henry the Second, and gave entertainment and reſidence to the monarchs of England. Great part of this caſtle was pulled down a little before the civil war; yet there was ſo much left of it, that King Charles I. choſe to ſet up his ſtandard here in 1642; but ſoon after it became a garriſon for the parliament, and ſo continued till Charles I. was executed for tyranny, and for levying war againſt his ſubjects, in order to ſupport his deſpotic practices. After the commonwealth was eſtabliſhed, Captain Poulton, the laſt Governor of Nottingham-caſtle, had orders given him to pull it down; but it was not entirely demoliſhed at the Reſtoration. When that event had taken place, the Duke of Buckingham, grandſon by the mother's ſide, to Francis, Earl of Rutland, who had the grant from King James I. both of the caſtle and park, ſold it to the Duke of Newcaſtle, who pulled down what remained, and erected a ſtately fabrick in the place of it. From him it came to the family of Pelham, who alſo obtained the ſame title; and it was improved and adorned at a great expence by the late Duke of Newcaſtle, who made it one of the beſt ſeats in England, it being built on a ſteep rock, and the chief ornament of the town, which ſtanding as it were in the midſt of a foreſt, and a ſporting country, is a ſecond Newmarket for races, there being a fine plain on the north ſide of the town for a horſe-courſe.

The rock, on the aſcent of which the town ſtands, was anciently called the *Dolorous Hill*, or *Golgotha*, from the great ſlaughter, as it is ſaid, of the Britons there, by King Humber, a piratical monarch of the North. The ancients dug caves under the ſteep rock towards the Lind, for places of retreat. There were many under the caſtle, and ſome of them cut out with great art into convenient apartments, with chimneys, windows, &c. One of them is noted for the hiſtory of Chriſt's paſſion, cut out by David, King of Scots, when he was priſoner here; and there is a winding ſtair-caſe to a place at the bottom, called Mortimer's-Hole, in which Mortimer, Earl of March, who was hanged in the reign of Edward the Third, is ſaid to have been ſecreted. There is excellent cellaring in the rock on which the town ſtands, with two or three vaults, or more, one under

under another, which are great conveniences for ſtoring their ale, &c. whereof they ſend great quantities to moſt parts of England; for which purpoſe moſt of the low lands hereabouts are ſowed with barley. The White Lyon Inn here is particularly noted for theſe extraordinary vaults, or cellars. In the Duke of Newcaſtle's park there is a ledge of perpendicular rocks hewn into a church, houſes, chambers, dove houſes, &c. the altar of which church is a natural rock; and there appears to have been a ſteeple and pillars. Travellers take great notice of a houſe here, built on the ſide of a hill, where the entrance is at the garrets, and the aſcent from it to the cellar at the top of the houſe.

There are three neat churches in this town, one of which, St. Mary's, is built in the manner of a collegiate church. Here is a ſpacious market-place, with two croſſes in it, and a free-ſchool, beſides three charity-ſchools. There is alſo a famous hoſpital here, called Plumtree's hoſpital, from John Plumtree, who, in the reign of Richard the Second, built and endowed it for thirteen poor old widows; and William Gregory, the town-clerk of this place, about the end of the laſt century, gave 11 houſes for alms-houſes.

MANSFIELD is 139 miles from London, and is a well-built populous town in the foreſt of Sherwood, the inhabitants of which carry on a great trade for malt. This place is noted for the old ſtory and ſong of Sir John Cockle, the millar of Manſfield, and the frequent reſort of our Kings hither for pleaſure. Near this place are the remains of Welbeck-abbey, begun in the reign of King Stephen, and finiſhed in that of Henry the Second.

WORKSOP is 152 miles from London, and ſtands at the head of a ſmall river called the Ryton. Its market is remarkable for great quantities of liquorice and malt; and north-weſt of the town are a parcel of oak trees, called Shire-oaks, and ſaid to be thus denominated from one particular large tree, that ſpreads its boughs ſo as to occupy certain portions of Nottinghamſhire, Derbyſhire, and Yorkſhire.

NEWARK is 124 miles from London, and derives its name from a caſtle now in ruins, built in the reign of King Stephen, by Alexander Biſhop of Lincoln, and called the New Work. The river Trent, about two miles ſouth of this town, divides itſelf into two branches, which form a ſmall iſland, by uniting about two miles north of it. Newark is ſituated upon the eaſtern branch of the Trent, and has two bridges, one over each branch. This is ſuppoſed to have been a Roman town. It was formerly walled round: and it is obſerved that a gate, called the North Gate, is built of ſtones that appear to have been of the

Roman

Roman cut. This town was firſt incorporated by King Edward the Sixth, and was governed by one alderman and twelve aſſiſtants; and by a charter of King Charles the Second, it is now governed by a mayor and twelve aldermen. It is a great thoroughfare from London to York, and is a handſome well built town. Here is a church built in the reign of King Henry the Sixth, which has a lofty ſpire, and is reckoned one of the fineſt pariſh churches in England; and a noble market-place, ſo ſpacious, that Lord Bellaſyſe drew up 10,000 men in it, when he defended this town for Charles the Firſt. Here is a charity-ſchool for thirty-ſix boys, ſupported by contributions, and a free ſchool, founded by Thomas Magnus. This is a flouriſhing place, and has a good trade in corn, cattle, wool, and other commodities.

BINGHAM is a ſmall town, at the diſtance of ten miles from Nottingham. Here was once a monaſtery; and the parſonage is of great value.

EAST REDFORD is 143 miles from London, and is an antient borough in the midſt of a large plantation of hops, in which, and in barley for malt, the inhabitants carry on a large trade. Here is a good town-hall, a free-grammar ſchool, and an handſome church. This town is joined by a ſtone-bridge to another place called Weſt Redford, where is a Trinity-hoſpital, governed by a maſter who has 15l. per year, and ten brethren 10l. beſides 10s. for coals, and 6 yards of cloth for a gown; an allowance for reading prayers, and 10l. to maintain a ſcholar in Exeter-college, Oxford.

BLYTHE is 148 miles from London, and has a large church and an hoſpital, called Blythe-ſpital, built by one of the Creſſy family.

SOUTHWELL is 140 miles from London, and ſtands on a ſmall ſtream called the Greet, which falls into the Trent, about two miles ſouth of the town. Here is a church, which is called the minſter, and is both parochial and collegiate: it is ſuppoſed to have been founded by Paulinus, the firſt archbiſhop of York, about the year 630, and is reputed the mother church of the town and county of Nottingham. It was ſet on fire by lightning on the 5th of November, 1711, when all the body of it was burnt to the ground, except the choir. In this fire a fine organ was conſumed, a ſet of excellent bells melted, and other damages done to the value of 4000l. It has however been repaired, and is a plain Gothic ſtructure, built in the form of a croſs, with a high tower in the middle, in which are eight bells: there are two ſpires at the weſt end. Its length from eaſt to weſt is 306 feet, its breadth 59 feet, and the length of the croſs iſle, from north to ſouth, 121 feet. To this church belong ſixteen prebendaries or canons, ſix vicars chorals, an organiſt,

organiſt, ſix ſinging men, ſix choriſters, beſides ſix boys, who attend as probationers, a regiſter to the chapter, a treaſurer, an auditor, a verger, and other officers. The chapter has a peculiar juriſdiction over twenty-eight pariſhes, to moſt of which it has the right of preſentation, as well as to other pariſhes in Lincolnſhire and Yorkſhire. The juriſdiction is exerciſed by a commiſſary or vicar-general, who is choſen by the chapter out of their own body, and hold viſitations twice a year. Here are two annual ſynods, at which all the clergy of Nottingham attend; and a certain number of the prebendaries of this church, and other clergymen, are by the archbiſhop of York appointed commiſſioners to preſide at the ſynods. Southwell is divided into two parts, one called the Burgage, or Burridge, where the inhabitants hold their lands or tenements of the lord, at a certain yearly rent, and comprehends all that part of the town between the market place and the river Greet; and the other part is called the prebendage, and conſiſts of the liberties of the church. The civil government here is diſtinct from that of the county in general, and is called the Soke of Southwell, with Scroby, a town near Blithe. There are about twenty towns ſubject to this juriſdiction; the cuſtos rotulorum and juſtices of the peace for it, are nominated by the archbiſhop of York, and conſtituted by a commiſſion under the great ſeal. Adjoining to the church is a free-ſchool, under the care of the chapter: the maſter is choſen by the chapter, and approved by the archbiſhop of York. There are two fellowſhips and two ſcholarſhips in St. John's College in Cambridge, founded by Dr. Keton, canon of Saliſbury, in the reign of King Henry the Eighth, to be preſented by the maſters and fellows of that college, to ſuch perſons as they ſhall think proper, who have been choriſters of the church at Southwell.

There are here the remains of a magnificent palace, which was demoliſhed in the civil war, and which belonged to the archbiſhops of York.

TUXFORD is 136 miles from London; the ſituation is in a miry clayiſh country, and the buildings are mean; here is a good free-ſchool, built and endowed by Charles Reed.

REMARKABLE VILLAGES, CURIOSITIES, *and* ANTIQUITIES.

A Roman military way, called the Foſſe-way, enters this county from Leiceſterſhire, at a place called Willoughby on the Would, near the borders of Leiceſterſhire; hence it paſſes in a direction north-eaſt, by Bingham and Newark, into Lincolnſhire, and leaves Nottinghamſhire at a place called South Skarle, a few miles north-eaſt of Newark.

Near this military way, at Willoughby on the Would, ſeveral Roman coins have been dug up; and at Newark, on the ſide of the Foſſe-way, have been diſcovered four Roman urns, and a braſs lare or houſhold god, an inch and a half long, with many other remains of antiquity.

The caſtle of Newark is partly ſtanding, and is a ſtately and handſome ſtructure, having walls of a prodigious ſtrength, and lofty towers, that were formerly crowned with battlements.

On the banks of the Trent, a few miles eaſtward of Redford, is *Littleborough*, a conſiderable village, and by many ſuppoſed to have been a Roman town, becauſe there are ſtill ſome ruins of a wall and ditches, with which it appears to have been formerly encompaſſed. Many antiquities have been dug up near it, ſuch as the remains of walls, pavements, and baths, with the foundations of altars, and Roman coins and urns.

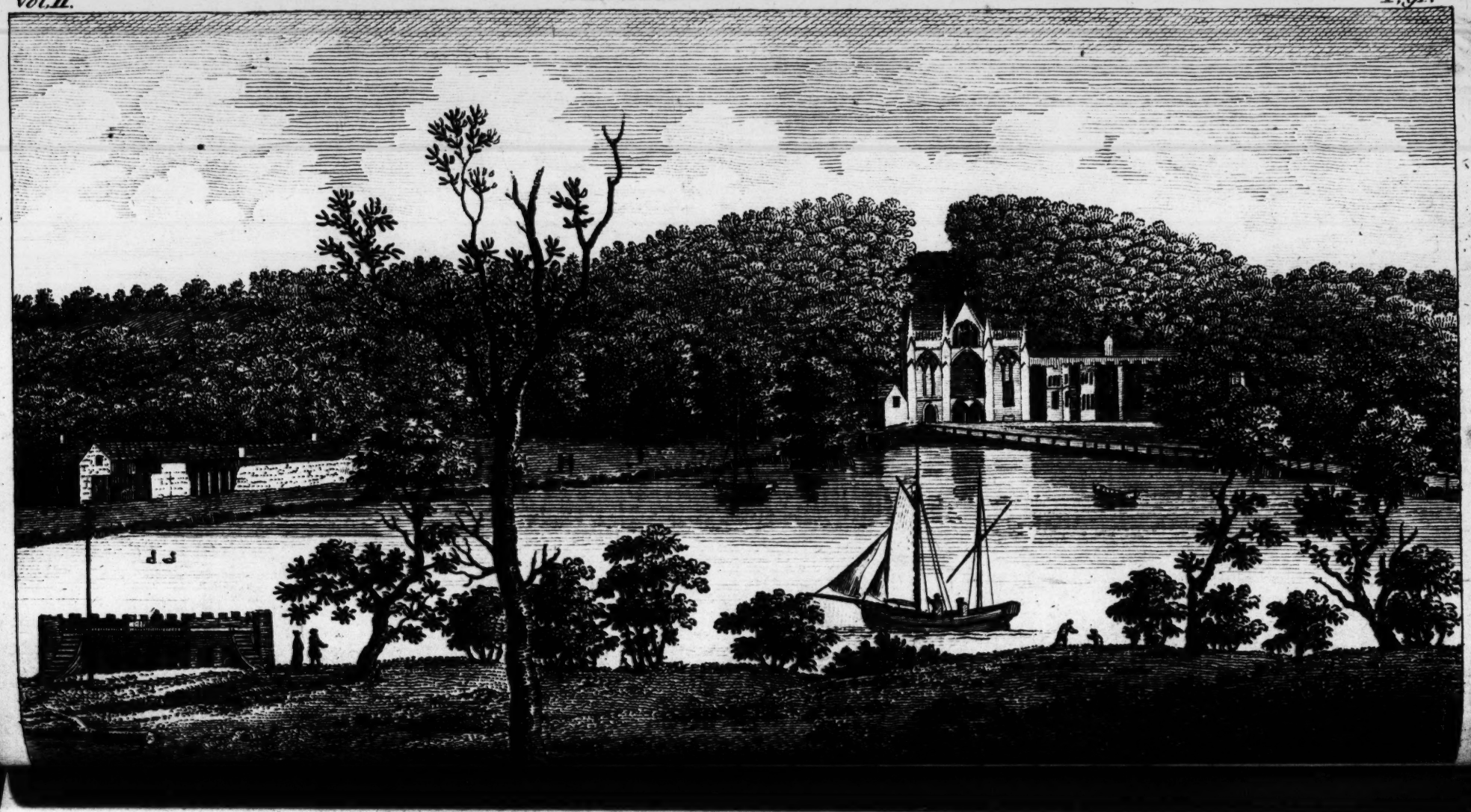
Sutton, commonly called *Sutton in Aſhfield*, is ſituated near Mansfield, and is one of the moſt conſiderable villages in Nottinghamſhire, being in many reſpects ſuperior to ſome of the towns. A great trade is carried on here in making ſtockings, which brings conſiderable ſums of money to the place, from the dealers at Nottingham and London, and many rich farmers live here in great affluence.

Near Southwell is a village called *Thurgarton*, where one of the barons, in the reign of Henry I. founded a convent of canons regular, of the order of St. Auguſtine. Great part of this convent, and the church belonging to it, are ſtill ſtanding, and appear to have been very handſome.

Mansfield Wood Houſe, ſituated a little to the north of the town of Mansfield, is a moſt agreeable village, and the air being eſteemed healthy, ſeveral people of faſhion reſide in it, as a place of retirement.

The village of *Gotham*, which is about ſeven miles from Nottingham, has been rendered noted by the common proverb, of "the wiſe men of Gotham." It has been obſerved, that a cuſtom has prevailed among many nations, of ſtigmatizing the inhabitants of ſome particular ſpot as remarkable for ſtupidity. This opprobrious diſtrict, among the Aſiatics was Phrygia; among the Thracians, Abdera; among the Greeks, Bæotia; and in England it is Gotham. Of the Gothamites, ironically called the Wiſe Men of Gotham, many ridiculous fables are traditionally told; particularly, that often having heard the cuckow, but never ſeen her, they hedged in a buſh from whence her note ſeemed to proceed, that being confined within ſo ſmall a compaſs, they might at length ſatisfy their curioſity. And at a place called Court hill, in this pariſh, is a buſh called by the





the name of Cuckow-buſh. It lies in the hundred of Ruſhcliff, on a rivulet that falls a little below it into the Trent.

Bridgford is a ſmall village on the banks of the Trent, and is of great antiquity. Near it are ſome remains of a camp, ſuppoſed to have been the work of the Romans, becauſe many of their coins, urns, and other pieces of antiquity, have been dug up near it.

SEATS.

Near the town of Workſop, is a noble ſeat of the Duke of Norfolk, known by the name of Workſop-manor. In 1761, the ancient ſtructure was conſumed by fire, with the library, furniture, paintings and many other curioſities, amounting in the whole to the value of one hundred thouſand pounds. In the room of that ancient ſtructure, another has ſince been erected in its ſtead, under the direction of Mr. Paine, which is conſidered as a fine piece of architecture, and one of the nobleſt manſion houſes in England.

About two miles ſouth of Workſop, is a conſiderable village called *Welbeck*, formerly famous for an abbey of Premonſtratenſian monks, founded in the reign of King Stephen, and to it all others of the ſame order in England were ſubject. Some part of this ancient edifice is ſtill ſtanding; and, with ſeveral modern improvements, is now become one of the ſeats of the Duke of Portland, who has laid out great part of the neighbouring fields into a fine park, well ſtocked with deer, and in which are ſome of the largeſt trees that are to be found in England.

NEWSTEAD ABBEY, about ſeven miles from Nottingham, is a noble ſeat of Lord Byron. An abbey was founded here, by King Henry II. in the beginning of his reign, for black canons, which continued till the diſſolution of the monaſteries. After which King Henry VIII. gave this abbey with all its manors, to Sir John Byron, one of his favourites, and the lieutenant of the foreſt of Sherwood, in whoſe family it has remained ever ſince, and with ſome improvements, now forms the ſeat of Lord Byron. It is ſituated in a vale, in the midſt of an extenſive park, finely planted. The front of the abbey ſtands at one end of the houſe, and has a noble and majeſtic appearance, being built in the form of the weſt end of a cathedral, adorned with curious carvings and lofty pinnacles. The hall is a magnificent room, and the gallery is finely adorned with pictures executed by ſome of the beſt Italian maſters. The library joins to the gallery, and in it is a good collection of valuable books.

On one ſide of the houſe is a very large winding lake, which is a noble water; on the other ſide is another very fine lake,

which flows almoſt up to the houſe. The banks on one ſide are fine woods, which ſpread over the edge of a hill, down to the water; on the ſhore, ſcattered groves, and park. On the banks are two caſtles, waſhed by the water of the lake, which are uncommon and pictureſque. A twenty gun ſhip, with ſeveral yacths and boats lying at anchor, throw an air of moſt pleaſing chearfulneſs over the whole ſcene, The riding up the hill leads to a Gothic building, from whence the view of the lakes, the abbey and its fine arch, the plantations and the park, are ſeen at once, and form a very noble landſcape. The proſpect from the houſe is exceedingly delightful, and the gardens are laid out with much taſte and elegance. The park is extenſive, and is encloſed with a ſtone wall in ſome parts, and in others by wooden pales, and contains great plenty of deer, and many other ſorts of game.

Among the paintings at this fine ſeat are the following: Holofernes, by Michael Angelo; the ſending away of Hagar, by Rubens; Judith and Holofernes, by Caſali; a man offering a purſe to a woman, by Raphael; apoſtles bearing a dead Chriſt, by Vandyke; Rachel and Laban, by Paul Veroneſe; Diogenes, by Titian; Jacob and Eſau, by Raphael; Lions and Tygers, by Rubens; Virgin and Child, by Raphael; King Charles I. on horſeback, by Vandyke; and a feaſt of painters, by the ſame.

On the ſouth ſide of the Trent, about three miles from Nottingham, is HOLM PIERPONT, a ſmall village; and near it is a fine ſeat of the Duke of Kingſton, a noble ſtructure, with moſt delightful gardens, and a very magnificent park.

About four miles from Nottingham is the ſeat of the ancient family of Clifton, which is pleaſantly ſituated on a riſing ground, from whence there is an extenſive proſpect over the Trent, and the neighbouring country. The houſe has been lately repaired, and appears very elegant, and the gardens and plantations are laid out with much taſte.

About three miles from Nottingham is WOOLLATON HALL, the ſeat of Lord Middleton. This is a noble ſtructure, and eſteemed one of the beſt Gothic houſes in England. It was built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and is wholly of free ſtone, with an extenſive park, and beautiful gardens, walled round. The ſummer houſe is finiſhed in the form of a grotto, and curiouſly adorned with ſhell work, paintings, and large elegant looking glaſſes.

Near the village of Kniveton, which is pleaſantly ſituated, is the ſeat of Sir Charles Molyneux, bulit on an eminence, from whence there is an extenſive and delightful proſpect. And at Langar, a village within a few miles of Nottingham,

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is the fine houſe of Lord Howe, which is a very handſome ſtructure, with an extenſive park, and delightful gardens.

At Bunney, which is a ſmall agreeable village, is a fine ſeat, with pleaſant gardens, belonging to the family of Parkyns. The late proprietor of this manor, Sir Thomas Parkyns, was ſuch a lover of wreſtling, that he wrote a treatiſe upon the ſubject; and before his death cauſed a tomb to be erected for himſelf in the church, on which was ſet up a figure of a wreſtler, with an epitaph ſuitable to his character.

In our deſcription of the town of Nottingham, we made ſome mention of the caſtle, and the changes it has undergone; but as NOTTINGHAM CASTLE is now one of the fineſt manſions in the kingdom, it will be proper in this deſcription of the moſt remarkable ſeats in this county, to give ſome further particulars concerning it. The ſituation is on a lofty eminence, or rather precipice, to which there is only one paſſage, namely, from the town. On paſſing the lodge, we aſcend by a noble flight of ſteps, on each ſide of which is a road for coaches, extending to the uppermoſt part of the precipice. The whole of this magnificent edifice is built of free ſtone, with a ruſtic front, adorned with pilaſters of the Corinthian order; and in the center is a noble ſtatue of William Cavendiſh, Duke of Newcaſtle. The whole precipice, upon which this ſtately ſtatue is erected, is ſurrounded by a fine baluſtrade faced with ſtone. The proſpect from hence over the town, the river, and the neighbouring country, exceeds imagination; and the park, which is below, exhibits ſuch a variety of ſcenes, as fills the minds of the ſpectators with wonder and admiration.

DERBYSHIRE.

This county, which lies in the middle of England, inclining a little northward, is bounded by Nottinghamſhire and a part of Leiceſterſhire on the eaſt, by another part of Leiceſterſhire on the ſouth, by Staffordſhire and part of Cheſhire on the weſt, and by York on the north. It is of a triangular form; its length from ſouth to north is about 40 miles; its breadth upon the north ſide is about 30 miles, and on the ſouth ſide it is no more than ſix; its circumference is about 130 miles. The two parts into which the river Derwent divides this county are very different, as well with reſpect to the air as to the ſoil, except juſt on the banks of the river, where the ſoil on both ſides is remarkably fertile. In the eaſtward diviſion the air is healthy, and its temperature agreeable. The ſoil is in general fruitful, and therefore well cultivated, producing grain of almoſt

every

every kind, in great abundance, particularly barley. But in the weſtern diviſion, the air in general is ſharper, the weather is more variable, and ſtorms of wind and rain more frequent. The face of the county is rude and mountainous, and the ſoil, except in the vallies, is rocky and fertile; the hills, however, afford paſture for ſheep, which in this county are very numerous. Along the banks of the river Dove this county is remarkably fertile, which is generally aſcribed to its frequently overflowing them, eſpecially in the ſpring, and leaving behind it a prolific ſlime, which it brings from the beds of lime among which it riſes: this river is particularly famous for producing a fiſh called graylings, and for trouts is reckoned the beſt in England. The weſtern part of this county, notwithſtanding its barrenneſs, is yet as profitable to the inhabitants as the eaſtern part, for it produces great quantities of the beſt lead, alſo antimony, mill-ſtones, and grind-ſtones, beſides marble, alabaſter, a coarſe ſort of cryſtal ſpar, green and white vitriol, alum, pit-coal, and iron.

The principal rivers in this county are the Derwent, the Dove, and the Erwaſh. The Derwent riſes in a rocky, mountainous, and barren tract of country, in the north-weſt part of this county, which the Saxons called Peaclond, that is an eminence, and is now called the Peak of Derby; thence it runs ſouth-eaſt, through a ſoil which gives the water a blackiſh colour, quite croſs the country, dividing it nearly into equal parts; and about eight miles ſouth-eaſt of Derby, it falls into the Trent, a large river which riſes in Staffordſhire, and runs through the counties of Derby, Nottingham, Lincoln, and York. The Dove is ſaid to derive its name from the gloſſy blue or purple colour of its water, which reſembles the colour of the bird of the ſame name. This river alſo riſes in the Peak of Derby, and running ſouth-eaſt, divides this county from Staffordſhire, and falls into the Trent, a few miles from Burton upon Trent, in Staffordſhire. The Erwaſh ſeparates the counties of Derby and Nottingham, and falls into the Trent, four or five miles north-eaſt of the place where the Derwent empties itſelf into that river.

Derbyſhire is divided into ſix hundreds, and contains eleven market-towns, but no city. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and dioceſe of Litchfield and Coventry, and contains 106 pariſhes, and about 500 villages.

MARKET-TOWNS.

DERBY, which is the county town, is 126 miles from London; and is a conſiderable town, well-built, and full of manufacturers,

facturers, chiefly thoſe in the ſtocking branch, which employs many hands. It is ſituated upon the weſtern banks of the Derwent, and upon the ſouth is watered by a ſmaller ſtream, called Mertin Brook, which falls into the Derwent, a little way eaſt of the town. Over this brook there are nine bridges, and there is alſo a fine ſtone bridge of five arches, over the Derwent, upon which there is a dwelling-houſe, that was formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. Mary. This town was a royal borough in the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, and was afterwards incorporated by a charter from King Charles the Firſt. It is governed by a Mayor, nine Aldermen, a Recorder, a Town Clerk, fourteen Brethren, and fourteen Common-council Men. It is divided into five pariſhes, in each of which there is a church. The church of All Saints is the moſt remarkable: it appears by an inſcription, to have been originally built by the contribution of the batchelors and maidens of the town, in the reign of Queen Mary; but no part of the old building is ſtanding, except the tower, which is a beautiful Gothic ſtructure, 178 feet high; the chancel has been lately rebuilt. Near the church is an hoſpital for eight poor men, and four women, founded by a counteſs of Devonſhire. The town-hall, in which the aſſizes and ſeſſions are kept, is a large beautiful building of free ſtone, with a handſome court yard, neatly paved and planted with trees. Many gentlemen, who have eſtates in the Peak, reſide here; and on a piece of ground called the Row Ditches, near this town, there are frequent horſe-races.

In an iſland of the Derwent, facing Derby, is a machine erected in 1734 by Sir Thomas Lombe, for the manufacture of ſilk, the model of which was brought out of Italy at the hazard of his life. It is a mill which works the three capital engines made uſe of by the Italians for making organzine or thrown ſilk; ſo that by this machinery one hand mill twiſts as much ſilk as could be done before by 50, and better. The engine contains 26586 wheels, and 97746 movements, which work 73726 yards of ſilk thread every time the water wheel goes round, which is three times in a minute, and 318,504,960 yards in one day and night. One water wheel gives motion to all the reſt, and one of the movements may be ſtopped ſeparately. One fire engine likewiſe conveys warm air to every part of the machine, and the whole is governed by one regulator. The houſe which contains this engine is five or ſix ſtories high, and half a quarter of a mile in length. Upon the expiration of the patent which the introducer of it had obtained for 14 years, the parliament granted Sir Thomas 14000l. as a further recompence for the great hazard and expence he had incurred in introducing and erecting the engine, upon condi-

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tion of his allowing a perfect model to be taken of it, in order to perpetuate the art of making the ſame.

CHESTERFIELD is 147 miles from London, and is the chief town of an hundred in the north-eaſt part of this county, called Scarſdale hundred. It is pleaſantly ſituated in a fruitful ſoil on the ſide of a hill, between two rivulets, called the Ibber and Rother. It was made a free borough by King John, but is now only a corporation, governed by a Mayor and Aldermen. It is populous and well-built; the market place is ſpacious, and a market houſe has been lately erected. The church is a fine ſtructure, but the ſpire, being built of timber, and covered with lead, is warped by the weather from its perpendicular direction. Here is a free ſchool, which is ſaid to be the moſt conſiderable in the north of England, and ſends many ſtudents to the univerſities, eſpecially to Cambridge. The market is well ſupplied with lead, grocery, mercery, malt, leather, ſtockings, blankets, and bedding, commodities in which it carries on a conſiderable trade with Yorkſhire, Northamptonſhire, Lincolnſhire, Leiceſterſhire, and London, as well as with the neighbouring towns, the Peak, and the city of Cheſter, Mancheſter, and Liverpool.

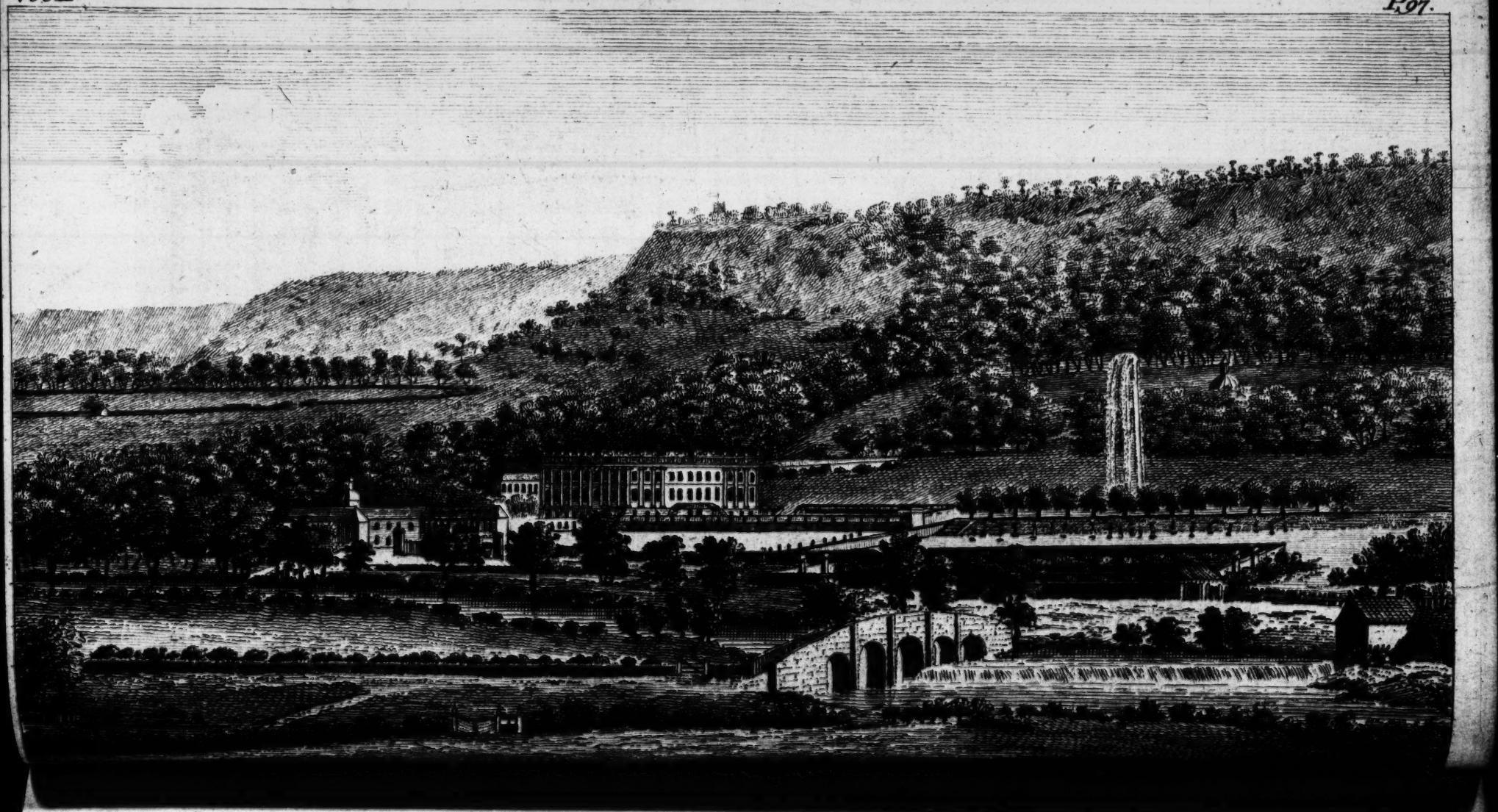
WIRKSWORTH, or WORKSWORTH, which is 138 miles from London, is a large well-frequented town in the Peak, and the greateſt market for lead in England. At Creich, a village near this town, are furnaces for ſmelting it; and 'tis obſervable, that the ſeaſon they chuſe for this work, is when the weſt wind blows, as being the moſt laſting of all. The people employed about this work are called the Peakrills, and have a remarkable court among them called the Barmoot, relating to the mines and controverſies among the miners. The King claims the 13th penny, for which they compound at the rate of 1000l. a year; and it is ſaid that the tythe of Workſworth is worth as much yearly. There is an handſome church, a free-ſchool, and an alms-houſe at Workſworth.

ASHBORNE is 139 miles from London, and is ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the river Dove, and on the borders of Staffordſhire. It ſtands in a rich ſoil, and carries on a conſiderable traffic in cheeſe, great quantities of which it ſends both up and down the Trent.

BAKEWELL is 152 miles from London, and is ſituated upon a ſmall river called the Wye, near its conflux with the Derwent. It it ſuppoſed to have been a Roman town, from certain altars dug up near it ſome years ago, in the grounds belonging to Haddon-houſe, and cut in a rough kind of ſtone. To the eaſt of this town is Scarſdale, a rich fruitful tract, ſo called from the Saxon Skarrs, barren rocks with which it is ſurrounded.

ALFRE-





ALFRETON, which is thought to have been anciently called Alfred's town, from its having been originally built by King Alfred, is ſituated 139 miles from London, and is only remarkable for its ale, which is ſtrong and of a good flavour.

BOLSOVER is 147 miles from London, and is chiefly noted for making fine tobacco pipes.

WINSTER is 146 miles from London, and is ſituated ſouth-weſt of Bakewell, near ſome rich mines of lead.

TIDESWELL is 158 miles from London, and is ſuppoſed to have derived its name from a well or ſpring near the bottom of a hill near it, which conſtantly ebbs and flows with the tide of the ſea. There is a free-ſchool in this town.

DRONFIELD is 153 miles from London; and is ſituated among the mountains at the edge of the Peak, in a remarkably wholeſome are. Here is a grammar-ſchool, which was founded by Mr. Fanſhaw, a native of this place, who was remembrancer of the Exchequer to Queen Elizabeth.

CHAPEL IN THE FRITH is an inconſiderable town, ſituated in an hundred called the High Peak, at the diſtance of 163 miles from London.

The WONDERS *of the* PEAK.

Theſe are the moſt remarkable curioſities of the county of Derby, and we ſhall, therefore, here give a particular deſcription of them. There are ſeven in number.

I. CHATSWORTH HOUSE. This is the magnificent ſeat of the Duke of Devonſhire, and is the only one of the ſeven wonders that is not the production of nature. It ſtands about ſix miles ſouth-weſt of Cheſterfield, on the eaſt ſide of the Derwent, having the river on one ſide, and on the other a very lofty mountain, the declivity of which is planted very thick with firs. The heads of theſe trees gradually riſing as the mountains aſcend, might ſeem to a poetical imagination, to have climbed one above another, to overlook and admire the beauties of the building below. The front, which looks to the gardens, is a piece of regular architecture. Under the corner of the friſe is the family motto, "Cavendo tutus," which, though but twelve letters, reaches the whole length of the pile; the ſaſhes of the attic ſtory are ſeventeen feet high; the panes are of ground glaſs, two feet wide, and the wood work of the frames is doubly gilt. The hall and chapel are adorned with paintings by Verrio; particularly a very fine repreſentation of the death of Cæſar in the capitol, and of the reſurrection of Chriſt. The chambers, which are large and elegant, form a magnificent gallery, at the end of which is the Duke's cloſet, finely beautified with Indian

paintings. The weſt front, which faces the Derwent, is adorned with a magnificent portal, before which there is a ſtone bridge over this river, with a tower upon it, that was built by the counteſs of Shrewſbury. There is alſo in an iſland in the river, a building like a caſtle, which, ſeen from the houſe, has a good effect. In the garden there is a grove of cypreſs trees, and ſeveral ſtatues extremely well executed. There is alſo a very fine piece of water, in which there are ſeveral ſtatues repreſenting Neptune, his Nereids, and ſea horſes; on the banks is a tree of copper repreſenting a willow, from every leaf of which water is made to iſſue by the turning of a cock, ſo as to form an artificial ſhower. Advantage has been taken of the irregularity of the ground to form a caſcade; at the top are two ſea nymphs with their urns, through which the water iſſues; and in the baſon, at bottom, there is an artificial roſe, ſo contrived, that water may be made to iſſue from it, ſo as to form the figure of that flower in the air. There are many other beauties both of art and nature, peculiar to the place, of which no deſcription, however minute and judicious, could convey an adequate idea. This palace was built by William, the firſt Duke of Devonſhire. The ſtone uſed in the building, was dug from quarries on the ſpot, including the marble, which is finely veined, but is found in ſuch plenty, that ſeveral people have uſed it to build houſes.

From this houſe there is a moor, extending thirteen miles north, which has neither hedge, houſe, or tree, but is a dreary and deſolate wilderneſs, which no ſtranger can croſs without a guide. This plain however contributes not a little to the beauties of Chatſworth; for the contraſt not only renders it more ſtriking, but it contains a large body of water, covering near thirty acres of ground, which is not only a common drain for the adjacent country, but ſupplies all the reſervoirs, canals, caſcades, and other water works in the gardens of Chatſworth Houſe, to which it is conducted by pipes, properly diſpoſed for that purpoſe.

Upon the hills beyond the garden is a park, where are alſo ſome ſtatues and other curioſites; but even theſe hills are overlooked by a very high rocky mountain, from which the view of the palace, and the cultivated valley, in which it ſtands, breaks at once upon the traveller like the effect of enchantment.

In the houſe that was firſt built upon this ſpot, by Sir William Cavendiſh of Suffolk, Mary, Queen of Scots, remained priſoner for ſeventeen years, under the care of Cavendiſh's widow, the counteſs of Shrewſbury, in memory of which the new lodgings, that are built in the place of the old, are ſtill called the Queen of Scots apartment. Marſhal Tallard alſo, the French general,

general, who was taken priſoner by the Duke of Marlborough at the battle of Blenheim, was entertained here a few days; and when he took his leave of the Duke of Devonſhire, he ſaid, "that when he returned to France, and reckoned up the days "of his captivity in England, he ſhould leave out thoſe he had "ſpent at Chatſworth."

II. MAM TOR; or, *Mother Tower*. This is a mountain ſo called, on the north ſide of the road from Buxton to Caſtleton, under which are ſeveral lead mines; great quantities of earth and large ſtones are always falling down from it, if the weather be ever ſo calm, and with ſo loud a noiſe as often to terrify the inhabitants of the neighbourhood; and yet the mountain is of ſuch an enormous bulk, that the decreaſe of it is not to be perceived.

III. EDEN HOLE, which is near Chapel in the Frith, is a vaſt chaſm in the ſide of a mountain, twenty-one feet wide, and more than forty feet long. In this chaſm or cave appears the mouth of a pit, the depth of which could never be fathomed: a plummet once drew 884 yards, which is ſomething more than half a mile, of line after it, of which the laſt eighty yards were wet, but no bottom was found. Several attempts to fathom it have been ſince made, and the plummet has ſome times ſtopped at half that depth, owing probably to its reſting on ſome of the protuberances that ſtand out from the ſides. That ſuch protuberances there are, is proved by an experiment conſtantly made, to ſhew its great depth to thoſe that viſit the place, by the poor people that attend them, who always throw ſome large ſtones down into it, which are heard to ſtrike againſt the irregularities of the ſide with a fainter and fainter ſound, that is at length gradually loſt. The Earl of Leiceſter, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, hired a poor wretch to venture down in a baſket, who, after he had deſcended 200 ells, was drawn up again, but to the great diſappointment of the curious enquirer, he had loſt his ſenſes, and in a few days after died delirious. The cavern in which this pit is found, is contracted within the rock, and water is continually trickling from the top, where it alſo forms ſparry concretions.

IV. BUXTON-WELLS derive their name from the village of Buxton, near the head of the river Wye. The medicinal water here riſes from nine ſprings; and the bed or ſoil from which the water iſſues, is a kind of marble; and it is remarkable, that within five feet of one of the hot ſprings there is a cold one. The uſe of theſe waters, both by drinking and bathing, is much recommended, and the wells are therefore greatly frequented in the ſummer ſeaſon. The water is ſaid to be ſulphureous and ſaline, yet it is not fœtid nor unpalatable, becauſe the ſulphur is

not united with any vitriolic particles, and but with few that are ſaline; for the ſame reaſon it does not tinge ſilver, nor act as a cathartic. When drank it creates a good appetite, removes obſtructions, and if mixed with the chalybeat water, with which this place alſo abounds, it anſwers all the intention of the bath in Somerſetſhire, or thoſe of the hot wells below Briſtol. The uſe of this water by bathing, has been recommended by phyſicians in all ſcorbutic, rheumatic, and nervous diſorders. Theſe wells are incloſed within a handſome ſtone building, erected at the charge of George Earl of Shrewſbury. Here is a convenient houſe for the accommodation of ſtrangers, built at the charge of the duke of Devonſhire. There is a bath room which is arched over head, and is rendered handſome and convenient. The bath will accommodate twenty people at a time to walk and ſwim in. The temper of the water is blood warm, and it may be raiſed at pleaſure to any height. Mary, queen of Scots, who was here for ſome time, took her leave of it in the diſtich of Cæſar upon Feltria, varied thus:

Buxtona, quæ callidæ celebrarere nomine lymphæ,
Forte mihi poſthac non adeunda, Vale.

V. TIDESWELL is a ſpring ſituated near the market-town to which it has given its name. The well is about three feet deep, and three feet wide, and the water, in different and uncertain periods of time, ſinks and riſes with a gurgling noiſe, two thirds of the perpendicular depth of the well. Many conjectures have been formed to account for this phænomenon. Some have thought that in the aqueduct a ſtone ſtands in equilibrio, and produces the riſe and fall of the water by vibrating backwards and forwards; but it is as difficult to conceive what ſhould produce this vibration at uncertain periods, as what ſhould produce the riſe and fall of the water; and others imagine that theſe irregular ebbings and flowings, as well as the gurgling noiſe, are occaſioned by air, which agitates or preſſes the water from the ſubterraneous cavities; but theſe do not tell us what can be ſuppoſed firſt to move the air; others have imagined the ſpring to be occaſionally ſupplied from the overflowing of ſome ſubterraneous body of water, lying upon a higher level.

VI. POOL'S HOLE is a cave in the peak, which is ſaid to have taken its name from one Poole, a notorious robber, who being outlawed, ſecreted himſelf here from juſtice; but others will have it that Pool was ſome hermit, or anchorite, who made choice of this diſmal hole for his cell. Pool's hole is ſituated at the bottom of a lofty mountain, called Coitmoſs, near Buxton. The entrance is by a ſmall arch, ſo very low, that ſuch as venture into it are forced to creep upon their hands and knees, but it gradually opens into a vault more than a quarter of a mile

long,



V.II.



long, and, as ſome have pretended, a quarter of a mile high. It is certainly very lofty, and looks not unlike the inſide of a Gothic cathedral. In a cavern to the right, called Pool's chamber, there is a fine echo, though it does not appear of what kind it is; and a ſound of a current of water, which runs along the middle of the great vault, being reverberated on each ſide, very much encreaſes the aſtoniſhment of all who viſit the place. Here on the floor, are great ridges of ſtone; water is perpetually diſtilling from the roof and ſides of the vault, and the drops, before they fall, produce a very pleaſing effect, by reflecting numberleſs rays from the candles carried by the guides; they alſo, from their quality, form chryſtallizations of various forms, like the figures of fretwork; and in ſome places, having been long accumulated one upon another, they have formed large maſſes, bearing a rude reſemblance to men, lions, dogs, and other animals.

In this cavity is a column, as clear as alabaſter, called Mary Queen of Scots pillar, becauſe it is ſaid ſhe went in ſo far, and beyond it there is a ſteep aſcent, for near a quarter of a mile, which terminates in a hollow in the roof, called the Needle's Eye, in which, when the guide places his candle, it looks like a ſtar in the firmament. If a piſtol is fired near the Queen's Pillar, the report will be as loud as a cannon. There is another paſſage by which people generally return. Not far from this place are two ſprings, one cold and the other hot, but ſo near one another, that the thumb and finger of the ſame hand may be put into both ſtreams at the ſame time.

VII. THE DEVIL'S ARSE, for what reaſon ſo called is not known, is a cavern, which runs under a ſteep hill, about ſix miles north-weſt of Tideſwall, by an horizontal entrance ſixty feet wide, and ſomething more than thirty feet high. The top of this entrance reſembles a regular arch, chequered with ſtones of different colours, from which petrifying water is continually dropping. Here are ſeveral huts, which look like a little town, inhabited by a ſet of people who ſeem in a great meaſure to ſubſiſt, by guiding ſtrangers into the cavern, which opens at the extremity of this entrance. The outward part of this cave is very dark; it is alſo rendered very ſlippery, by a current of water which runs acroſs the entrance, and the rock hangs ſo low, that it is neceſſary to ſtoop in order to go under it; but having paſſed this place, and another current, which ſometimes cannot be waded, the arch opens again to a third current, near which are large banks of ſand; after thoſe are paſſed the rock cloſes. This cavern is ſometimes called *Peake's Hole*.

REMARK-

REMARKABLE VILLAGES, CURIOSITIES, *and* ANTIQUITIES,

Thoſe curioſities which have been already deſcribed, and which are generally called "the Seven Wonders of the Peak," are the moſt remarkable curioſities of this county; but there are other places in Derbyſhire well worthy the attention of the curious traveller, of ſome of which we ſhall now take notice.

Little Cheſter, now a ſmall village upon the Derwent, near Derby, but on the other ſide of the river, was antiently a city. It was alſo a Roman ſtation, as appears by a great number of Roman coins, of different metals, that have been found in it. When the water of the Derwent happens to be very clear, the foundation of a bridge may be ſeen, which croſſed it in this place.

Dale Abbey is a village near Derby, where there are ſtill the remains of a ſtately monaſtery, which was founded ſoon after the Norman invaſion.

Melborn, a village about five or ſix miles ſouth-eaſt of Derby, was formerly a Royal manſion, and had a caſtle, now an heap of ruins, where John, Duke of Bourbon, who was taken priſoner at the battle of Agincourt, by King Henry the Fifth, was confined nineteen years, and was then releaſed by Henry the Sixth.

Burgh, a little village near Caſtleton, was frequented by the Romans, as appears from a cauſey, leading from it to Buxton baths, which appear to have been eminent in the time of the Romans.

Matlock is a moſt delightful village, and is much celebrated for its bath, to which many people reſort in ſummer. It is ſituated near the river Derwent, and conſiſts of a large range of elegant houſes, built in the moſt uniform manner, with ſtables and out-houſes. The bath is divided into two rooms, one for the gentlemen, the other for the ladies, and over them are very convenient rooms for the uſe of thoſe whoſe diſorders oblige them to bathe frequently. The ladies bath is finely arched over with ſtone; and at one end of it are ſeveral convenient rooms, with apartments for the ſervants.

The aſſembly room is on the right hand, and at the top is a muſic-room, to which you aſcend by a grand ſtaircaſe. There is a fine terrace before the houſe, and near it a place where the gentlemen divert themſelves in the evenings. From this place there is a rocky ſhelf, deſcending to the river, which is extremely rapid, and runs with ſuch a murmuring noiſe, as fills the mind with a pleaſing admiration. The perpendicular height of this rock, called Matlock, is one hundred and twenty yards; and on each ſide of it is a row of lofty elms, called the Lover's Walk.

The

A View of the Rock call'd Matlock high Tor in Derbyshire.





A View of Matlock Bath in Derbyshire.



The environs of Matlock Bath are equal, if not ſuperior in natural beauty to any of the moſt finiſhed places in the kingdom. They form a winding vale of about three miles, through which the river Derwent runs; the courſe extremely various; in ſome places the breadth is conſiderable, the ſtream ſmooth; in others it breaks upon the rocks and falls over the fragments; beſides forming ſeveral ſlight caſcades. The boundaries of the vale, are cultivated hills on one ſide, and very bold rocks with pendant woods on the other. The beſt tour of the place is to croſs the river near the turnpike, and then take the winding path up the rock, which leads you to the range of fields at the top, bounded this way by the precipice; along which is a moſt delightful walk, and indeed it has been ſuppoſed to be the fineſt natural terrace in the world. At the top, you may turn to the left, till you come to the projecting point, called Hag-rock. From this ſpot you have a perpendicular view down a vaſt precipice to the river, which here forms a fine ſheet of water, fringed with wood on the oppoſite ſide: it falls twice over the rocks, the roar of which adds to the effect of the ſcene. The valley is ſmall, and bounded immediately by the hills which riſe boldly from it, and are cut into incloſures, ſome of them a fine verdure; others ſcared with rocks; and ſome full of wood; the variety pleaſing. This whole view is very noble. Advancing along the precipice, the views caught as you move through the ſtraggling branches of the wood which grows on the edge of it, are very pictureſque; in ſome places down on the water alone; in others into glens of wood, dark and gloomy; with ſpots here and there quite open, which let in various chearful views of the dale and the cultivated hills. Theſe continue till you come to an elm with divided branches, growing on the rocky edge of the precipice; it forms a natural balluſtrade, over which you view a very noble ſcene. You command the river both ways, preſenting ſeveral ſheets of water, and falling four times over the rocks. To the left, the ſhore is hanging wood, from the precipice down to the very water's edge, but the rocks break from it in ſeveral places, their heads beautifully fringed with open wood, as if the projection was to exhibit a variety of ſhade on the back ground of the wood. At the top of the rocks, and quite ſurrounded with wood, two ſmall graſs incloſures are ſeen, divided by ſtraggling trees—nothing can be more beautiful. The oppoſite ſide of the vale is formed by many hanging incloſures; and the higher boundary a great variety of hill cut in fields. To the right, the ſcene is different; the edging of the water is a thick ſtripe of wood, ſo cloſe that the trees ſeem to grow from the water; they form a dark ſhade, under which the river is ſmooth: above this wood appear ſome houſes ſurrounded by ſeveral graſs fields, beautifully

ſhelving

ſhelving down among wild ground of wood and rock. Above the whole is a very noble hill, bare, but broken by rocky ſpots.

Advancing you come to a projecting point, edged with ſmall aſh-trees, from which you have a ſmooth reach of the river through a thick dark wood; a moſt pleaſing variation from the preceding ſcenes. And above it to the right, a vaſt perpendicular rock, 150 feet high, riſing out of a dark wood; itſelf quite crowned with wood. The whole magnificent: and turning another wave in the edge of the precipice, an opening in the ſhrubby wood preſents a reach of the river with a very noble ſhore of hanging wood; the rock partly bare, but all in a dark ſhade of wood. A houſe or two, and a few incloſures, enliven the ſpot where the river is loſt; all cloſely bounded by the great hill. This view is a complete picture. Proceeding further, the woody edging of the rocks is ſo thick, as to prevent any views; but from thence we are led to a point of rock higher than any of the preceding; which, being open, preſents a full view of all the wonders of the valley. To the left, the river flows under a noble ſhore of hanging wood; and above the whole a vaſt range of incloſures, which riſe one above another in the moſt beautiful manner. This point of view is high enough to command likewiſe a new vale behind the precipice: this ridge of rocky hill, ſhelving gently down, is in a fine waving vale of cultivated fields of a pleaſing verdure, and bounded by the ſide of an extended bare hill. This double view renders the ſpot amazingly fine.

A few yards further we turn on to the point of a very bold projection of the rock, which opens to new ſcenes; the river is ſeen both to the right and left, glorioufly environed with thick woods: on the oppoſite hill four graſs incloſures of a fine verdure are ſkirted with trees, through the branches of which you ſee freſh ſhades of green; a pleaſing contraſt to the rocky wonders of the precipice.

From hence the wood excludes the view for ſome diſtance, till you turn on to a point with a ſeat called Adam's bench; and as the rock here projects very much into the dale, it conſequently gives a full command of all the woody ſteps you have paſſed: and a very noble ſcene it is. The range of hanging wood, almoſt perpendicular from the lofty rocky points, down to the very water, is ſtriking: the bare rocks in ſome places bulge out, but never without a ſkirt of open wood; the light through branches ſo growing from ſuch lofty cliffs, has an effect truly pictureſque. The immediate ſhore on the other ſide is wood, and higher up varied incloſures. On the whole, a nobler union of wood and water is ſcarcely to be imagined. Leaving the precipice, a walk cut in the rock leads to the bottom, where

is






BRITISH MUSEUM



is another made along the banks of the river, but parted from it by a thick edging of wood, and quite arched with trees. This ſhaded walk leads to a bench in view of a ſmall caſcade on the oppoſite ſide of the river. At a little diſtance from hence is an high rock, which is worthy the attention of the curious traveller: the way to it is an agreeable walk, which gives ſeveral views. The rock is 450 feet perpendicular; the river directly below; a fine ſmooth ſtream, giving a noble bend: oppoſite, a vaſt ſweep of hill, which riſes in the boldeſt manner; with a pictureſque knot of incloſures in the middle of it: on one ſide a ſteep ridge of rock; on the other, a varied precipice of rock and wood. You look down on the old bath with a fine front of wood, and many varied waves of incloſures bounded by diſtant hills.

Further on, on the ſame eminence, you come to a point of bare rock, from which you look down a precipice of 500 feet abſolutely perpendicular; the river breaking over fragments of the rocks, ſoars in a manner that adds to the ſublimity of the ſcene. The ſhore of wood is very noble. From hence, following the edge of the precipice, you come to another point, from whence you have a double view of the river beneath, as it were in another region: to the left, the great rock riſes from the boſom of a vaſt wood in the boldeſt ſtile imaginable. Sinking a little to the right, you have one of the moſt noble views imaginable: the river gives a fine bend through a narrow meadow of a beautiful verdure; the boundaries of the vale, woods hanging perpendicularly, and ſcared with rocks. In the centre, a round hill riſing out of wood in the midſt of a vaſt ſweep of incloſures, which hang to the eye in a moſt pictureſque manner, has an effect aſtoniſhingly fine. In one place a ſteeple riſes from a knot of wood; and a variety of ſcattered villages in others unite to render this ſcene truly admirable.

Crumford is a ſmall village, near Matlock, which has a very romantic appearance.

About three miles from Aſhbourne, is a valley called *Dove-dale*, which is a narrow winding glen among a variety of hills and rocks, through which the river Dove takes its courſe above two miles. It is bounded in a very romantic manner by hills, rocks, and hanging woods; which are extremely various; and the hills in particular of a very bold and ſtriking character; they ſpread on all ſides in vaſt ſweeps, inexpreſſibly magnificent, and are much more ſtriking than any thing elſe in Dove-dale. The rocks are in ſome places very romantic; riſing in various ſhapes from banks of hill and wood, and forming a wild aſſemblage of really romantic objects; but they are much exceeded in magnitude by others in different parts of the kingdom. The courſe of the river is various, from a gentle current to great rapidity over

broken rocks; and in ſome places falls, but not in a bold manner: the fragments of rock in it, with branches of wood growing from it, are truly romantic and picturesque.

There are alſo ſome pleaſing and romantic views in *Monſal Dale*, on the river Wye.

SEATS.

The moſt magnificent ſeat in this county, namely, *Chatſworth Houſe*, has been already deſcribed; it being generally included among the ſeven wonders of the Peak. But there are other ſeats in Derbyſhire well worthy of attention, among which are the following.

KEDDLESTONE HALL, near Derby, the ſeat of Lord Scarſdale. This is one of the fineſt houſes in the kingdom. The principal front is beautiful; it extends 360 feet, conſiſting of a center, and two wings of pavilions. The portico is light; it conſiſts of ſix very fine pillars, which ſupport the tympanum, at the points of which are ſtatues. The garden front is a very uncommon one, but light; the center has no windows in it, but four pillars project from the wall, and ſupport as many ſtatues; between them are niches with ſtatues in them alſo. The *Hall* is a very noble room; and has in it a very magnificent range of Corinthian columns of alabaſter. Here are two ſtatues, one of Apollo, and the other of Meleager. The chimney-pieces are of ſtatuary marble, one of which repreſents the rape of the Sabines by Michael Angelo, and the other the continence of Scipio, by the ſame maſter. The *North Muſic Room* is 36 by 24, and 22 high, finiſhed with ſtucco, an Ionic entablature, antique cieling, compartments, and ornaments. The chimney-piece is of ſtatuary marble. Among the paintings here are Bacchus and Ariadne, a very capital piece, by Guido; the temple of Flora, by Viviano; an old man's head, the expreſſion of which is remarkably fine, by Rembrandt; and the Roman charity, by Signora Pozzi.

The *Withdrawing-room* is hung with blue damaſk, antique cieling, coved, and very elegant. A Venetian window, and the door caſes finely finiſhed with Corinthian columns in alabaſter. The chimney piece is of ſtatuary marble. The cornice is ſupported by two whole length female figures, very neatly executed. The tablet in the frieze is virtue rewarded with riches and honour, in baſſo relievo. Among the paintings in this room are Olympia and Orlando by Annibal Carracci; there is great expreſſion in theſe figures, the attitudes are ſtrong, and the colouring fine; Death of the Virgin, by Raphael; Jupiter

and



A View on the River Wie in Monsal Dale in Derbyshire.



and Io, by Andrea Sacchi; a Magdalen, by Annibal Carracci; an holy family, by Raphael, and another by Guido.

The Library is 36 feet by 24, and 22 high. The cieling Moſaic. The chimney-piece of ſtatuary marble, Doric columns, with baſes to ſupport the cornice. Among the paintings here are Adam and Eve, by Carlo Lotti; Lot and his daughter by the ſame maſter; David interpreting to Nebuchadnezzar, by Rembrandt; Rinaldo and Armida, by Nicholas Pouſin; and Andromeda chained to the rock, by Guido.

The *Saloon* is a very elegant room, a circle, 42 feet diameter, in which are ſome good paintings, and very fine ſtatues. The *Dining-Room* is finiſhed with ſtucco; the cieling painted, and very elegant; in the circles are Europe, Aſia, Africa, and America; in the middle circle, Love embracing Fortune; in the oblong ſquares, the four ſeaſons expreſſed by triumphs of Venus, Apollo, Bacchus, and Æolus. The whole executed in a very neat and elegant manner. The chimney-piece is of ſtatuary marble. The glaſſes are elegant, and the ſlabs of Siena marble. Among the paintings in this room are, Hagar and Iſhmael, by Cerri Ferri; a landſcape by Claude Lorraine; and two landſcapes from Milton's Allegro, by Zuccarelli. In the *Family Pavilion* are an *Anti-room*, and a *Breakfaſt-room*, finiſhed with freſco paintings and antique ornaments, after the baths of Dioclefian. There are ſeveral landſcapes in *Lady Scarſdale's Dreſſing Room*, and good paintings in ſome of the other rooms.

The architecture of Keddleſtone is light and pleaſing, and it is upon the whole a very noble houſe. The environs are finiſhed in a manner equal to the building; in the front of the houſe, for a conſiderable extent, is a fine winding river; the lawns hang very well to the water, and are bounded by woods of noble oaks, in a moſt pleaſing manner. The approach from Derby is through one of theſe woods, and the road leaving it, you gain an oblique view of the houſe: but entering another very fine wood it is loſt; but on coming out of the dark grove, you break at once on the houſe, backed with ſpreading plantations, which have a noble effect. The water winds before it through the vale in the moſt agreeable manner; you command both the reaches that form the iſland; and move up to the houſe over a fine bridge of three large arches.

From the garden front, Lady Scarſdale has traced with great taſte a pleaſure ground; a winding lawn decorated with trees, ſhrubs and great knots of wood, and a gravel walk through it: it winds up the vale between two hills to the right; parted from the park on each ſide by a ſunk fence: and as the ſcattered trees and clumps are prettily varied, they let in, as the walk riſes on the hill, very picturesque views of the lake, and the adjoining

woods. It riſes to the ſummit, and there commands a very noble proſpect of all the adjacent country. You look down into the park vale, with a large river winding through it, accompanied with ſpreading lawns; nnd bounded by very noble woods of oak: around the whole is a vaſt range of waving hills broken into incloſures of a good verdure; and hanging to the eye in various ſweeps.

FORMARK-HALL, near Swarton, ſouth of the Trent, is the ſeat of Sir Robert Burdett. It is a large oblong houſe; the corners projecting enough to form bow windows, and are domed: in the center of the principal front, is a portico ſupported by four Ionic pillars. It commands an extenſive proſpect over the vale through which the Trent runs: and being well united with ſome fine woods, has a good effect. The back front, which is very light and handſome, looks on ſome hanging hills crowned by diſtant plantations.

The hall is 52 feet by 26. It opens on one ſide into the principal apartments; conſiſting of a dining room, 30 by 21; a drawing room, 28 by 21; and another, 34 by 21: on this ſide of the hall is likewiſe the great ſtair-caſe. Theſe rooms are handſomely fitted up, and the chimney-pieces are very elegant. On the other ſide, the hall opens into the common parlour, and that into the library. Here is a very good picture of the Holy Family, of the ſchool of Raphael; the colours are brilliant, the group good, and the hair of the old man's head fine. Alſo ſome Dutch pieces; the attitudes in which are very natural. It communicates with the bed-chamber, and that opens into the lady's dreſſing room, united on the other ſide to the hall by an anti-room, adjoining to which is another ſtair-caſe. The family apartment is therefore diſtinct on one ſide the hall, and perfectly well contrived for convenience; and the principal ſuite of rooms on the other. The height of all the floors 16 feet: over it are eight bedchambers, 28 feet ſquare.

The pleaſure ground is very beautiful. A winding walk leads from the houſe through a wood of very fine oaks, down a falling valley to the banks of the Trent, and turns up a cliff of rock and wood, which is one of the greateſt curioſities in the country; the river has no where ſo bold and romantic a ſhore. The rocks are perpendicular and of a good height, and the intermixture of woods extremely romantic; hanging over the cliffs in ſome places in a ſtriking manner, and almoſt overſhadowing the water.

Beneath at a great depth, the Trent makes a very bold ſweep, and winding through the valley, all richly incloſed, and of a fine verdure, it appears at different ſpots in the moſt pleaſing manner.

To

To the left you command a fine bend of it, which leads to a village with a white church riſing from the midſt of it: and at ſome diſtance beyond, it again is caught among the incloſures, beautifully fringed with trees and hedge-rows. You alſo look back on the rocky ſteep of wood, riſing pictureſquely from the water's edge. There are few views finer than this; from hence, the plantations unite with others that conduct you again to the houſe.

HADDON HALL in the High Peak, near Bakewell, was the ancient ſeat of the Vernons, one of whom, Sir George Vernon, who lived in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was ſo noted for his hoſpitality, that he was called "the King of the Peak." It went from him, by the marriage of his daughter, to the ſon of the firſt Earl of Rutland; and is now the property of the preſent Duke of Rutland.

RADBURN, the ſeat of Colonel Pole, is very beautifully ſituated on one of the higheſt grounds in the ſouth part of Derbyſhire; commanding very extenſive views into Leiceſterſhire, Warwickſhire, Staffordſhire, and Cheſhire; and from being well ſheltered with plantations, and very fine woods, it is not at all bleak. The houſe is exceedingly convenient, the apartments being remarkably well contrived and diſpoſed.

At *Akeover*, near Aſhburn, to the weſt of Radburn, is the ſeat of the late —— Akeover, Eſq; where is a very famous picture of the holy family, by Raphael, for which fifteen hundred guineas have been refuſed; and what is remarkable, it was found among ſome old lumber; hid, as it is ſuppoſed, during the civil wars. It is wonderfully fine; there is ſuch a diffuſion, grace, eaſe, and elegance over the whole piece, that it ſtrikes the ſpectator the moment he enters the room. The grouping of the Virgin and the two children is as happy, as imagination can conceive; the attitudes ſurpriſingly caught. The turn of the Virgin's head is extremely graceful. The expreſſion of the boys, particularly Chriſt, is full of animation; and though not natural to the age, yet it is conſiſtent with the idea of the artiſt, and uncommonly pleaſing. The warmth and tenderneſs of the colouring cannot be exceeded; the mellow tints of the fleſh are an animated repreſentation of life; and the general harmony of the whole piece is admirable. There are alſo here, among other good pictures, a painting of the unjuſt Steward, by Rubens; Venus, a very good performance, by Titian; and alſo Iſidorus, Ignatius, and Francis Xavier, by the ſame maſter.

About

About three miles from Akeover, is *Ilam*, the ſeat of —— Port, Eſq; the gardens of which are as romantic as any in England. They conſiſt of a ſmall vale bounded by very high and rather ſteep hills, totally covered with wood; forming a complete amphitheatre. A rapid ſtream waſhes the bottom of them on one ſide, and on the other is a walk, from whence you command the whole ſweep, in a very great ſtile; a nobler range of wood hanging almoſt perpendicularly cannot be ſeen. The walk at the entrance of the valley winds up a rocky cliff, from which you look down on the river in ſome places, and in others only hear the roar of it over broken rocks; at the end of the vale, on the ſide of the water, it commands the whole, and looks full on the entrance of the ground, which ſeems quite blocked up by a diſtant mountain called Thorpe cloud, of a very regular coned ſhape, blunt at top, which has a very fine effect. You look alſo upon a bridge thrown over the river, which perhaps hurts the view; it is ſmall, and not at all in uniſon with objects of ſuch magnificence as theſe vaſt woods, and the hill which riſes ſo boldly above it; there ſhould be no bridge in ſight, or it ſhould be a ſingle lofty arch, to unite in effect with the reſt of the ſcene.

Under the rock in the gardens, two rivers riſe; one is the Manifold, which runs under ground ſeven miles; chaff thrown in at Weſton riſes here; it boils up like a vaſt ſpring, and ſoon after falls into the Dove.

The Earl of Ferrers has a ſeat at Shirley, in the hundred of Appletree, in this county; as alſo the Duke of Portland, at Bolſover-caſtle; the Duke of Devonſhire, at Hardwicke; the Duke of Dorſet, at Croxhall; and Sir Henry Harpur, at Calke, near Derby.

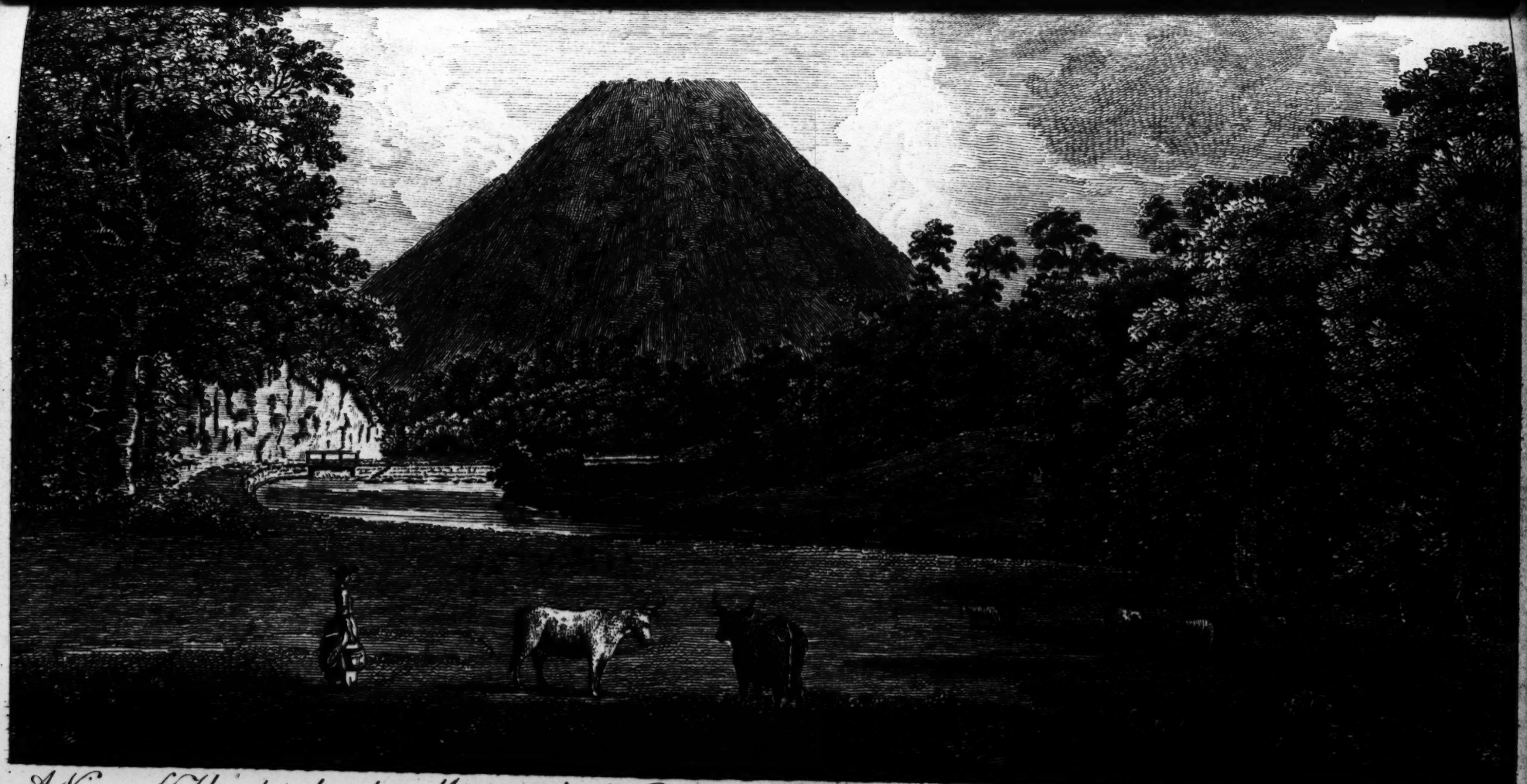
YORKSHIRE

Is bounded on the weſt by Lancaſhire and part of Cheſhire; on the ſouth by Derbyſhire, Nottinghamſhire, and Lincolnſhire; on the north by Durham and Weſtmoreland; and on the eaſt by the German Ocean. It is by much the largeſt county in England, and extends 114 miles in length, 80 miles in breadth, and 360 in circumference.

The air, ſoil, and productions of this large county are different in different parts of it; and it is generally divided into three parts, called *Ridings*, a term which is only a corruption of a Saxon word, which was applied to the third part of a province or county; and the diviſion into Ridings, though now peculiar to

A View on the River Manyfold at Wooton Mill in Staffordshire.





A View of Thorpe-cloud a Mountain in Derbyshire from the Garden of Geo. Port of Ilam Esq.r



Yorkſhire, was, before the Norman invaſion, common to ſeveral other counties in the north of England. The ridings of this county, each of which is as large as moſt ſhires, are diſtinguiſhed by the names of the Weſt Riding, the Eaſt Riding, and the North Riding. The Weſt Riding is bounded by the river Ouſe on the eaſt, which ſeparates it from the Eaſt Riding, and by the Ure on the north, which parts it from the North Riding; and the Eaſt and North Ridings are ſeparated by the Derwent.

The air in the Weſt Riding is ſharper, but healthier, than in either of the other Ridings. The ſoil on the weſtern ſide of this diviſion is hilly and ſtony, and conſequently not very fruitful, but the intermediate valleys afford plenty of good meadow and paſture ground; and on the ſide of this Riding, next the river Ouſe, the ſoil is rich, producing wheat and barley, though not in ſuch abundance as oats, which are cultivated with ſucceſs in the moſt barren parts of this diſtrict. The Weſt Riding is famous for fine horſes, goats, and other cattle; and there are ſome trees, natives of this Riding, which are ſeldom found wild in any other part of England, particularly the fir, the yew, and the cheſnut. In many parts of this Riding there are alſo many mines of ſtone, which being calcined, is, after certain preparations by a peculiar proceſs, made into alum. The chief manufactures of the Weſt Riding are cloth and iron wares; and this Riding is remarkable for curing legs of pork into hams, like thoſe of Weſtphalia.

The Eaſt Riding is the leaſt of the three, and the air here, on account of the neighbourhood of the German ocean, and the great æſtuary of the Humber, is leſs pure and healthy; yet on the hilly parts, towards the north-weſt, in a large tract called York Woulds, the air is but little affected by either of theſe waters: the ſoil, however, in general, is dry, ſandy, and barren, yet the ſea-coaſt and vallies are fruitful, and the Woulds produce ſome corn, and feed great numbers of black cattle, horſes, and ſheep; and the wool of the ſheep is equal to any in England. This diviſion yields plenty of wood, pit-coal, turf, jet, and alum ſtones; and the inhabitants are well provided with ſea and river fiſh. Its principal manufacture is cloth,

The North Riding is the northern boundary of the other two; and the air here is cold and pure. The eaſtern part of this Riding, towards the ocean, is called Blackmoor, and conſiſts in a hilly, rocky, and woody country; and the north-weſt part, called Richmondſhire, from Richmond, the capital of the diſtrict, conſiſts of one continued eminence, or ridge of rocks, and vaſt mountains, the ſides of which yield good graſs, and the vallies at the bottom are very fruitful; the hills feed deer of a very large ſize, and goats; and contain mines

of

of lead, copper, alum ſtone, and coal, but the coal and alum mines only are wrought. Swaledale abounds with fine paſture; and Wenteſdale, watered by the Ure, is a rich fruitful valley, abounding with wood, and ſtocked with vaſt herds of cattle. Towards the ſea coaſt are found great quantities of jet. The ſea near the coaſt ſwarms with herring, in the herring ſeaſon; and large turbots, and great variety of other fiſh, are alſo caught here; the rivers abound with all ſorts of freſh water fiſh, and the Ure is remarkable for cray fiſh. The chief manufactures of this Riding are cloths, ſtockings, and alum.

The Ridings of this county are ſubdivided into twenty-ſix wapentakes, or hundreds, of which the Weſt Riding contains ten, the Eaſt Riding four, and the North Riding twelve. Yorkſhire has only one city, but contains 54 market-towns; it lies in the province of York, and dioceſe of York, except Richmondſhire, which belongs to the dioceſe of Cheſter; and it contains 563 pariſhes.

The county is watered by many rivers, the chief of which are the Don, the Calder, the Are, the Wharfe, the Nidd, the Ure, the Swale, the Uſe, the Derwent, the Hull, the Humber, the Ribble, and the Tees. The Don, or Dune, riſes near the borders of Cheſhire, not far from Barnſley, and running ſouth-eaſt of Sheffield, it directs its courſe north-eaſt, through Rotherham, Doncaſter, and Thorn, and falls into the Are at Snaith. The Calder riſes in Lancaſhire, and running eaſtward, falls into the Are about five miles north-eaſt of Wakefield. The name of the Are is ſuppoſed to be a ſmall variation of the Britiſh word Ara, which ſignifies ſlow, or gentle, and might well be applied to this river, which ſcarcely appears to have any motion. It riſes at the bottom of a high hill, called Pennigent, near Settle, a town not far from the borders of Lancaſhire, and running eaſt by Leeds, Pontefract, and Snaith, and being joined by the Don and the Calder, falls into the Ouſe, near Snaith. The Wharfe, or Wherfe, riſes in a wild ſtony tract, called Craven Hills, north of Pennigent Hill, and running almoſt parallel to the river Are, and paſſing through Wetherby and Tadcaſter, falls into the river Ouſe ſouth-eaſt of Tadcaſter. The Nidd riſes alſo among the Craven Hills, and running nearly parallel to the Wherfe, and paſſing by Ripley and Knareſborough, falls into the Swale, a few miles eaſt of Knareſborough. The Ure, Eure, Yore, or York, riſes in a mountainous tract on the borders of Weſtmoreland, not far weſt of Aſkrig, a market town, and running ſouth-eaſt, and paſſing by Midlam, Rippon, and Burrowbridge, joins the Swale near Burrowbridge.

The name of the Swale is ſaid to be ancient Britiſh or Saxon, and to ſignify ſwiftneſs. It riſes near the ſpring of the Ure, and

runs



A View of the High Force, a remarkable Cataract on the River Tees.




G.R. III
BRITISH MUSEUM



runs, with a rapid ſtream, ſouth-eaſt, through a tract of country to which it gives the name of Swaledale, to Richmond, near which it falls, with great violence, down ſome rocks, and forms a cataract: from hence it continues its courſe ſouth-eaſt, and being joined by the Ure, and other rivers, the united ſtream is called the Ure, till it arrives at the city of York, where receiving a ſmall ſtream called the Ouſe, it takes that name, and running eaſtward, falls into the Humber, not far from Howden. The Derwent riſes not far from Whitby, and running ſouth by Malton, falls into the Ouſe near Howden. The Hull riſes in a wild part of the county, called York Wold, near Kilham, and running ſouth by Beverley, falls into the Humber at Kingſton upon Hull. The Humber is ſuppoſed to derive its name from the Britiſh word Aber, which ſignifies the mouth of a river, becauſe all the rivers already mentioned fall into it, together with the Trent, from Lincolnſhire. It is indeed an æſtuary of many rivers, and the largeſt in Britain. It is called Humber, from the conflux of the Ouſe and Trent to its mouth, where it falls into the German ocean, eaſt of Patrington. The Humber being properly an arm of the ſea, regularly ebbs and flows, and at ebb, in diſcharging its own waters, together with thoſe of the ocean, it flows with prodigious rapidity and a roaring noiſe. The reflux is called the Hygre, and is dangerous to ſuch ſailors as are not acquainted with it. The Ribble riſes among the Craven hills, and running ſouth by Settle, and Giſborn, paſſes into Lancaſhire, not far ſouth of Giſborn. The Tees ſeparates this county from the biſhopric of Durham. The leſs conſiderable rivers of this county are the Waſhbrook, the Cock, the Rother, the Idle, the Went, the Hebden, the Hyde, the Kebeck, the Dent, the Revel, the Gret, and the Foulneſs.

Y O R K.

This city, which is 197 miles from London, is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and has been generally reckoned, next to London, the chief city in England; but though it exceeds Briſtol in extent, yet Briſtol is greatly ſuperior in the number of houſes and inhabitants, and in wealth and trade. Several parliaments, however, have been held in this city, in the reigns of Edward the Firſt and Second; and King Henry the Eighth eſtabliſhed a council or ſenate here, not unlike the parliaments of France, which took cognizance of all cauſes in the north of England, and determined them according to the laws of equity. King Richard the Firſt granted it the privilege of a manor, upon whom King Richard the Second beſtowed the title of Lord, an honour not enjoyed by the chief magiſtrate of any other city in

England, except London. York is a county of itſelf, incorporated by King Richard the Second, with a juriſdiction over thirty-ſix villages and hamlets in the neighbourhood, called the Liberty of Anſty. It is governed by a Lord Mayor, twelve Aldermen in the commiſſion of the peace, two Sheriffs, twenty-four prime Common-council-men, eight Chamberlains, ſeventy-two Common-council-men, a Recorder, a Town Clerk, a Sword-bearer, and a Common Serjeant. The city is divided into four wards: and the Lord Mayor and Aldermen have the conſervancy of the rivers Ouſe, Humber, Wharfe, Derwent, Are, and Don, within certain limits; and the repreſentatives of this city in parliament have a right to ſit upon the privy counſellors bench, next to the repreſentatives of London, a privilege which the repreſentatives of both cities claim on the firſt day of the meeting of every new parliament.

The city of York is pleaſantly ſituated in a large plain, in a fruitful ſoil, and a healthy air. It is ſurrounded with walls, and four large well built gates, and five poſterns; it had formerly forty-one pariſh churches, and ſeventeen chapels, beſides a cathedral; but the pariſhes are now reduced to twenty-eight, and the pariſh churches in uſe are no more than ſeventeen. The cathedral having been burnt down in the reign of King Stephen, the preſent fabric was begun in the reign of King Edward the Firſt, and is one of the fineſt Gothic buildings in England. It extends in length 525 feet, in breadth 110 feet, and in height 99 feet. The length of the croſs iſles is 222 feet; the nave, which is the largeſt of any in the world, except that of St. Peter's church at Rome, is four feet and a half wider, and eleven feet higher, than that of St. Paul's cathedral at London. At the weſt end are two towers, connected and ſupported by an arch, which forms the weſt entrance, and is reckoned the largeſt Gothic arch in Europe. In the ſouth tower, on the weſt ſide, is a deep peal of twelve bells, the tenor weighing fifty-nine hundred weight. At the ſouth end of the church there is a circular window, called the Marigold window, from the glaſs being ſtained of the colour of marigold flowers. And at the north end is a very large painted window, ſaid to have been erected at the expence of five maiden ſiſters. The other windows are exquiſitely painted with ſcripture hiſtory. The front of the choir is adorned with ſtatues of all the kings of England, from William the Norman to Henry the Sixth; and here are thirty-two ſtalls, all of fine marble, with pillars, each conſiſting of one piece of alabaſter. This cathedral has a chapter-houſe, which is reckoned one of the neateſt Gothic ſtructures in England. It is of an octagon form, ſixty-three feet in diameter, without any pillar to ſupport the roof, which reſts upon one pin placed

in

in the center. The windows are finely painted and finiſhed, with an arch at the top; and within is the following barbarous verſe, in gilt letters, which ſhews the high conceptions entertained of the excellence of this ſtructure, by thoſe who lived at the time when it was erected.

Ut roſa flos florum, ſic eſt domus iſta domorum.

Of the pariſh churches three only are remarkable. Allhallows church, a Gothic ſtructure, has the moſt magnificent ſteeple in England; St. Mary's church has a ſteeple in the form of a pyramid, which is much admired; St. Margaret's church has a ſteeple like St. Mary's, and a magnificent porch, on the top of which is a crucifix cut in ſtone.

York has two charity ſchools, one for ſixty boys, the other for twenty girls, all taught and cloathed, and an infirmary. William I. built a caſtle here, which was repaired in 1701, and is now the place where the aſſizes are held; part of it is alſo uſed for a priſon: it has a handſome chapel, with a good ſtipend for a preacher, and a gift of a large loaf of fine bread to every debtor that attends the ſervice; the wards are all kept clean; the very felons are allowed beds; and there is an infirmary ſeparated from the common priſon, where the ſick are properly attended. This city has a ſtone-bridge of five arches over the river Ouſe; the center arch is 81 feet wide and 51 feet high; and the bridge is ſo crowded with buildings, that it looks like a ſtreet. Among theſe buildings are a guildhall, or great council-chamber, a record office, an exchequer, a building in which the ſheriffs courts are held, and two city priſons for debtors and felons. A handſome manſion-houſe for the Lord-Mayor was erected here in 1728; and the archiepiſcopal palace, which ſtands near the cathedral, with houſes for the Dean and Prebendaries, makes a noble appearance. Near the cathedral is alſo an aſſembly-room for the nobility and gentry, which was deſigned by the late Earl of Burlington, and erected by ſubſcription. The hall of this aſſembly-room is 123 feet long, 40 feet broad, and upwards of 40 feet high, and communicates with the ball-room, which is 66 feet long, 22 feet high, and as many broad; but the hall is reckoned the fineſt built room in the kingdom, except the banqueting-houſe at Whitehall in London. This city has two market-houſes, one of which is a curious piece of architecture, ſupported by twelve pillars of the Tuſcan order; and the other is built much in the manner of the exchange at Cheſter. Veſſels of about ſeventy tons burthen come up the river to this city, which, on account of the

plenty and cheapneſs of proviſions, is very much frequented by perſons of ſmall fortunes from all parts of the kingdom; and here are plays, aſſemblies, balls, and concerts of muſic, almoſt every night.

MARKET-TOWNS.

HALIFAX is 202 miles from London. It was antiently called Horton, and its name is ſaid to have been changed by the following incident. A ſecular prieſt of this village being violently enamoured of a young woman, his paſſion at length turned his brain, and happening to meet her in a retired place, he murdered her, horridly mangled her body, and cut off her head. The head being afterwards, for what reaſon does not appear, hung upon a yew tree, was ſoon regarded with a ſuperſtitious veneration, and frequently viſited in pilgrimage; but at length rotting away, the devotion of the vulgar was transferred to the tree, and ſo many branches were continually torn off, and carried away as relicks, that it was at length reduced to a bare trunk: this trunk ſucceeded to the honours of the tree, as the tree had ſucceeded to thoſe of the head; and the devotees, who ſtill viſited it, conceived a notion, that the ſmall fibres in the rind, between the bark and the body of the tree, were in reality the very hairs of the young woman's head: a miracle now become a new object of devotion, and the reſort of pilgrims was greater than ever; ſo that the place acquired the name of Halig-ſax, or Holy Hair; which, by a little variation became *Halifax*, its preſent name.

In 1443 there were only 13 houſes in Halifax; but about a century after there were in it "about 140 houſholders, that "kept fires, and paid dues to the vicar." And in the reign of Queen Elizabeth the town was ſo populous, that it is ſaid to have ſent out 12,000 men to join her forces againſt the rebels; and ſo induſtrious were the inhabitants, that, notwithſtanding the barren ſoil of the adjacent country, they were become exceedingly rich, and this chiefly by the manufacture of cloth. Since that, ſo great has been the demand of kerſeys for cloathing the troops abroad, that it is thereby increaſed a fourth, within theſe eighty years, eſpecially as they have alſo entered into the manufacture of ſhalloons; ſo that it has been calculated that 100,000 pieces are made in a year in this place alone, at the ſame time that almoſt as many kerſeys are made here as ever. And it has been affirmed, that one dealer here has traded, by commiſſion, for 60,000l. a year to Holland and Hamburgh, in the ſingle article of kerſeys. Here is a good hoſpital, endowed in 1642, by the lord of the manor, Mr. Nathaniel Warehouſe, for

for 12 poor old people, with a workhouſe for 20 children, and a free ſchool called Queen Elizabeth's. The Halifax law, ſo much talked of formerly, was made in the reign of Henry the Seventh, to put an end to that then common practice of ſtealing cloth in the night time from the tenters. By this bye-law, the magiſtrates of Halifax were empowered to paſs and execute ſentence of death upon all criminals, if they were either taken in the fact of ſtealing, or if the cloth ſtolen was found upon them, or if they owned the fact: The value of the thing ſtolen was to be above thirteen pence halfpenny. If the fact was committed out of the vicarage, but within the liberties of the foreſt of Hardwic, the offender was firſt carried before the bailiff of Halifax, who preſently ſummoned the frith-burghers of the ſeveral towns in the foreſt, by a jury of whom he was either acquitted or condemned. If the latter, he was carried within a week to the place where the gibbet ſtood, and there beheaded in a very remarkable manner, viz. by an ax drawn up by a pulley to the top of a wooden engine, and faſtened there by a pin, which when taken down, the ax fell down in an inſtant, and did its work. This is ſaid to have partly given riſe to the common litany of the beggars and vagrants of theſe parts, viz. "From Hell, Hull, and Halifax, Good Lord deliver us." The engine which was uſed till 1620, was then removed; but the baſis it ſtood on ſtill remains. It is a traditionary report, that the Earl Morton, Regent of Scotland, ſeeing one of theſe executions, as he paſſed through Halifax, took a model of it, and carried it into his own country; where, after many years, during which it was called the Maiden, his Lordſhip's head was the firſt that was cut off with it; and though it has cut of many a head ſince, it ſtill retains that name.

The ſituation of Halifax is very healthful and convenient, at a moderate diſtance from the Calder, and from eaſt to weſt upon the gentle aſcent of a hill. The ſoil around it is indeed naturally barren and unfruitful, but well cultivated and improved by the inhabitants. There is a venerable old church here, and twelve chapels; it is reckoned the moſt populous, if not the largeſt pariſh in England. Beſides the church, and chapels, there are ſeveral meeting-houſes here.

LEEDS is 197 miles from London, and is very pleaſantly ſituated on the north ſide of the river Aire, over which it has a magnificent ſtone bridge to the ſuburbs. It has been a long time famous for the woollen manufacture, and is one of the largeſt and moſt flouriſhing towns in the county. It has three churches; that of St. John's was built in 1634, by one Mr. Harriſon; who alſo built and endowed an hoſpital for the relief of honeſt poor; a free-ſchool, and a ſtately croſs for the conveniency

veniency of the market. Strangers, when they firſt come to this town, are generally ſurprized to ſee the vaſt quantities of cloth for ſale on a market day. The merchants of this place, ſhip them off at Hull, for Holland, Hamburgh, and the North, from whence they are diſperſed into the Netherlands, Germany, Poland, &c. Its cloth market was formerly on the bridge, afterward in the High-ſtreet, but is now removed into a prodigious building erected ſome years ſince for that very purpoſe. When the bell ceaſes, the merchants come into the market, where they match their patterns, and treat for the cloth in a few words, and generally with a whiſper, becauſe the chothiers ſtand ſo near one another; and perhaps 20,000l. worth is ſold in an hour's time. Whoever comes to Leeds, ought certainly to ſee this market for cloth, which is held twice every week, and of which a ſtranger cannot otherwiſe form an adequate idea. Beſides this grand market, which is entirely for mixt cloth, there is another, held in a different hall, which has alſo been lately erected, for white cloths, intended afterwards to be dyed, according to order. The ſhambles are daily covered with fleſh; and the town is well ſupplied, though ſo diſtant from the ſea, twice a week with fiſh: and in the ſeaſon, with moſt incredible quantities of fruit, particularly apples, &c. of which 500 load have been counted in a day. The guildhall is an elegant building, adorned with a fine ſtatue of Queen Anne in white marble, The river Aire, being navigable here by boats, opens a communication from the town to Wakefield, York, and Hull, to which place it exports other goods beſides the woollen manufacture, and furniſhes the city of York with coals. On a place called Tower hill, the ruins of an old tower are ſtill remaining; and they ſay that from the materials of that ſtructure, the bridge was erected over the Aire. It is very ſtrong and ſubſtantial, being built of large ſquare ſtones ſcarcely to be paralleled. The workhouſe in this town is built of free-ſtone, and part of it has been uſed many years as an hoſpital. The only parochial church is St. Peter's, on the cieling of which the delivering of the law to Moſes is finely painted in freſco by Parmentier; it is a ſpacious, ſtrong, and very ancient fabric, and built in the cathedral faſhion; the walls are of free ſtone, and the roof, which is for the moſt part covered with lead, ſupported by three rows of Gothic pillars; the ſteeple is founded upon four prodigious large pillars and arches. The new church was built about fifty years ago, by ſubſcription, and is a very elegant ſtructure, dedicated to the Holy Trinity. There is a diſſenting meeting-houſe here, called the New chapel, which was erected in 1691, and is one of the beſt meeting-houſes in the north of England.

Here

Here are ſeveral ſprings of the medicinal kind, viz. 1. St. Peter's, an extreme old one, which has proved of great benefit in rheumatiſms, weakneſſes, and rickets, and therefore is much frequented by thoſe who formerly uſed Monga's-well at Knareſborough. 2. Eyebright-well, which ſtands on a declivity near the Monk's-pit, is of ſervice to weak and inflamed eyes. 3. A ſpring at the foot of the High Dam, whoſe water by the powder of galls turns purple, and has been ſometimes drank medicinally with good ſucceſs.

KINGSTON UPON HULL, but by contraction more commonly called Hull, was called Kingſton, or King's town, from its having been founded by King Edward the Firſt, and Kingſton upon Hull, from its ſituation on the river Hull. It is 173 miles from London. The Hull falls here into the Humber, juſt where the latter opens into the German Ocean; ſo that one ſide of the town lies upon the ſea, the other upon land; but ſo low, that by cutting the ſea banks, they can drown the county five miles round. The firſt trade that enriched the town, was in Iceland fiſh, dried and hardened, the ſame that is called Stock-fiſh, becauſe it is carried on by a joint ſtock. Some ſay this town was incorporated by Edward III. It was governed firſt by a warden, then by a bailiff, afterwards by a mayor and bailiff; and at laſt Henry VI. granted it a mayor, 12 aldermen, a recorder, chamberlain, a water-bailiff, and ſheriff, with a town-clerk, and other officers; and that it ſhould be a town and county incorporate of itſelf. They had a privilege, it is ſaid, to give judgment on life, though they do not now make uſe of it. The mayor has two ſwords, one given by Richard the Second, the other by Henry the Eighth, who kept his court here for ſome months, and made this one of the 26 ſuffragan ſees, but only one ſword is carried before him. He has alſo an oar of lignum vitæ, which denotes his juriſdiction as admiral within the limits of the Humber. It is fortified by a citadel, built in 1681, a caſtle, block-houſe, &c. Here are two churches, ſeveral meeting-houſes, an exchange built in 1621, a cuſtom-houſe, a wool-hall, and an engine to make ſalt water freſh. Here is a free-ſchool founded by John Alcock, Biſhop of Worceſter, with a hall over it for the merchants, who have founded and endowed an hoſpital here, called Trinity-houſe, in which are maintained many diſtreſſed ſeamen, and the widows of ſeamen, both of Hull, and other places, that are members of its port. In one of the apartments ſails are made, in which the inhabitants of the town carry on a great trade; and here is the effigies of a Greenlander in his canoe, who was taken, in 1613, by Captain Andrew Barker of Hull. The town is large, cloſe built, well paved, and exceeding populous,

and

and has a ſtately old bridge that goes over the Hull to Holderneſs, with 14 arches. Near it is the Greenland-houſe, built in 1674, at the charge of the merchants; but that fiſhery being not uſed here now, it is turned into a ſtorehouſe for corn, &c. Near it is another hoſpital, called God's Houſe, which was founded by Michael de le Pole, Earl of Suffolk, in 1584, but was pulled down in the late civil wars, and ſince rebuilt. Here are two hoſpitals, or workhouſes for the poor, and a charity ſchool. It is not only the moſt conſiderable place in this part of England for its inland traffic, but it has a foreign trade equal to moſt cities in the kingdom, the cuſtoms being reckoned between 30 and 40,000l. a year, and more merchant-ſhips belonging to it, than any port in England, except London, Briſtol, and Yarmouth. Its inland trade is the greater, by reaſon of the many large rivers that fall into the ſea near it, by the Humber. By the Ouſe it trades to York, and even almoſt to Boroughbridge and Rippon. By the Trent, Idle, Witham, Don, and Derwent, a great trade is carried on to Bautree, Gainſborough, Newark, Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, and Litchfield; all the heavy goods of which counties, ſuch as lead from Derby and Nottinghamſhire, iron ware from Sheffield, cheeſe from Warwickſhire, Staffordſhire, and even Cheſhire, are brought down to this port, and exported to Holland, Hamburgh, and the Baltick, as alſo to France and Spain, from whence they make large returns in iron, copper, hemp, flax, canvas, Ruſſia linen and yarn, beſides wine, oil, fruit, linen, &c. from Holland, France, and Spain. And by all theſe rivers ſuch a vaſt quantity of corn is brought hither from theſe counties, that it exports ſometimes nearly as much as London itſelf. The trade between this port and London, eſpecially for corn, lead, and butter, and the trade between this port and Holland and France, not only for theſe commodities, but for the cloth, kerſeys, and other manufactures of Leeds, Halifax, and other towns of York Weſt Riding, is ſuch that they not only employ ſhips, but fleets, the Hull fleets to London being generally from 50 to 60 ſail together, and in time of war often 100 ſail more. In fine, it is ſaid there is more buſineſs done at this port, in proportion to its bigneſs, than in any other port of Europe.

SHEFFIELD is 159 miles from London, ſituated on the borders of Derbyſhire, and is the chief town of a diſtrict called Hallamſhire, containing about 600 cutlers, incorporated by the ſtile of the cutlers of Hallamſhire, who, it is computed, employ no leſs than 40,000 men in the iron manufactures, particularly files and knives, for which this place has been famous many hundred years. It is a large, thriving, and populous town, but the ſtreets are narrow, and the houſes are black, occaſioned by

by the perpetual ſmoke of the forges. Here is a church, which was built in the reign of King Henry the Firſt; and upon a petition of the inhabitants to Queen Mary, repreſenting that the pariſh was too large and populous for one vicar to ſerve it, without aſſiſtants, ſhe incorporated twelve of the principal inhabitants, and their ſucceſſors for ever, by the ſtile of the twelve capital burgeſſes of Sheffield, empowering them to elect three prieſts to aſſiſt the vicar; and for that purpoſe endowed them with certain lands and rents belonging to the crown. A chapel was built here lately, and conſecrated by the name of St. Paul; and there are two chapels, one at Attercliffe, and the other at Eccleſale, two hamlets in this pariſh. King James the Firſt founded a grammar ſchool here, and appointed thirteen ſchool burgeſſes to manage the revenue, and nominate the maſter and uſher. Here are two charity ſchools, one for thirty boys, and the other for thirty girls; and in 1673, an hoſpital was erected in this town, and endowed with 200l. per annum, by Gilbert Talbot, Earl of Shrewſbury; and another Earl of Shrewſbury, great-grand-father to Earl Gilbert, left 200l. a year for ever to the poor of the pariſh. The lord of the manor has a priſon here, and holds a court every three weeks. This town has a fine ſtone bridge over the river Don; and in the neighbourhood are ſome mines of alum. The remains of the Roman fortification, between this town and Rotherham, which is ſix miles lower down the river, are ſtill viſible; and here is alſo the famous trench of five miles long, by ſome called Devil's, or Dane's-band, and by others Hempbank and Temple's-bank.

WAKEFIELD is 188 miles from London, and has a bridge over the Calder, on which King Edward the Fourth built a chapel in memory of his father Richard Duke of York, and others of his friends, killed not far off in the battle of 1549. It is a large well built town, famous in Camden's time for its extent, neat buildings, great markets, and manufacture of cloth. It continues in a thriving condition, and from hence, perhaps, comes the proverb, merry Wakefield, as well as from its ſituation in a fruitful ſoil and cheap country, where there is no want of merry cheer and company. It conſiſts chiefly of three great ſtreets entering near the church. In the market place there is a beautiful croſs, being an open colonade of the Doric order, ſupporting a dome, and a lanthern at the top, under which is a room wherein they tranſact their public buſineſs. The church which was repaired in 1724, is a large lofty Gothic ſtructure, with a ſpire, one of the largeſt in the county. Though the town is no corporation, yet it is ſaid there are more people in it than in York city. In 1698, the Calder was made navigable here from Caſtleforth, and by act of parliament in 1740, its

navigation is continued from hence to Eland and Halifax. Mean time great quantities of coals are carried by water from hence, as well as Leeds, into the Ouſe, and then either go up that river to York, or down to the Humber, ſupplying abundance of large towns with that commodity, and ſaving them the duty of 4s. per chaldron, which is paid for the coals at Newcaſtle.

DONCASTER is 160 miles from London, and is a corporation, governed by a mayor, a recorder, ſix aldermen, and a common-council. It ſtands in the road from London to York, and is a large and populous town. It has a ruinous caſtle, two fine ſtone bridges over the river Don, a neat church, with an admirable ſteeple, a town-hall, and an hoſpital, founded and richly endowed by Thomas Ellis, who had been five times Mayor. The manufactures of this place are knit waiſtcoats and petticoats, gloves and ſtockings. Along the bank of the river, for ſome conſiderable ſpace beyond the town, is a large cauſey, which was erected to prevent the river from overflowing; and in the neighbourhood are frequent horſe-races. Here are the remains of a great Roman highway. Here is the following odd inſcription on the tomb of a perſon here, who gave Reſington Wood to the public, viz.

" Howe, Howe, who is heare?
" I Robin of Doncaſtere,
" And Margaret my feare.
" That I ſpent, that I had;
" That I gave, that I have;
" That I left, that I loſt.

A. D. 1379.

" Quoth Robertus Byrks, who in this world did reign
" Threeſcore years and ſeven, and yet lived not one."

SCARBOROUGH is 221 miles from London, and is a very antient borough, governed by two bailiffs, a recorder, common-council men, and other officers. This town is ſituated on a high ſteep rock, ſurrounded by the ſea, except on the weſt ſide, where it is connected with the continent by a narrow ſlip of land. The houſes are ſtrong and well built, oppoſed, in form of a half moon, to the main ocean, and extending irregularly on the declining ſide of the rock. This town, the ſituation of which is romantic, was formerly defended by a ſtrong caſtle, which was erected by King Henry the Second, but is now in ruins. Here is a commodious quay, and the beſt harbour between Newcaſtle and the Humber, for receiving ſhips in ſtreſs of weather; on which account the pier here is maintained at the public charge, by a duty upon coals from Newcaſtle and Sunderland. The mariners of this town have erected an hoſpital for

for the widows of poor ſeamen, which is maintained by a rate on the veſſels of this port, and by deductions out of the ſeamens wages.

This place has a good trade, and a great number of ſhips, chiefly employed in carrying coals from Newcaſtle to London. Herrings are caught here in great quantities, from the middle of Auguſt to November, with which this town ſupplies the city of York, as it does alſo with cod, mackarel, turbot, and a variety of other fiſh. But the flouriſhing ſtate of this place muſt be in a great meaſure aſcribed to the number of people of all ranks, that flock hither in the hot months to drink the waters of a medicinal ſpring, which riſes at the foot of an exceeding high cliff, about a quarter of a mile ſouth of the town. It is in a ſandy ſoil, near the level of the ſpring tides, by which it is often overflowed. The water of this ſpring is tranſparent, and of a ſky colour: it has a pleaſant taſte, and an inky ſmell, and is found to be impregnated with iron, vitriol, alum, nitre, and ſalt. It is purgative and diuretic, and is recommended for removing obſtructions, and for diſorders that proceed from too ſlow a motion of the blood. It attenuates groſs, ſizy, and mucous humours; and it ſheaths, ſweetens, and haſtens the expulſions of all acrid and ſharp humours; it is therefore found beneficial in the jaundice, in inflammations, in the ſpleen, in hyſteric caſes, in an incipiant dropſy, in preventing apoplexies, palſies, and lethargies; in head-achs, aſthmas, catarrhs, habitual coſtiveneſs, and other complaints. At the ſeaſon of drinking the waters here are aſſemblies and balls, in the ſame manner as at Bath and Tunbridge.

Beverley is 182 miles from London, and is an ancient borough, governed under a charter of Queen Elizabeth, by a mayor, a recorder, twelve aldermen, and other officers, whoſe juriſdiction is ſaid to extend over an hundred neighbouring towns, beſides ſeveral other towns in a large diſtrict included between the Humber and the ſea, called Holderneſs. The ſeſſions for the Eaſt Riding are always held here, and a court of record is kept, called the Provoſt's court, in which all cauſes may be tried that ariſe within the liberties of the town, except titles to land. This corporation is ſaid to have a power in criminal matters, though at preſent it is not exerted; and here is an office for the public regiſter of all deeds and wills that effect any lands in the Eaſt Riding, purſuant to an act of parliament in 1708. Beverly ſtanding at ſome diſtance from the river Hull, had antiently a channel of ſix furlongs in length, cut from that river to the town, for the conveyance of boats and barges; which channel, in 1727, was, by act of parliament, rendered deeper and wider, for veſſels of a larger burden.

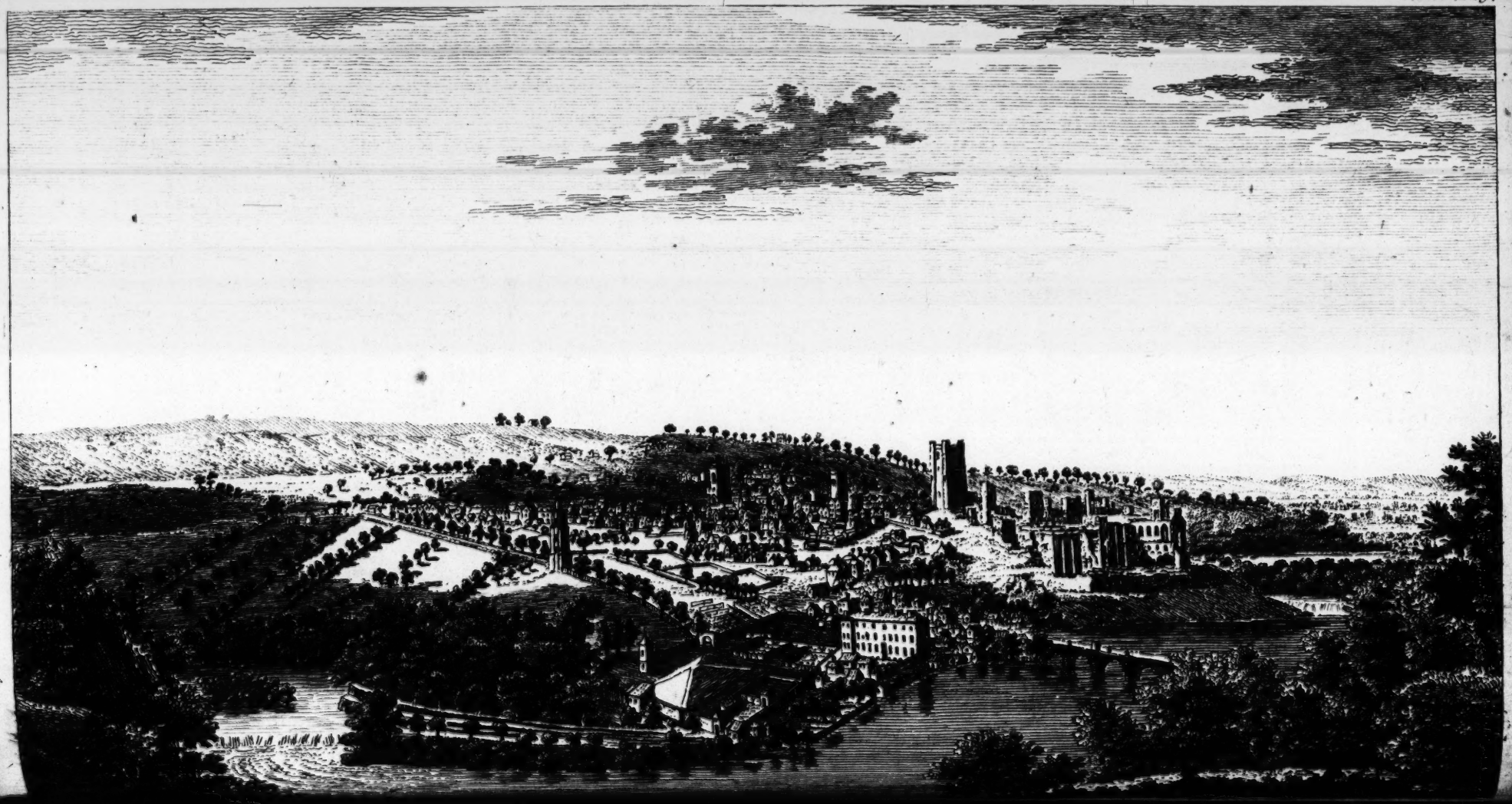
The town is above a mile long, and the ſtreets are ſpacious and well paved. It had formerly four pariſh churches, which are now reduced to two, St. John's, and St. Mary's, which are two of the fineſt and largeſt parochial churches in England. St. John's was formerly a collegiate church, founded by King Athelſtan; it was repaired in the reign of King George the Firſt, and Sir Michael Wharton left by will 4500l. as a perpetual fund to keep it in repair. The length of this church from eaſt to weſt, is 334 feet, the breadth of the tranſept, from north to ſouth, 168 feet, and that of the nave and ſide iſles, 64 feet 3 inches. It is remarkable, that the north wall of this greatcroſs iſle, which declined about three feet and a half from the perpendicular, was reſtored by an engine contrived by Mr. Thornton of York. Over the altar of the church is a magnificent wooden arch, curiouſly cut, and ſupported by eight fluted columns of the Corinthian order. There is alſo an altar-table, of one entire piece of white marble, finely poliſhed. The ſkreen between the choir and the nave has been lately rebuilt in the Gothic manner, and is one of the principal ornaments of the church.

This town has a free ſchool, which is improved by two fellowſhips, ſix ſcholarſhips, and three exhibitions to St. John's college in Cambridge; alſo a charity ſchool, a workhouſe, and ſeven alms-houſes. Near St. John's church is a ſpacious building, called Hall-Garth, in which the ſeſſions, and the provoſts court are held. Here is a common gaol, which was lately rebuilt, and a market place, containing four acres of ground, and adorned with a beautiful croſs, ſupported by eight columns, each of one entire ſtone, erected at the charge of Sir Charles Hotham and Sir Michael Wharton. Here was formerly a cloth manufacture; but the principal manufactures of this town at preſent are malt, tanned leather, and bone-lace, in which it carries on a conſiderable trade.

ABERFORD is 114 miles from London, and ſtands on the great Roman cauſeway, which, all the way to Caſtleford-brige, appears as entire as when firſt made, though it is near 1600 years old. Under the town runs the river Cock, and near it may be ſeen the foundation of an old fort, called Caſtle-cary. Here was formerly a priory.

NORTH ALLERTON is 223 miles from London, and is ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from ſeveral other towns in this county of the ſame name. It is an ancient borough, governed by a bailiff deputed for life by the Biſhop of Durham, which bailiff, or his deputy, preſides at the election of its members for parliament. The town lies upon the bank of a ſmall river, called the Wiſke, in the road from London to Berwick, and conſiſts of only





only one ſtreet, which is half a mile long, and well built. It has a good market for cattle and corn, and a fair for cattle, the moſt frequented of any in England, and the moſt remarkable for large fat oxen.

PONTEFRACT is 175 miles from London, and is a neat built town, not far from the river Are, and its conflux with the Calder. In the ruinous caſtle is ſtill to be ſeen the place where the collegiate church of St. Clement ſtood. The floor, walls, and roof are of one kind of ſtone, dug out of the rock. It was built by Kildebert Lacy, in the reign of William the Conqueror, and demoliſhed immediately after the cataſtrophe of king Charles the Firſt. The market place near the middle of the town, is ſpacious, commodious, and well ſtored with meat, corn, and other proviſions, as its fairs are with horſes, ſheep, and other cattle. In the ground about this town, vaſt quantities of the beſt liquorice are produced. The Roman way called Ermin-ſtreet, from which it ſtruck off at Lincoln, and paſſed over the united rivers of Are and Calder to Tadcaſter, and ſo on to York, is plainly to be ſeen in ſeveral places between this and Doncaſter.

RICHMOND is ſo called by a ſmall variation of Rich Mount, a name derived from the ſituation of this town upon a beautiful and fertile mount or hill, on the north bank of the river Swale, at the diſtance of 231 miles from London. It was built by Allan, one of William the Conqueror's generals, and firſt Earl of Richmond, and is a borough, governed by a Mayor, a Recorder, twelve Aldermen, twenty-four common-council men, and other officers, who keep courts for all ſorts of actions. Here are thirteen free companies of tradeſmen, who chuſe the mayor; and this borough has been annexed to the dutchy of Lancaſter ever ſince the reign of Richard the Second. Richmond is incloſed with walls, in which are three gates, leading to three ſuburbs. It formerly had a caſtle, built by earl Allan, part of which is ſtill ſtanding. It is a large, well built, populous place; the ſtreets are neat and well paved, and many of the houſes are built of free-ſtone. Here are two churches, and a good ſtone bridge over the river Swale. This town is famous for annual horſe races. The chief manufactures are yarn ſtockings, and woollen knit caps for ſeamen.

RIPPON is 209 miles from London, and is a pleaſant, well built, populous town, with two bridges over the Ure, or Aire; where was once a pompous monaſtery built by Winifred, Archbiſhop of York, which was afterwards turned into a college, for a Dean and Secular Canons; and the church, which was made a ſanctuary by King Athelſtan, and two miles round it, though diſſolved by Henry the Eighth, was reſtored by King

James

James the Firſt, and ſtill has collegiate privileges, having a dean and chapter, and ſends a proctor to the convocation of the province of York. In the laſt age this church was famous for what was called Wilfrid's Needle, a mere piece of prieſtcraft, by which the canons got money. It was a narrow paſſage into a cloſe vault, whereby trial was made of womens chaſtity, ſo contrived, that none could paſs it, but whom they pleaſed. They, who could paſs it, by paying the prieſt in money, or what he liked as well, were declared chaſte; and they, who did not, ſtuck in the paſſage and were declared otherwiſe. Some of the Archbiſhops of York uſed to reſide in the monaſtery here. Before the Conqueſt, and ſome time after it, this place was governed by Elders, and a chief magiſtrate, called a wakeman or watchman. It made three returns of parliament men very early; but loſt that privilege, till it was reſtored by Queen Mary the Firſt. King James the Firſt, who founded and endowed in its church, a dean and chapter of ſeven prebendaries, gave the town a charter for a mayor, twelve aldermen, and twenty four aſſiſtants, which they ſurrendered to King James the Second for a new one; by which it had a grant of two new horſe fairs. The woollen manufacture flouriſhed here once, but has been loſt for ſome time, though here is a ſtaple for wool, which is bought up every week, by the clothiers of Leeds, Wakefield, Halifax, &c. Its moſt noted manufacture now is ſpurs; of which the beſt in England are made here, with rowels that will ſtrike through a ſhilling, and ſooner break than bend. The market place is reckoned the fineſt ſquare of the kind in England, and adorned with a curious obeliſk, given by John Aiſlabie, Eſq. who in the reign of George the Firſt, was Chancellor of the Exchequer, as well as one of its Repreſentatives in Parliament. There is a common in the neghbourhood, noted for horſe races.

WEATHERBY is 191 miles from London, and is a good trading town, and has a charity-ſchool.

WIGHTON is 191 miles from London, and is a ſmall antient town, containing nothing worthy of note.

THORNE is ſituated upon the river Don, at the diſtance of 166 miles from London.

HOWDEN is 179 miles from London, and ſituated near the north bank of the river Ouſe, which ſometimes overflows its banks in the neighbourhood, and lays the town under water. Here is a church which was formerly collegiate, with a very tall ſteeple, erected by Walter Skirlaw Biſhop of Durham, who lived in the fourteenth century, for a place of ſecurity to the inhabitants againſt inundations of the Ouſe. The Biſhop of Durham, who is poſſeſſed of ſeveral eſtates in and about this town, with a temporal juriſdiction, has a palace near the church.

An

An annual fair is held here, which is much reſorted to by the London traders.

KNARESBOROUGH is 199 miles from London, and is an ancient borough by preſcription, governed by a bailiff. It is almoſt ſurrounded by the river Nidd, is about four furlongs in length, and famous for ſome medicinal ſprings, which were formerly much frequented. Theſe ſprings are four in number, ſituated not far diſtant from each other, and yet of very different qualities; one diſtinguiſhed by the name of the Sweet Spaw, or Vitrioline Well, is in a foreſt called Knareſborough foreſt, about three miles from the town: it was diſcovered in 1620, and is acknowledged to be a ſovereign remedy in ſeveral diſorders. Another of theſe ſprings is called the Stinking Spaw, or the Sulphur Well, from its ſtrong ſulphureous fœtid ſmell, and is generally uſed by bathing in rheumatic and parylytic caſes, and is drank in dropſical, ſplenetic, ſcorbutic, and arthritic diſorders. A third ſpring is called St. Mongah's, or Mungo's Well, from Mungo a Scottiſh ſaint, who was once greatly revered in theſe parts: it is about four miles from the town, and is uſed as a cold bath. The fourth ſpring is in the town, and is called the Dropping Well, becauſe the water drops out of a ſpongy, porous rock, into a ſtone baſon underneath: the petrifying quality of this ſpring is ſtronger than that of any other in England.

Kilham ſtands in York Woulds, at the diſtance of 201 miles from London, and is ſituated in a good ſoil for corn.

GISBOROUGH is 246 miles from London, and four miles ſouth-eaſt of the river Tees, on a riſing ground in a delightful ſituation, with a remarkable fine air. It had formerly an abbey, which was once the common burial-place of the nobility of theſe parts, and its church by the ruins ſeems to have been equal to the beſt cathedrals in England. It is a well built town, and the inhabitants are famous for their civility and neatneſs. The ſoil around this place is paſture, extremely fruitful, and covered with a perpetual verdure. There are ſome iron and alum veins in the neighbourhood, and there have formerly been alum works, which are now almoſt quite neglected. Near this town is a bay, and a harbour for ſhips.

MALTON is 217 miles diſtant from London, and has been called New Malton, ever ſince it was rebuilt by Euſtace Fitz-John, in the time of King Stephen. It is a populous borough, though not incorporated, but only governed by a bailiff; it is divided by the river Derwent into the Old and the New Towns, which communicate one with another by a good ſtone bridge over that river: both towns together are about four furlongs in length, and have three handſome pariſh churches. The river

river Derwent was made navigable to this town, and from hence to the Ouſe, by an act of parliament made in the reign of Queen Anne. Malton being ſituated in the road between York, Whitby, and Scarborough, is well provided with inns; it has alſo the beſt market in the county for horſes, black cattle, and tools for huſbandry. It had a caſtle in the reign of Henry the Firſt, of which ſome remains are ſtill viſible, and a monaſtery, the church of which is yet ſtanding.

SHERBORNE is 181 miles from London, and has a harbour for barges at the conflux of the Wharfe and Ouſe; it is a populous town, and has an hoſpital and ſchool founded by Robert Hungate, for twenty-four orphans, each of whom is allowed 5l. a year for their maintenance in lodging, boarding, and cloathing, from ſeven to fifteen years of age; when they are ſent to the univerſity, or put out apprentices to trades, for which there is a proviſion, which, including the maintenance of the hoſpital, amounts to 250l. a year. There is a Roman way, very high raiſed, from hence to Aberford. There is a ſort of ſtones here, very ſoft when juſt taken out of the quarries; but which afterwards grow very hard.

WHITBY is diſtant from London 247 miles, and is a well-built town, ſituated on the German Ocean, at the mouth of the river Eſk. Here is a cuſtom-houſe and a good harbour, much frequented by the colliers. The beſt and ſtrongeſt veſſels uſed in England for the coal trade, are built in this port; upwards of a hundred veſſels, of eighty tons or more, belong to it, and vaſt quantities of butter and corn are ſent from hence to London, and ſometimes to Holland. This town was in much credit formerly for its ſpaw waters; and ſome curious ancient coins have been dug up in its neighbourhood. Its market is well ſupplied with corn, and all ſorts of proviſions.

HEADON, or HEYDON, is 181 miles from London, and is a pleaſant, well built little town, ſituated on a ſmall ſtream near the Humber, and had formerly three churches, which are now reduced to one. It is a borough town, governed by a mayor, a recorder, nine aldermen, and two bailiffs, who have the power of ſheriffs, and are juſtices of the peace. It has a priſon, and was once a place of conſiderable note for its merchants and ſhipping; but its harbour has been many years choaked up by the æſtuary of the Humber. There is a cut made on the ſouth-eaſt part of the town, which helps to ſcour that part of the haven that is left; but there is no hopes of rendering it as uſeful as formerly.

TICKHALL, or TICKHILL, is an ancient town, at the diſtance of 155 miles from London. Here is a handſome church, a charity-ſchool, and an hoſpital. There is a mount here, called

by

by Camden, *Moles Edita*, on which was once a caſtle, with a monaſtery.

THIRSK is 220 miles from London, and is an ancient borough by preſcription, governed by a bailiff and about fifty burgage-holders. The bailiff is choſen by the burgage-holders, and ſworn by the ſteward of the lord of the manor, for whom he holds court at Lady-day and at Michaelmas. The repreſentatives in parliament for this borough are choſen by the burgage-holders, and returned by the bailiff.

BURLINGTON is diſtant from London 208 miles, and ſtands upon a bay or creek of the German ocean, and is reckoned a ſafe harbour in ſtorms from the north-north-weſt, and north-eaſt. Burlington is about five furlongs in length, and has a great trade, and a quay, which lies near two miles from the town, and is chiefly inhabited by ſeafaring people. Here was formerly a priory.

ALDBOROUGH is ſituated on the bank of the river Ure, and is diſtant from London 205 miles. It is an ancient borough, as its name imports, and has a good church. It was the *Iſurum Brigantum* of the Romans, and ſundry coins, and other monuments of the Saxons and Romans have been diſcovered here. Here was formerly a chantry.

ASKRIG is diſtant from London 241 miles, and is ſituated near the river Youre and Swaledale foreſt; it is a ſmall obſcure town of no note.

BAWTRY is ſituated upon the banks of the river Idle, and is diſtant from London 152 miles. It is a great thoroughfare in the poſt road from London to Scotland, and is well provided with inns. This place is noted for a great trade in mill-ſtones, grind-ſtones, lead and iron, which are conveyed hither by the river from Derbyſhire. They are carried off from hence to Stockwith, Burton, Hull, &c. this town being the centre of all exportation from the Weſt Riding, in which it is ſituated.

BRADFORTH is diſtant from London 202 miles, and has a manufacture of cloth. Here is a church, in which a lecture was founded, and endowed with 40l. a year, by Mr. Peter Sunderland.

GISBORNE is ſituated on the borders of Lancaſhire, at the diſtance of 219 miles from London, but contains nothing worthy of note.

HORNSEY is almoſt ſurrounded with a ſmall arm of the German ocean, and is diſtant from London 188 miles. Here is a church with a high ſteeple, which is a common ſea-mark; and not many years ago, a ſtreet in this town, called Hornſey Beck, was entirely waſhed away by the ſea, except two or three houſes. On the ſouth-weſt ſide of it is Hornſey-Meer.

KIRBY-MOORSIDE was originally called only Kirby, and had the epithet of Moorſide annexed to it from its ſituation on the ſide of Blackmoor, in the North Riding of this county, and to diſtinguiſh it from many other towns in the North of England called Kirby. It is 222 miles from London.

RIPLEY is 203 miles from London, and conſiſts chiefly of one ſtreet, about three furlongs in length. Here is a charity ſchool, and a bridge over the river Nidd; and the neighbourhood is remarkable for the production of liquorice.

PICKERING is ſituated on a hill among the wild mountains of Blackmoor, and is diſtant from London 225 miles. It is a pretty large town, belonging to the dutchy of Lancaſter, and has a juriſdiction over ſeveral neighbouring villages, with a court for all actions under forty ſhillings, ariſing within the honour of Pickering. It has the foreſt of Pickering on the north, and Pickering Common on the ſouth. It is a very ancient town, and had once a caſtle, the ruins whereof are ſtill to be ſeen. It has a plentiful market for corn.

ROTHERHAM is ſo called from its ſituation near the banks of the Rother, at its confluence with the Don. It is diſtant from London 165 miles, and is a neat town, with a church, built in the form of a cathedral, and a fine ſtone bridge over the river Don. It has an alms-houſe, which was formerly a college, founded by Archbiſhop Scot, who, being a native of this place, choſe to be called Rotherham; and a charity ſchool, for the uſe of which for ever, the late Lord Malton laid out 136l. in land. It was formerly famous for an iron manufactory.

SKIPTON ſtands 224 miles from London, in the middle of that mountainous rocky tract of country called Craven, near the bank of the Are. It is a pretty, large, well built town, and has a handſome church, with a good library. Here is a grammar ſchool, to which a conſiderable parcel of books were given, ſome years ago, by Silveſter Petit, who had been principal of Barnard's Inn, and gave a large and valuable library to the church. There is a ſchool here alſo, in which all the boys of the town are taught to ſing pſalms by the pariſh clerk, who is allowed a ſalary for it. It had once a caſtle.

STOKESLEY ſtands upon the banks of the river Wiſk, at the diſtance of 238 miles from London. It is a corporate town, conſiſting of one well-built ſtreet, about half a mile long, with a very good market, and a fair for cattle, which is one of the greateſt in England.

YARUM is 237 miles from London, and is a corporation, ſituated on the ſouth bank of the river Tees, which, not far off, receives the river Levan. It has a fine ſtone bridge over the Tees, by the navigation of which it carries on a good trade

to

to London in lead, corn, and butter. It had formerly two monaſteries, and though a ſmall town is pretty well built.

WIGHTON is 191 miles from London, and is a ſmall ancient town, ſituated near the river Foulneſs, which was formerly well ſtocked with huſbandmen.

TADCASTER is diſtant from London 187 miles, and has an hoſpital for twelve poor perſons, and a free ſchool, both founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Dr. Oglethorp, Biſhop of Carliſle. This town has alſo a good ſtone bridge over the river Wharfe; and being ſituated near the meeting of the road from Cheſter, and that from Cambridge to York, is well provided with inns. Great plently of lime-ſtones are dug up here, which are reckoned very good and ſtrong, and are conveyed to York and all the country round for building. Many coins of Roman Emperors have been dug up here, and quite round the town there are the marks of a trench, beſides the platform of an old caſtle, out of the ruins of which the bridge was built.

SNAITH is diſtant from London 174 miles, and is a little town of good trade, by means of the navigation of the rivers Are and Don, near the conflux of which it ſtands.

SETTLE is a pretty town, on the Ribble, at the foot of the hills which part York and Lancaſter, and is 239 miles diſtant from London.

SELBY is diſtant from London 182 miles, and is a populous town, ſituated on the river Ouſe, which brings up large veſſels to it; ſo that ſeveral merchants reſide here.

POCKLINGTON is diſtant from London 196 miles, and contains nothing worthy of notice.

PATRINGTON is 161 miles from London, and is a very ancient corporate town. It is ſaid to be the ancient *Prætorium* of Ptolemy, and ſtands in a pleaſant ſituation near the mouth of the Humber, of the ſhore of which it has an agreeable proſpect; beſides another of the green fields on the borders of Lincolnſhire.

OTLEY is diſtant from London 208 miles, and is ſituated under a cliff called Chevin, on the ſouth ſide of the river Wharfe, in a ſpot reckoned as delightful as any in England.

MIDLAM is 255 miles from London, and is ſituated on the river Ure. It is noted for a woollen manufactory, and frequent horſe-races.

MASHAM is diſtant from London 218 miles, and has a cloth manufactory, with a corn mill upon the river Ure. There is a warren in the neighbouring moor, called Ellingſtring Moor.

HUTHERSFIELD is ſituated upon the bank of the river Calder, and is diſtant from London 195 miles, and is famous for a manufacture of woollen cloth.

HELMSLEY is 221 miles diſtant from London, and is ſituated in Rhidal-Vale, near the river Rhye, with a brook running through it; and had formerly a caſtle. It is a ſmall and inconſiderable town.

BOROUGHBRIDGE is ſo called from its fine bridge of ſtone, with very wide high arches over the river Ure, which runs to it from Rippon, which being joined a little below by the Swale, is there called the Ouſe. It is 203 miles diſtant from London, and is governed by a bailiff. There are high ſtone cauſeys at the ends of the bridge to keep out the water, which nevertheleſs ſometimes overflows them. The chief ſupport of this town is a manufacture of hard-ware; it has likewiſe a great fair for cattle. Here was formerly a chantry.

BEDALL is diſtant from London 219 miles, and ſtands in Richmondſhire, upon a rivulet that runs into the Swale near Gatenby; but is of chief note for being the thoroughfare of the Roman cauſey, leading from Richmond to Barnard's Caſtle, which for twenty miles together, is called Leeming-lane. All the adjacent country is more or leſs full of jockies and horſe-dealers, here being the beſt hunting and road horſes in the world. Here is alſo a charity ſchool.

REMARKABLE VILLAGES, CURIOSITIES *and* ANTIQUITIES.

The village of Laughton, which is ſituated on the top of an hill, has a fine church, and a Gothic ſpire, executed in ſo maſterly a manner, that it is not exceeded in beauty or regularity by hardly any one in the kingdom. It is ſeen at the diſtance of thirty or forty miles, and has a fine effect on the eye of the ſpectator.

At *Coniſborough*, a village near Snaith, are the ruins of an antient caſtle, ſuppoſed to have been built about the time the Romans quitted Britain, as a garriſon was placed in it by Aurelius, during his wars with the Saxons. Great part of the walls of this antient caſtle are ſtill ſtanding, and in the church-yard of the village is a piece of very great antiquity; namely, a large ſtone of black marble, on one ſide of which is the figure of a man with a target, endeavouring to deſtroy a ſerpent; and on the other, the image of one of the antient Roman ſoldiers.

On a ſteep hill, near the village of Almondbury, are the remains of a ſtrong camp, fortified with a diteh and rampart, and near it are the ruins of a caſtle.

About

About a mile from York, on the banks of the Ouſe, is a ſmall agreeable village, called Fulford, wherein is an old Gothic church, and where a fair is held on Whit-Tueſday.

About a mile to the north of the city of York is a large village called *Clifton*, where moſt of the cowkeepers reſide, who furniſh the citizens with milk, and it has been long famous for its may-pole, which is much reſorted to by young people on the firſt of May.

On the banks of the Ouſe, about three miles below York, is Biſhopſthorp, where the archbiſhop has a moſt agreeable ſeat.

Acomb, a large village north weſt of York, has ſome fine houſes in it, and many gentry reſide here during the ſummer.

One of the moſt remarkable curioſities of this county is a ſpring at a village called Gigleſwick, about half a mile from Settle, which frequently ebbs and flows three times in an hour, when the water ſinks and riſes two feet.

In *York Would*, after very rainy ſeaſons, water frequently guſhes out of the earth, and riſes to a conſiderable height. Theſe jets the inhabitants of the country call vipſies, or gipſies, and believe them to be forerunners of a famine, or ſome other public calamity. To account for theſe phœnomena, it is ſuppoſed, that the rain water, being received and collected in large baſons or caverns of the hills in this mountainous tract, finds a vent below, towards the bottom of the hills, but that this vent not being large enough for the water to iſſue as faſt as it gathers above, it is forced up into jets or ſpouts upon the principle of artificial fountains; and after ſprings and ſummers ſo wet as to produce theſe ſpouts, a ſcarcity of corn has frequently happened throughout theſe kingdoms, ſo that the notion of theſe ſpouts being prognoſtics of famine, is better founded than many others of the ſame kind.

Near Sheffield is a park, where, in the laſt century, an oak tree was cut down which had 10,000 feet of board in it; and in the ſame park another oak was felled, the trunk of which was ſo large, that two men on horſeback, one on each ſide of it, as it lay along upon the ground, could not ſee the crowns of each others hats.

In a village called Cuckold's Haven, not far from Sandbeck, near Tickhill, there grows a yew tree, the ſtem of which is ſtraight and ſmooth, to the height of about ten feet; the branches riſe one above another in circles of ſuch exact dimenſions, that they appear to be the effect of art. The ſhoots of each year are exactly conformable one to another, and ſo thick, that the birds can ſcarcely find any entrance. Its colour is remarkably bright and vivid, which together with its uncommon figure,

figure, gives it at ſome diſtance the appearance of a fine artificial tuft of green velvet.

The top of the high cliff of the town of Scarborough, at the top of which is the Scarborough ſpaw, was fifty-four yards above high water mark, till the 29th of December 1737, when a part of the cliff, containing above an acre of paſture land, ſunk by degrees for ſeveral hours, with cattle feeding on it, and at length ſettled about ſeventeen yards below its former perpendicular height. By the preſſure of ſuch an immenſe weight, computed at no leſs than 561,360 tons, the ſandy ground beyond the cliff, towards the ſea, where the wells were, roſe for above one hundred yards in length, twenty feet above its former level; the ſpaw, and the buildings around it, being on the ground that was thus elevated, the water entirely failed, but upon a diligent ſearch, the ſpaw was again recovered, and the water, upon trial, ſeemed rather to be more efficacious than before.

In a tract of ground called *Marſhland*, ſituated north-eaſt of Thorn, and ſurrounded by the Don, the Idle, the Ouſe, and other rivers, great quantities of fir and oak trees are frequently dug up. Their depth under ground is from one to two yards; the roots are found in various directions, from which ſome of the trees ſeem to have been cut off, others broken, and others burnt.

At Bolton, on the river Swale, is a monument erected to the memory of the famous Henry Jenkins, who was a native of this county, and who was interred here on the 6th of December 1670, aged 169 years. As there were no regiſters old enough to prove the time of his birth, it was gathered from the following circumſtances. He remembered the battle of Flodden Field, fought between the Engliſh and Scots in 1513, when he was twelve years old; ſeveral men in his neighbourhood, about one hundred years of age, agreed, that from their earlieſt remembrance, he had been an old man; and at York aſſizes he was admitted to ſwear to 140 years memory. He frequently ſwam rivers after he was an hundred years old, and he retained his ſight and hearing to his death. He had been a fiſherman an hundred years, and towards the latter end of his days he lived by begging.

In the neighbourhood of Giſborough is a village called Acklam; and near it is a mount called Sivars, from the emperor Severus, whoſe body, after his death, was brought to this place from York, and burnt to aſhes, the remains being put into an urn, and ſent to Rome.

Auldby, a ſmall village near Malton, is a place of great antiquity, where the Romans are ſuppoſed to have had a ſtation.

The

The ruins of an old caſtle are ſtill viſible on the top of a hill near the river, and many coins have been dug up at it.

At *Byland*, a large village ſituated within a few miles of Thirſk, are the ruins of an ancient abbey, founded for monks of the Ciſtertian order, in the reign of King Henry I. It appears to have been a noble ſtructure, wit a fine cloiſter.

St. Agathas, another village near Richmond, had formerly an abbey, ſome of the walls of which are yet ſtanding.

Bowes is a ſmall village in that part of the county called Richmondſhire, and at the ſame place ſtood the ancient Roman town of Lavatre. There are the remains of a ſtrong caſtle here; and many parts of the Roman camp are ſtill viſible, particularly the ramparts, but the ditches are filled up. There is alſo a deep moat round the caſtle, and the church appears to have been built out of its ruins, for there are many Roman inſcriptions on the ſtones.

Near *Settle* are ſeveral ſmall villages, which are ſituated in a very romantic manner; ſome of them being on the ſummit of hills, and others under the moſt frightful precipices in the vallies.

In digging large canals in the laſt century, for draining the marſh land near Thorn, which before that time was a mooriſh and fenny tract of country, were found gates, ladders, hammers, ſhoes, and other ſuch things, together with the entire body of a man, at the bottom of a turf pit, about four yards deep; his hair and nails not decayed. Here were alſo found ſeveral Roman coins; and from theſe circumſtances, and the ſubterraneous wood found here, it is conjectured that this, and other ſuch places, were anciently foreſts, in which the Britons had taken refuge, and which were therefore cut down, and burnt by the Romans.

Cattarick, a village upon the bank of the river Swale, near Richmond, was the Caturactonium and Cataracton of Ptolemy and Antoninus. The preſent name is a ſmall variation of the ancient names Caturactonium and Catarracton; which ſeem to have been derived from the cataract formed by the river Swale near this place. In the time of the Romans this was a great city, through which Ptolemy, in an aſtronomical work called *Magna Conſtructio*, deſcribes the twenty-fourth parallels of north latitude, and makes it diſtant from the equator fifty-ſeven degrees. Cattarick ſtands upon a Roman highway, that croſſes the river at this place, and by the ruins ſtill viſible in and around it, appears to have been a city of large extent, and ſtrongly fortified. On the eaſt ſide, near the river, is a huge mount, ſecured by four ſmaller works; and upon the banks of the river the foundations of very ſtrong walls are ſtill diſcernible. In the reign of King

Charles

Charles the Firſt, a large pot, conſiſting of an uncommon mixture of metals, and capable of containing twenty-four gallons, was found here, almoſt full of Roman coins, the far greateſt part of which were copper; and in 1703 a vault was diſcovered near this place, containing a large urn and two ſmaller ones.

Upon a hill in the neighbourhood of this town, adjoining to a farm-houſe called Thornburgh, have been found many Roman coins; one in particular, of gold, had this inſcription, *Nero Imp. Cæſar*, and on the reverſe, *Jupiter Cuſtos*. Here have alſo been dug up baſes of old pillars, and a brick floor, with a leaden pipe paſſing perpendicularly down into the earth. It is thought that this was a place for performing ſacrifices to the infernal gods, that the blood of the victims deſcended by this pipe, and that Thornburgh was the *Vicus juxta Catarractum* mentioned by Antoninus.

At Kirklees, about three miles from Hutherfield, is a funeral monument of the famous outlaw, Robin Hood, who lived in the reign of King Richard the Firſt, with the following inſcription.

Here undernead dis laid ſtean
Lais Robert earl of Huntingtun.
Nea arier az hie ſa geud,
An pipl kauld im Robin Heud.
Sick utlawz hi an is men
Vil England niver ſi agen.
Obiit 24 Kal. Decembris, 1247.

Which may be thus rendered into modern Engliſh:

"Robert, Earl of Huntingdon, lies underneath this ſtone. "He was the beſt of archers, and the people called him Robin "Hood; nor will ever England ſee again ſuch outlaws as he "and his men."

SEATS.

WENTWORTH CASTLE, near Barnſley, is a noble ſeat of the Earl of Strafford. The new front to the lawn is extremely beautiful. It is very light and elegant; the portico, ſupported by ſix pillars of the Corinthian order, is exceedingly elegant; the triangular cornice incloſing the arms, as light as poſſible; the balluſtrade gives a fine effect to the whole building, which is exceeded by few in lightneſs, unity of parts, and that pleaſing ſimplicity which muſt ſtrike every beholder.

The *Hall* is 40 feet by 40, the ceiling ſupported by very handſome Corinthian pillars; and divided into compartments by cornices elegantly worked and gilt; the diviſions painted in a very

very pleaſing manner. On the left hand you enter into an anti-chamber, twenty-feet ſquare, then a bed-chamber of the ſame ſize, and thirdly a drawing room of the like demenſion. Over the chimney is ſome carving by Gibbons. The other ſide of the hall opens into a drawing room, 40 by 25. The chimney-piece is exceedingly elegant; the cornice ſurrounds a plate of *Siena* marble, upon which is a beautiful feſtoon of flowers in white; it is ſupported by two pillars of *Siena* wreathed with white, than which nothing can have a better effect. The door-caſes are very elegantly carved and gilt. Here are three fine ſlabs, one of *Egyptian* granate, and two of *Siena* marble; alſo ſeveral pictures; particularly David with Goliath's head, by Carlo Marat; two cattle pieces, by Salvator Roſa, exceedingly fine; and Abraham, by Paulo Mattea. In the dining room is a fine portrait of the Earl of Strafford, who was executed in the reign of Charles I. by Vandyke; the expreſſion of the countenance and the painting of the hands are very fine. Going up ſtairs you enter the gallery, which is one of the moſt beautiful rooms in England. It is 180 feet long by 24 broad, and 30 high. It is in three diviſions; a large one in the centre, and a ſmall one at each end; the diviſion is by very magnificient pillars of marble, with gilt capitals: in the ſpaces between theſe pillars and the wall are the following ſtatues, Apollo, an Egyptian Prieſteſs, Bacchus, and Ceres. This noble gallery is deſigned and uſed as a rendezvous-room, and an admirable one it is; one end is furniſhed for muſic, and the other with a billiard table: At each end is a very elegant Venetian window, contrived, like ſeveral others in the houſe, to admit the air by ſliding down the pannel under the centre part of it. The cornices of the end diviſions are of marble, richly ornamented. Here are ſeveral valuable pictures; particularly Charles I. in the iſle of Wight, by Vandyke; a portrait of Carlo Maratt, by himſelf, with a Turkiſh lady that was kept by him, who is a beautiful and graceful figure; Chriſt in the garden, by Carlo Maratt; and two ſharpers cheating a gentleman at cards, by Michael Angelo.

Lord Strafford's Library is a good room, thirty by twenty, and the book-caſes handſomely diſpoſed. Her Ladyſhip's dreſſing room is extremely elegant, about 25 feet ſquare, hung with blue India paper; the cornice, ceiling and ornaments all extremely pretty; the toilette boxes of gold, and very handſome. Her ladyſhip's reading cloſet is extremely elegant, hung with a painted ſattin, and the cieling in Moſaics feſtooned with honey-ſuckles; the cornice of glaſs painted with flowers: It is a ſweet little room, and muſt pleaſe every ſpectator. On the other ſide of the room is a bird cloſet, in which are many cages of ſinging

birds: the bed-chamber 25 ſquare, is very handſome; and the whole apartment very pleaſingly compleat.

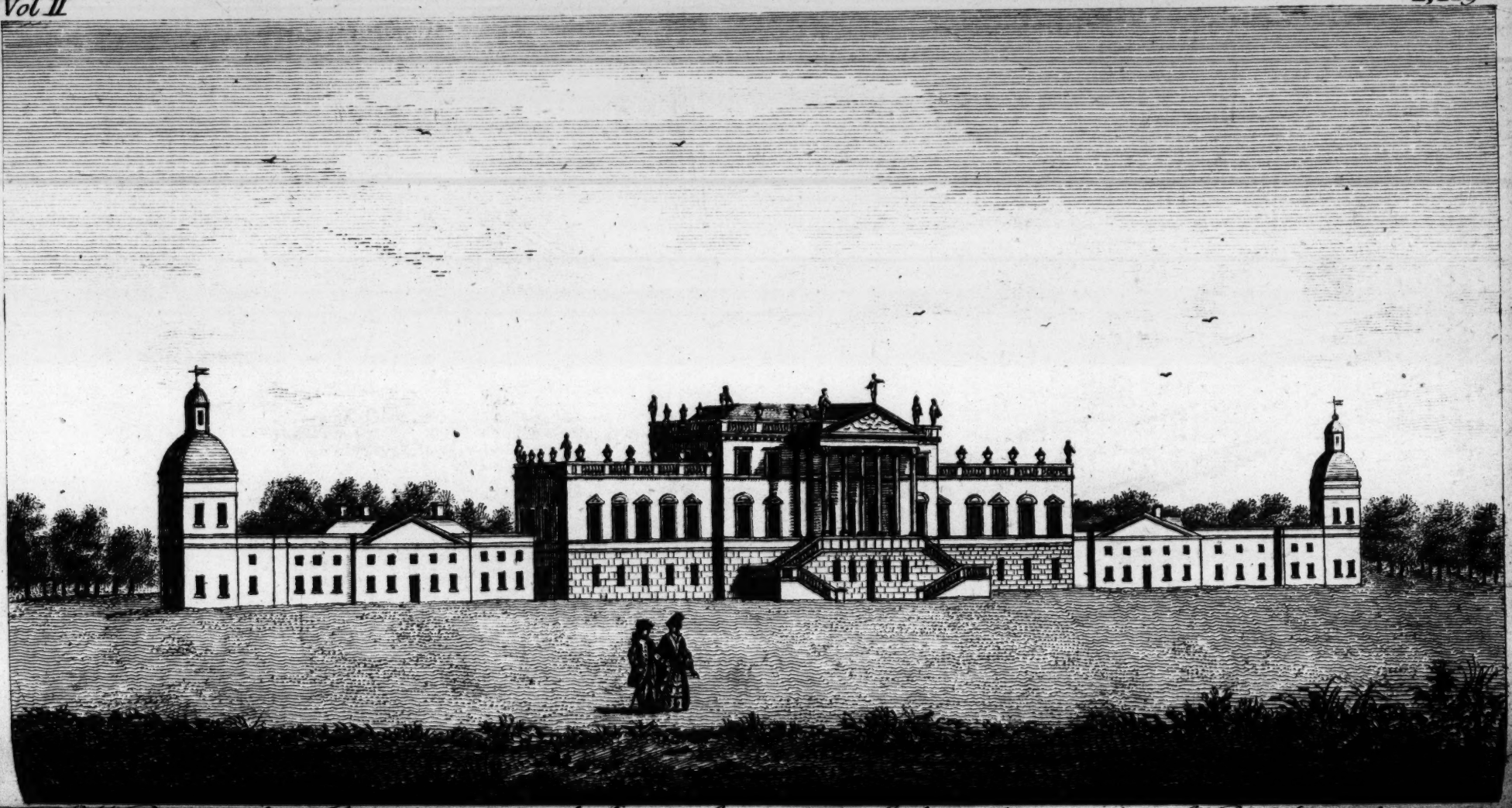
But Wentworth Caſtle is more famous for the beauties of the ornamental environs, than for that of the houſe, though the front is ſuperior to many. The water and the woods adjoining, are ſketched with great taſte. The water extends through the park in a meandring courſe, and wherever it is viewed, the terminations are no where ſeen, having every where the effects of a real and very beautiful river; the groves of oaks fill up the bends of the ſtream in the moſt elegant manner. Here advancing thick to the very banks of the water; there appearing at a diſtance, breaking away to a few ſcattered trees in ſome ſpots, and in others joining their branches into the moſt ſolemn brownneſs. The water, in many places, is ſeen from the houſe between the trees of ſeveral ſcattered clumps moſt pictureſquely; in others it is quite loſt behind the hills, and breaks every where upon the view in a ſtile that cannot be too much admired.

The ſhrubbery that adjoins to the houſe is diſpoſed with the utmoſt elegance: the waving ſlopes dotted with firs, pines, &c. are exceedingly pretty, and the temple is fixed at ſo beautiful a ſpot, as to command the ſweet landſcape of the park, and the rich proſpect of the adjacent country, which riſes in a bold manner, and preſents an admirable view of cultivated hills.

Winding up the hill among the plantations and woods, which are laid out in an agreeable taſte, you come to the bowling green, which is thickly encompaſſed with evergreens, retired and beautiful with a very light and pretty Chineſe temple on one ſide of it; and from thence croſs a dark wall catching a moſt beautiful view of a bank of diſtant wood. The next object is a ſtatue of Ceres in a retired ſpot, the arcade appearing with a good effect, and through the three diviſions of it, the diſtant proſpect is ſeen very finely. The lawn which leads up to the caſtle is elegant; there is a clump of firs on one ſide of it, through which the diſtant proſpect is ſeen; and the above mentioned ſtatue of Ceres, caught in the hollow of a dark grove, with the moſt pictureſque elegance, and is one among the few inſtances of ſtatues being employed in gardens with real taſte. From the platform of graſs within the caſtle wall, (in the centre of which is a ſtatue of the late Earl, who built it) over the battlements, you behold a ſurpriſing proſpect on which ever ſide you look; but the view that is moſt pleaſing, is that oppoſite the entrance, where you look down upon a valley which is extenſive, finely bounded by riſing cultivated hills, and very complete in being commanded at a ſingle look, notwithſtanding the vaſt variety.

Within





Within the menagery at the bottom of the park, is a moſt pleaſing ſhrubbery extremely ſequeſtered, cool, ſhady, and agreeably contraſted to that by the houſe, from which ſo much diſtant proſpect is beheld; the latter is what may be called fine; but the former is pleaſingly agreeable. You proceed through the menagery, which is pretty well ſtocked with pheaſants, &c. to the bottom of the ſhrubbery, where there is an alcove in a ſequeſtered ſituation; in front of it the body of a large oak is ſeen at the end of a walk in a pleaſing ſtile. This ſhrubbery, or rather plantation, is ſpread over two fine ſlopes, the valley between which is a long winding hollow dale, exquiſitely beautiful; the banks are thickly covered with great numbers of very fine oaks, whoſe noble branches in ſome places, almoſt join over the graſs lawn, which winds through this elegant valley; at the upper end is a Gothic temple, over a little grot, which forms an arch, and together have a moſt pleaſing effect. The temple is a light, airy, and elegant building. Behind it is a water ſweetly ſituated; ſurrounded by hanging woods in a beautiful manner, an iſland in it prettily planted; and the banks on the left ſide riſing elegantly from the water, and ſcattered with fine oaks. From the ſeat of the river God, the view into the park is pretty, congenial with the ſpot, and the temple caught in a proper ſtile.

Kiveton, about ſix miles from Rotherham, is the ſeat of the Duke of Leeds. It ſtands in a good air, with a fine proſpect, a canal, pleaſant gardens, and a large park, through which a viſta has been cut to take in Laughton ſteeple, which is about three miles off. The hall at this ſeat is painted by Sir James Thornhill; and round it are ſeveral antique ſtatues, ſome of which are very finely executed. The Duke has alſo ſome pictures here, by ſome of the moſt celebrated maſters; particularly, the four parts of the world by Rubens; the four Evangeliſts, by Titian; the Marriage of Cana, by Paul Veroneſe; portraits of the Earl of Worceſter, and Lord Cecil, by Hans Holbein; of the Marquis of Montroſe, and the Earl of Stafford, by Vandyke; Sea Goddeſſes, Venus and Cupid, by Rubens; landſcapes, by Baſſan; the Virgin and Child, by Carlo Maratt; Eraſmus and Sir Thomas More, by Holbein; the Earl of Derby, by Vandyke; the death of St. Sebaſtian, by Guido; Rubens's family, by himſelf; King Charles I. on horſeback, by Vandyke, with other fine pictures by different maſters.

Wentworth House, the magnificent ſeat of the Marquis of Rockingham, is ſituated between Rotherham and Barnſley, in the midſt of a moſt beautiful country, and in a park that is

one of the moſt exquiſite ſpots in the world. It conſiſts of an irregular quadrangle, incloſing three courts, with two grand fronts; the principal one to the park extends in a line upwards of 600 feet, forming a centre and two wings. Nothing in architecture can be finer than this center, which extends 19 windows. In the middle a moſt noble portico projects 20 feet, and is 60 feet long in the area; ſix magnificent Corinthian pillars ſupport it in front, and one at each end: this portico is lightneſs and elegance itſelf; the projection is bold; and when viewed aſlant from one ſide, admits the light through the pillars at the ends, which has a moſt happy effect, and adds ſurprizingly to the lightneſs of the edifice. The tympanum is excellently proportioned; at the points are three very light ſtatues; the cornice, the arms, and the capitals of the pillars are admirably executed. A balluſtrade crowns the reſt of the front, at each end a ſtatue, and between them vaſes; the whole uniting to form a centre at once pleaſing and magnificent; in which lightneſs vies with grandeur, and ſimplicity with elegance.

The ruſtic floor conſiſts of a very large arcade, and two ſuites of rooms. In the arcade is a fine group in ſtatuary, containing three figures as large as life, in which one of gigantic ſtature is getting the better of the two others; the ſculptor is Foggini; the upper part of the two lower figures are finely executed; the turn of the back, and the execution of the countenances, good; the forced ſtruggling attitude of the hinder one very great, eſpecially that of puſhing his hand againſt the body of his antagoniſt. On the left of this arcade is the common apartment; firſt, a ſupping-room, 30 by 22, and 14 high; then a drawing-room, 33 by 25; anti-room to the dining-room, and the dining-room, 36 by 25. On the other ſide, are offices for the ſteward, butler, and other ſervants. Upon this floor are a very great number of rooms of all ſorts; and among others, many admirable good apartments, of anti-rooms, dreſſing-rooms, bed-chambers, furniſhed with great elegance in velvets, damaſks, &c. and gilt and carved ornaments.

Upon the principal floor you enter firſt the grand hall, which is ſuppoſed to be the fineſt room in England. The juſtneſs of the proportion is ſuch, as muſt ſtrike every eye with the moſt agreeable ſurprize on entering it; it is 60 feet ſquare, and 40 high; a gallery 10 feet wide is carried round the whole, which leaves the area a cube of 40 feet; this circumſtance gives it an elegance and a magnificence unmatched in any other hall. The gallery is ſupported by 18 moſt noble Ionic fluted pillars, encruſted with a paſte, repreſenting in the moſt natural manner ſeveral marbles. The ſhafts are of Siena, and ſo admirably imitated

imitated as not to be diſtinguiſhed from reality by the moſt experienced and moſt ſcrutinizing eye; the baſes pedeſtals, the capitals of white marble, and the ſquare of the baſes of verd antique. Nothing can have a more beautiful effect than theſe pillars. Between the pillars are eight niches in the wall for ſtatues. Over theſe niches are very elegant relievos in pannels, from the deſigns of Mr. Stewart. Above the gallery are eighteen Corinthian pilaſters, which are incruſted with the imitation of marbles: between the ſhafts are pannels ſtruck in ſtucco, and between the capitals feſtoons in the ſame, in a ſtile which cannot fail of pleaſing the moſt cultivated taſte. The ceiling is of compartments in ſtucco, ſimply magnificent, and admirably executed.

To the left of this noble hall is a grand ſuite of apartments; containing, 1. A ſupping room, 40 feet by 22. The ceiling compartments in ſtucco; the center a large plain oblong; at each end a ſquare, in which is a moſt elegant relievo, repreſenting two angels ſupporting an urned cup of flowers reſting on the head of an eagle; the diviſions on each ſide containing ſcrolls; the whole exceedingly elegant. The chimney-piece is very handſome, the frieze containing the Rockingham ſupporters, with a plain ſhield, in white marble, finely poliſhed, the columns feſtooned in the ſame. 2. A drawing-room 35 by 23. The ceiling coved in ſtucco; the center an oval in oblong, with medalions in the corners of the ſquare cut by the oval, incloſed in wreaths of laurel ſurrounded by ſcrolls; the cove riſing to it ſtruck in ſmall octagon compartments, chequered by little ſquares, extremely elegant. The cornice, frieze, and architrave of the wainſcot beautifully carved; nothing can be more elegant of the kind than the ſcroll of carving on the frieze. The chimney-piece is of white marble, poliſhed; the cornice ſupported by figures of captives, in the ſame; on the freize, feſtoons of fruit and flowers; on each ſide a vaſe, on which are four ſmall but elegant figures in relievo, ſomething in the attitude of the hours in the Aurora of Guido. 3. A dining-room, 40 feet ſquare; the ceiling of ſtucco; in the center a large octagon; around it eight diviſions, within four of which are relievos of boys ſupporting a ſhield, incloſing a head in a blaze, by a wreath of fruit; over it a baſket of flowers on a ſhell inverted; and under it an eagle ſpreading its wings. In the other diviſion are rays in circles of fret-work: the deſign of the whole is in a moſt juſt and elegant taſte. The chimney piece large and handſome, of white poliſhed marble; above it architectural ornaments; a cornice, &c. ſupported by Corinthian pillars; the whole finely carved, and ſurrounding a ſpace left for a picture. In the walls of the room are pannels

in

in ſtucco, of a bold and ſpirited deſign, and like the ceiling exceedingly well executed. Over the doors are ſix hiſtorical relievos; in the center on each ſide a large frame-work for a picture, by which are pannels, incloſing in wreaths four medalions, viz. Theocritus, Hector, Agamemnon, and Hyacinthus. On one ſide the chimney-piece, in the ſame ſtile, Hamilcar, and on the other Troilus.

Returning to the grand hall, you enter from the other ſide another ſuite. 1. An anti-chamber 30 by 20; the ceiling finely finiſhed in ſtucco. 2. The grand drawing-room 36 ſquare; the ceiling the ſame. 3. A dreſſing-room 30 by 25; the ceiling coved in ſtucco; the center an oval cut in a ſquare, elegantly decorated; the cove riſing to it moſaic in ſmall ſquares, deſigned with great taſte. 4. The ſtate bed-chamber, 25 feet ſquare; the ceiling of ſtucco, and elegant. 5. Another dreſſing-room, 16 ſquare, communicating with the paſſage which runs behind this ſuite of apartments. At the other end of the houſe behind the great dining-room is the India apartment, a bed-chamber 15 ſquare, with a dreſſing-room the ſame; the chimney-piece extremely elegant; pillars of Siena marble.

From the other corner of the hall on the right hand, you enter, by a large paſſage, the gallery or common rendezvous room, 130 feet by 18, hung with India paper; a moſt uſeful and agreeable room. To the right, this opens into the new damaſk apartment, conſiſting of a bed-chamber and two dreſſing rooms, one of the latter 27 feet by 18, the ceiling compartments in ſtucco: the chimney-piece ſurprizingly elegant; a border of Siena marble, ſurrounded by compartments of a black marble ground, inlaid with flowers, fruit, and birds, of marble, in their natural colours; moſt exquiſitely finiſhed. The bed-chamber 27 by 15, the ceiling very well deſigned and executed in ſtucco; the other dreſſing-room (both open into the gallery) 28 by 18; a coved ceiling ſtuccoed in compartments extremely neat; the chimney-piece pilaſters of Siena, with white poliſhed capitals ſupporting the cornice of white and Siena marble; the whole very elegant: over it a copy, from Vandyke, of Charles the Firſt's Queen, by Lady Fitzwilliams, exceedingly well done; the face, hair, and drapery, excellent.—Here is one of the moſt curious cabinets in England; it is in architectural diviſions of a center and two wings, on a baſement ſtory of drawers; a cornice finely wrought of ebony, the frieze of ivory, and the architecture of tortoiſe-ſhell, ſupported by Corinthian fluted pillars of tortoiſe-ſhell and ebony, carved in reliefs, the capitals and baſes gilt. The entrance of the building ruſtics in tortoiſe-ſhell, the diviſions in ivory. By looking in the center on either

either ſide, is a deception of perſpective; the deſign is very elegant, and the workmanſhip excellent.

On the other ſide of the gallery, you open into a blue damaſk dreſſing room, 25 by 24; here are two pictures by Mr. Weſt, which ſeem to be in his beſt manner; Diana and Endymion, and Cymon and Iphigenia. In the firſt, the moſt ſtriking peculiarity is the light; all iſſuing from the creſcent of Diana; this is ſomething of the Concetto, but the execution is fine; the diffuſion ſpirited and natural. The turn of her neck and arm is very beautiful; all the colours are fine and brilliant; and the general harmony very pleaſing. In the other piece, the figure of Iphigenia is fine, and the turn of her head inimitable. Cymon's figure is good, his attitude eaſy and natural; the colours are glowing, and conſequently pleaſing. Beſides theſe pieces, here is likewiſe a large portrait of the late King on horſeback; it is a good one, the attitude very natural. Likewiſe a ſmall relief in alabaſter of a Cupid in a car, drawn by panthers; his attitude very pleaſing.—Next is a chintz bed-chamber, 24 by 20. After this comes the yellow damaſk apartment. The dreſſing-room 18 ſquare; and the bed-chamber 25 by 18. Upon a cabinet in this room is a ſmall Venus in white marble; fine, delicate, and pleaſing. The library is 60 feet by 20, and is nobly furniſhed.

From the library is a direct communication, on one ſide with the preceding rooms, and on the other with the crimſon velvet apartment; conſiſting of, firſt, an anti-room, painted in obſcura in blue, in a very neat taſte, 23 feet ſquare; this opens into the bed-chamber of the ſame dimenſions, the ornaments of the beſt, the glaſs frames, &c. &c. of gilt carving, well executed; then the dreſſing-room 23 by 15.

The attic ſtory conſiſts of complete ſets of apartments, of bed-chamber and dreſſing-room; including thoſe of Lord and Lady Rockingham, which are four dreſſing-rooms and a bed-chamber: in his lordſhip's anti-room hangs the famous picture of the earl of Strafford, and his ſecretary, by Vandyke; which is incomparably fine. Alſo the portrait of an old ſervant, by Stubbs; which appears to be moſt excellently done. The ſtrong expreſſion of the face is worthy the pencil of Rembrandt himſelf. The rooms on this floor are all ſpacious, many 36 by 30, 33 by 25, &c. &c. in general well proportioned, and the furniture rich and elegant. Upon the whole, they are much ſuperior to the common ſtile of attic apartments; and with reſpect to convenience, the connection of the apartments throughout the houſe is moſt excellently contrived.

But the park and environs of Wentworth Houſe, are, if any thing, more noble than the edifice itſelf; for which way ſoever you

you approach, very magnificent woods, ſpreading waters, and elegant temples, break upon the eye at every angle. Many of the objects are viewed to the greateſt advantage by taking the principal entrance from Rotherham, the approach from which is extremely fine. At the entrance of the park, the proſpect is delicious: in front you look full upon a noble range of hills, dales, lakes, and woods, the houſe magnificently ſituated in the center of the whole. The eye naturally falls into the valley before you, through which the water winds in a noble ſtile: on the oppoſite ſide, is a vaſt ſweep of riſing ſlopes, finely ſcattered with trees, up to the houſe, which is here ſeen diſtinctly, and ſtands in the point of grandeur from whence it ſeems to command all the ſurrounding country. The woods ſtretching away above, below, and to the right and left with inconceivable magnificence; from the pyramid on one ſide, which riſes from the boſom of a great wood, quite around to your left hand, where they join one of above an hundred acres hanging on the ſide of a vaſt hill, and forming altogether an amphitheatrical proſpect, the beauties of which are much eaſier imagined than deſcribed. In one place the ruſtic temple crowns the point of a waving hill, and in the other the Ionic one appears with a lightneſs that decorates the ſurrounding groves. The ſituation of the houſe is no where better ſeen than from this point, for, in ſome places near, it appears to ſtand too low; but the contrary is manifeſt from hence, for the front ſweep of country forms the ſlope of a gradually riſing hill, in the middle of which is the houſe, and up to it is a fine bold riſe: deſcending from hence towards the wood beneath you, hanging towards the valley, and through which the road leads, before it enters another view breaks upon the eye, which cannot but delight it. Firſt, the water winding through the valley in a very beautiful manner; on the other ſide a fine ſlope riſing to the ruſtic temple, moſt elegantly backed with a dark ſpreading wood. To the right a vaſt range of plantations, covering a whole ſweep of hills, and near the ſummit the pyramid raiſing its bold head from a dark boſom of ſurrounding wood. The effect is truly great.—In the center of the view, in a gradual opening among the hills, appears the houſe; the ſituation wonderfully elegant. Turning a little to the left, ſeveral woods, which from other points are ſeeen diſtinct, here appear to join, and form a vaſt body of noble oaks, riſing from the very edge of the water to the ſummit of the hills, on the left of the houſe. The Ionic temple at the end moſt happily placed, in a ſpot from whence it throws an elegance over every landſcape.

The road then entering, winds through the wood beforementioned. This wood is cut into winding walks, of which there

there is a great variety; in one part of it, on a ſmall hill of ſhaven graſs, is a neat houſe for repaſts in hot weather. The dining-room is 32 feet by 16, very neatly fitted up, the chimney-pieces of white marble of an elegant ſimplicity; the bow-window is remarkably light and airy: adjoining is a little drawing-room hung with India paper, and a large cloſet with book-caſes; beneath are a kitchen and other offices. From hence a walk winds to the aviary, which is a little Chineſe building of a very pleaſing deſign; it is ſtocked with Canary and other foreign birds, which are kept alive in winter by means of hot-walls at the back of the building; the front is open net-work in compartments. In another part of the wood is an octagon temple in a ſmall lawn: and the walk winds in another place over a bridge of rock, which is thrown over a ſmall water thickly ſurrounded with trees.

Upon coming out of this wood the objects all receive a variation at once; the plantations bear in different directions, but continue their noble appearance; for your eye riſes over a prodigious fine bank of wood to the Ionic temple, which is very happily ſituated. The road from hence winds over the hill, and takes a ſlanting courſe down to that part of the water where the octagon temple is ſituated; it is a very elegant little building, ſweetly ſituated in the valley, commanding the bends of the ſhore among the adjoining groves, and the hanging woods which crown the ſurrounding hills. Not far from this temple, a magnificent bridge is thrown over the water, and the road is then through another wood, which is full of a prodigious number of the moſt venerable oaks in England; one of which is 19 feet in circumference; and a great many of them near as large, with noble ſtems of a majeſtic height.

Another noble approach from which this exquiſite park is ſeen to great advantage, is the lower entrance from Rotherham, where the porter's lodge ſtands. From hence the pyramid is ſeen upon the right, riſing from a noble ſweep of wood: in front the ruſtic temple juſt ſhews its head above a ſpreading plantation in a pictureſque manner. On the left, along the valley, winds the lake in that waving line, which art uſes to imitate the moſt elegant touches of nature: it is broke by bold projecting clumps of wood upon the banks, through which the water is in ſome places ſeen with a moſt charming elegance. At a diſtance upon the banks of this noble water, which is upwards of 200 yards wide, is ſeen the octagon temple, which is finely ſituated. On the other ſide of the water, you look upon a great extent of park, ſcattered with trees in the moſt beautiful manner imaginable, crowned with two vaſt woods, which here appear as one; and on every ſide fine proſpects of cultivated hills, ſpreading one

beyond another. This approach croſſes towards the lodge, where is a ſmall but very neat room of prints on blue paper, and furniſhed with an harpſichord, for varying the ſcene: the view from the windows is full upon the water, then the hills riſing boldly from the ſhore, and terminated with a magnificent range of woods: the road winds from hence around the hill on which the ruſtic temple ſtands, and breaks at once upon the houſe, in a manner not only ſtrikingly judicious in itſelf, but finely contraſted to the other approaches from which it is gradually ſeen.

Another point of view that is well worthy of attention, is the ſouth point at the top of the hill, from whence you look down upon Rotherham, and all the country around: from this point there is an immenſe proſpect of vaſt vallies all ſcattered with villages, with elegantly cultivated hills ariſing on every ſide to the clouds: the houſe appears in the center of nine or ten vaſt hanging and other woods, which have a genuine magnificence more noble than can eaſily be conceived. The pyramid and temples are finely ſcattered over the ſcene, and give it juſt the air of livelineſs which is conſiſtent with the grandeur of the extent. This view is perhaps the moſt beautiful in Yorkſhire; for the houſe, park, and woods, form a circular connected landſcape, that is nobly grand, and beautifully elegant; while the ſurrounding country exhibits Arcadian ſcenes ſmiling with cultivation, and endleſs in variety.

From this point, moving to the left, the landſcapes perpetually vary, each object taking a new appearance, and every one truly elegant. Croſſing a beautiful irriguous valley, you riſe to a plantation, at the weſt point of the park, from whence a new ſcene is beheld equal to any of the reſt. You look down over a fine ſlope on the water, and catch it at ſeveral points breaking upon the eye through the ſcattered trees; the octagon temple appearing on its bank, in a ſituation extremely well contraſted to the elevated ones of the other buildings. To the left, the woods riſe in a noble manner, and joining thoſe by the houſe, have a very fine effect; the Ionic temple juſt lifting its dome above them in an exquiſite taſte. In front, the ruſtic temple is ſeen on the hill backed with wood in the moſt pleaſing ſtile, and higher ſtill, the pyramid riſing out of more lofty woods; the effect altogether is admirable. To the right, the eye is feaſted with a beautiful variety of cultivated hills.

The pyramid, which hath been more than once already mentioned, is a triangular tower, about 200 feet high, which was built on the ſummit of a very high hill, at a diſtance from the houſe. There is a winding ſtair caſe up to it, and from the top a moſt aſtoniſhing proſpect around the whole country breaks

at

at once upon the ſpectator: the houſe and all its ſurrounding hills, woods, waters, temples, &c. are viewed at one glance, and around them an amazing tract of cultivated incloſures. A view ſcarcely to be exceeded. The following inſcription is engraven over the entrance.

1748.

"This pyramidal building was erected by his Majeſty's moſt dutiful ſubject, Thomas Marquis of Rockingham, &c. In grateful reſpect to the preſerver of our religion, laws, and liberties, KING GEORGE THE SECOND, who by the bleſſing of God, having ſubdued a moſt unnatural rebellion in Britain, Anno 1746, maintains the balance of power and ſettles a juſt and honourable peace in Europe."

Near it is a ſmall but very neat room, looking down upon a beautiful valley, and over a fine and extenſive proſpect, where Lady Rockingham ſometimes drinks tea. At no great diſtance from the pyramid is the arch, another building, which was raiſed as an object to decorate the view from the Ionic temple: juſt by which is the menagery in front of the green houſe, containing a prodigious number of foreign birds, particularly gold and pencil pheaſants, cockatoos, Mollacca doves, &c. &c. The greenhouſe is a very ſpacious one, and behind it is a neat agreeable room for drinking of tea. Advancing from hence down the terras, the eye is continually feaſted with an exceedingly fine and various proſpect of hills, dales, winding water, hanging woods, temples, and noble ſweeps of park; at the end of it a moſt delicious one, quite different from any ſeen elſewhere; for you look down immediately upon a fine falling valley, beautifully interſected with various ſheets of water, fringed with trees: over this elegant bird's eye landſcape, on one ſide, riſes a very fine ſloping hill, ſcattered with ſingle trees, and on the other, a noble range of woods; under them in the valley ſtands the octagon temple; to the left the ruſtic one upon the ſummit of a bold unplanted hill contraſted finely to the others, which are either decorated with clumps, or quite covered with nobly ſpreading woods.

Upon the whole, Wentworth is in every reſpect one of the fineſt places in the kindom: The houſe is one of the beſt in England, and very large; the park is as noble a range of natural and artificial beauty as is any where to be ſeen; the magnificence of the woods exceed all deſcription; the temples, &c. are elegant pieces of architecture, and ſo admirably ſituated as to throw an uncommmon luſtre over every ſpot; and add to all this the amazing beauty of the ſurrounding country, which conſiſts chiefly of cultivated hills, cut into incloſures, and well

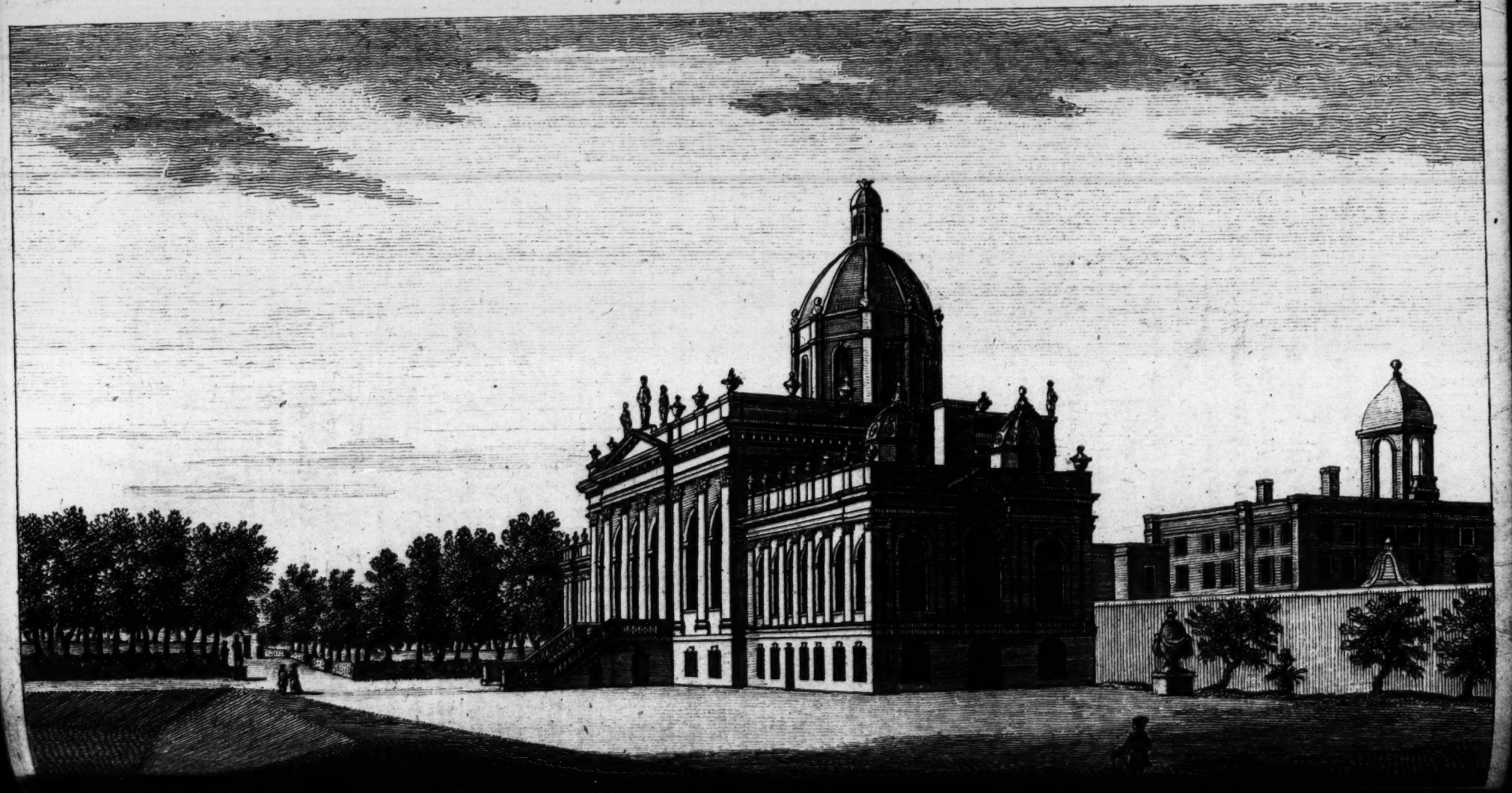
ſcattered with towns and villages, and then it muſt be allowed that ſuch circumſtances cannot unite without forming a place at once great and delightful.

The many beauties of this magnificent ſeat are in a great degree owing to the fine taſte of the Marquis of Rockingham, who is alſo much diſtinguiſhed by his knowledge in agriculture, and by his attention to the improvement of it. His Lordſhip took a conſiderable quantity of the land belonging to his eſtate into his own hands, in order to ſet his tenants an example of the beſt kinds of huſbandry, which he has brought to a degree of perfection hitherto unknown in this country, and in ſome reſpects ſuperior to any other in the kingdom. And his Lordſhip has at the ſame time been ſolicitous that his farms ſhould not be too much engroſſed; and has divided ſuch of them as he thought too large, that a greater number of familes might be comfortably ſupported upon his eſtate. His Lordſhip has made ſuch capital improvements with reſpect to the cultivation of land, and in the management of his eſtate diſcovered ſuch knowledge and judgment in agriculture, and ſo much good ſenſe and humanity, as juſtly entitle him to the general eſteem of his countrymen.

METHLEY, about ſix miles from Pontefract, is the ſeat of Lord Mexborough, which is fitted up and furniſhed in a very rich manner. The ground floor conſiſts of a veſtibule, and a dining room; the firſt 37 by 27, with a large window; the ſecond 37 by 25, hung with crimſon damaſk, the ornaments carved and gilt; the cieling in compartments, ornamented in green, gold, and white. The chimney-piece is very handſome, the cornice, &c. of white marble, the frieze of Siena, with white ſcrolls on it; and ſupported by Ionic pillars of Siena: the door and window of white and gold; the cornice of the ſame, and the frieze green and gold, and very elegant. The frames of the glaſſes, ſettees, chairs, &c. carved and richly gilt. Upon the firſt floor are three apartments; the green velvet bedchamber, 19 by 18. The chimney-piece, Corinthian pillars of Siena marble, with gilt capitals. The crimſon damaſk room, 23 by 18; the cieling white and gold in compartments, with feſtoons of gilding in them in a light and elegant taſte; the chimney piece, white and Siena marble; in the centre, doves in bas relief, very fine. The ornaments of the bed gilt carving; and the window curtains covered with ſcrolls of the ſame in an elegant taſte: Adjoining, is a ſmall dreſſing room, the cieling of which is gilt in ſcrolls on a lead white, and is light and pleaſing. The chintz-room 25 by 18, the cieling in compartments with ſlight ſcrolls of gilding, in a very pretty taſte. Here are two large and very fine India figures, above a yard high, in glaſs-

caſes.





caſes. A dreſſing-room, 18 by 12, neatly as well as richly fitted up. The articles of carving and gilding are done throughout the houſe with great elegance; the doors, door-caſes, window frames, pannels, &c. are finely ornamented; the ceilings are in general very elegantly executed, the ſcrolls of gilding, not crowded, but light and neat as well as rich, and the furniture equally well choſen. The houſe is not a large one, but it is upon the whole, much better furniſhed than moſt of its ſize in the kingdom, and ſuperior to many more capital ones.

CASTLE-HOWARD, about five miles from Malton, is the ſeat of the Earl of Carliſle. It was built by Vanburgh, and is much viſited by travellers on account of the great collection of antique buſts, ſtatues, and marbles it contains; and alſo for the beauty of the woods that ſurround it almoſt on every ſide. Theſe are truly magnificent; they are very extenſive, and as they in general hang on the ſide of the hills, have a noble effect from whatever point they are viewed.

The houſe has a grand appearance. The hall is 33 feet ſquare, by 60 high, terminating in a dome at top, and ornamented with pillars of ſtone. On the walls is the hiſtory of Phæton, painted by Pellegrino. Here are alſo a number of antique buſts and ſtatues; together with ſeveral paintings, particularly Mars and Venus by Titian, and a portrait of Pope Gregory, by the ſame maſter; Vulcan by Albert Durer; and a Bohemian ſhepherdeſs, by Rembrandt. The dining-room is 28 feet by 21, elegantly furniſhed, with pictures, buſts, ſlabs, &c. The chimney pieces are very handſome, the cornice of Siena and white marble, in the middle grapes of poliſhed white; it is ſupported by fluted pillars of Siena. The ſlabs are of Sicilian jaſper, and here is an urn of the fineſt green granate. Here are ſome very fine paintings, particularly, Cupid and Pſyche by Tintoret, the Prodigal ſon by Spagnollet, and Chriſt at Emmaus by Paul Veroneſe.

The drawing-room is 21 feet ſquare: the ſlab is verd antique, and the Roman pavement antique moſaic. Among the pictures here are nineteen capital views of Venice, by Canaletti, in which are diſplayed the beautiful glow and brilliancy of this maſter's colouring in a very high manner; two landſcapes, by Zuccarelli; and Adam and Eve, by Albert Durer.

In the cloſet are two moſt curious cabinets framed of precious ſtones; and a ſlab of antique moſaic; together with four views of Venice by Canaletti, two landſcapes by Ricci, and portraits of Lord William Howard and his wife, by Cornelius Janſen. In the antique gallery are many ſlabs of all the moſt rare and curious antique marbles; ſome inlaid with numerous kinds of marbles and precious ſtones. There are alſo urns, vaſes, and buſts; three

three heads, by Rubens; a Cartoon in blue and white, by Raphael; a dead Chriſt, David and Goliath, and two other pieces, by Baſſan; and two ſea-pieces, by Greffier.

The drawing room is 28 by 24; and over the chimney is an exceeding fine portrait of Cardinal Howard, by Carlo Marat; two Roman buſts; two very curious ſlabs of flowered alabaſter; one of red porphyry; two pillars of green porphyry; and upon the chimney ſome antique bronzes. The tapeſtry is from the deſigns of Rubens, and very fine. The ſtate bedchamber is 28 feet by 24. The chimney-piece in this room is very elegant; the cornice of white marble; in the center of the frieze are pigeons in white marble poliſhed; the ſupporters are Corinthian pillars, and the ſhafts of Siena marble. The room is hung with excellent Bruſſels tapeſtry, done after the deſigns of Teniers.

In the billiard-room are ſeveral fine buſts; and here are tables of the yellow antique; and two vaſt ſlabs of Egyptian granate; and upon the walls of the room is painted the hiſtory of the Trojan war, by Pelegrino. In other rooms are alſo many fine paintings, particularly Abraham and Iſaac, by Rembrandt; St. Catharine, by Leonardo da Vinci; a portrait of Oliver Cromwell, by Cooper; Lucretia, by Guido; King Henry VIII. and Queen Mary, by Hans Holbein; King Charles I. by Vandyke; and a Roman courtezan, by Paul Veroneſe.

The Mauſoleum in the park is a circular building finiſhing in a dome, ſurrounded by a collonade of Tuſcan pillars. Over the vault is an elegant circular dome-room called a chapel, 30 feet diameter by 69 high. Eight Corinthian pillars ſupport the cornice over which the dome riſes, moſaicked in ſquares, with a roſe in each. The ornaments in carving of the whole room are light and pleaſing. The floor is in different compartments, inlaid with marble, and a la Grec'd with braſs. There is a very fine table of antique moſaic. The Ionic temple in another part of the park has four porticos. It is a handſome room, fitted up chiefly with marble. The cornices of the door-caſes are ſupported by Ionic pillars of black and gold marble; and in the corners of the room are pilaſters of the ſame; in niches over the doors are buſts of Veſpaſian, Fauſtina, Trajan, and Sabina. The room finiſhes in a dome, which is ornamented in white and gold; the floor in compartments of different marbles, antiques, &c. and is very elegant. Beſides theſe, there are ſeveral other ornamental buildings about the park; particularly a ſmall dome temple, in which is a ſtatue of Venus.

KIRKLEATHAM, the ſeat of Charles Turner, Eſq; near Giſborough, though not a magnificent houſe, is diſtinguiſhed by

by its neatneſs, convenience, and excellent contrivance. The line of front is 132 feet, and the depth 65. The principal floor contains; firſt, a gallery 61 by 21, and 21 high; in the middle a bow window, of one third of the length of the room, and nine feet in projection. A noble room of very pleaſing proportions. The cornice of the door caſe is ſupported by Corinthian pillars, the whole very light and elegant, from the deſign of Mr. Chambers. The chimney pieces by Wilton, of Siena marble poliſhed. Plain but elegant. The dining-room is 46 by 26, and 22 high. The cieling coved in ſtucco; the central part in compartments deſcribing an oval, in which is a blazed wreath of branches ſurrounding a horn pierced with arrows; around it, compartments ornamented with ſcrolls and feſtoons; the cove decorated in the ſame manner, and with bas reliefs. The execution very neat. The chimney-piece by Wilton, plates of Siena, with ornaments of poliſhed white marble.—In the attic ſtory are ten bed chambers; in the baſement floor five. one dreſſing room, a hall, and a billiard room. At a little diſtance are three public edifices, raiſed by the Turner family, namely, an hoſpital, a public ſchool, and a church, with a Mauſoleum adjoining.

ROOKBY, the ſeat of Sir Thomas Robinſon, ſituated near Greta Bridge, is worthy the attention of the traveller, for the collection of buſts, ſtatues, and paintings, which it contains. The pleaſure ground is delightfully romantic, and the tea room is agreeably ſituated. A little below it joins the Tees, under noble rocks of free ſtone, overhung with wood. Above the room, the other way, are ſome very romantic rocks on the ſide of a terrace by the water.

DUNCOMBE PARK, the ſeat of —— Duncombe, Eſq. is a very delightful place. The houſe is an exceeding good one, the collection of pictures truly capital, and the ornamented grounds ſome of the moſt beautiful in England. The hall is a well-proportioned room, ſurrounded by 14 large Corinthian pillars of ſtone, and ornamented by ſeveral ſtatues. The ſaloon is an handſome room, thrown into three diviſions by Ionic pillars. Here are four ſtatues brought from Italy, and two buſts. The cielings are very elegant, baſs reliefs in ſtucco, and exceedingly well executed. In the centre Flora, encircled with feſtoons, very delicate and pleaſing; and at one end Peace, and at the other Plenty. The chimney-pieces are handſome, thin cornices ſupported by double Ionic pillars. The cieling of the dining-room is bas reliefs in ſtucco, very delicately executed; and the other rooms are alſo elegantly fitted up and furniſhed.

Among

Among the paintings here are the following: Garrick, in the character of Richard III. by Hogarth; Venus and Adonis, by Titian, a moſt capital performance, and in fine preſervation; a Holy Family, by Julio Romano; an head of St. Paul, exceedingly fine, by Leonardo da Vinci; a noble picture of St. Catharine, by Dominichino; Bacchus coming to offer marriage to Ariadne, by Guido; Venus and Adonis, by Abano; Virgin and Child, by Coreggio; Day of Judgment, by Rubens, highly finiſhed in varniſh; two landſcapes by Salvator Roſa, and a Dutch merchant by Rembrandt.

Mr. Duncomb's gardens are exceedingly pleaſing. At one end of the garden adjoining to the houſe, is an Ionic temple, commanding a noble variety of proſpect and landſcape: the former is ſeen to the left pictureſquely broken by large trees near the temple itſelf: a little to the right of that, a vaſt extent of country; then you look down upon a valley winding at the bottom of a noble amphitheatre of hanging woods, over one of them, and at the other end of the terraſs, is a Tuſcan collonade temple. The oppoſite woods which ſpread over a fine extent of hill, fringe the very ſhore of a beautiful river, which winds through the valley, and forms almoſt in the centre of it a conſiderable caſcade. Nothing can be more beautiful than the bird's eye aſſemblage of objects, which are ſeen from hence. The valley is interſected by hedges, which form beautiful incloſures of graſs; the meanders of the rivers are bold and well broken by ſcattered trees; the caſcades almoſt overhung with the pendant wood which ſpreads ſo nobly to the view; the Tuſcan temple crowning a bank of wood, form together a diſtinct landſcape, in which every object is ſuch as the warmeſt fancy could wiſh for, or the correcteſt taſte approve. This view is beheld with a moving variation as you walk along the terraſs towards the Tuſcan temple, with freſh objects breaking upon the eye as you advance; that building being ſituated at the point of what one may call a promontory of high land, projecting into a winding valley, and planted, the views from it are doubled; another terraſs then appearng, the temple commands ſuch various ſcenes of the ſublime and beautiful as to form a theatre worthy of the magnificent pencil of nature.

To the left you look upon the valley already deſcribed, with infinite advantage, for the hanging woods on the oppoſite ſide are ſeen in a much greater bending extent than from the former point of view, and have an effect truly admirable: the valley, the river, and the caſcade, are ſeen beneath you at a depth that preſents a full view of every incloſure; the bank of wood againſt the garden makes a curve, which has a very fine appearance, bounded at the top by the Ionic temple; in front, between

tween the hills, an extenſive woody valley opens beautifully variegated: an old tower, Helmſley church, and the town ſcattered with clumps of trees, are ſeen in the midſt of it at thoſe points of taſte which make one almoſt think them the effects of deſign. Turning from this noble picture to the right, a freſh one is beheld, differing ſomewhat from the former, but yet in uniſon with it in the emotions which it raiſes: The valley continues to wind within a noble hollow of ſurrounding hills, that throw an awful ſublimity over the whole ſcene; they are covered with hanging woods, the brownneſs of which ſets off the beauty of the river in a ſtriking manner. It is ſeen in a greater breadth, and as you look upon the line of its courſe, the ſunbeams playing on its current throw a luſtre on this ſequeſtred ſcene ſurprizingly elegant. A caſcade in view, adds the beauties of motion and ſound to thoſe numerous ones already mentioned. The views therefore from this temple conſiſt principally of two valleys, one to the right, the other to the left; neither of them are to be ſeen from the other, but both are commanded by the point of the projecting hill, upon which the temple is ſituated. The oppoſite woods which form of each vale ſo beautiful an amphitheatre, are divided in front of this temple by a noble ſwelling hill, ſcattered over with fern, &c. the effect is good; the object magnificent in itſelf, different from all the ſurrounding ones, and preſents to the eye a contraſt of a ſtriking nature. This temple is a circular room, finiſhing in a dome, the ornaments white and gold in Moſaics; and four ſtatues as large as life in niches.

But theſe ornamented grounds are not the only ones boaſted of by Duncombe park; at the diſtance of about two miles, is another called RIVERS ABBEY, from the ruins of an antient one. It is a moſt bewitching ſpot, and worthy the pencil of the greateſt landſcape painter. This ground conſiſts of a noble winding terras upon the edge of an extended hill; along one ſide at a ſtriking depth is a valley; on the other a thick plantation, bordered by ſhrubs: at one end is a circular temple with a Tuſcan colonade; at the other end another temple, with an Ionic portico. From the Tuſcan temple, the end view is exceedingly fine; at your feet winds an irriguous valley, almoſt loſt in ſcattered trees: in front vaſt hanging woods are ſpread over the oppoſite-hills, and form a noble variety of ſteeps, dells, and hollows. Here and there the range of wood is broke in a moſt beautiful manner, by cultivated incloſures; at the bottom of theſe hanging foreſts, upon the edge of the valley, an humble cottage is ſeen in a ſituation elegant in itſelf, and truly picturesque in the whole view. The diſtant hills which are ſeen above, are waſte grounds, with ferns, whins, &c. which ſeem

to bound the little paradiſe in view, and add to the enjoyment of beholding it that which reſults from contraſt and unexpected pleaſure. Inclining a little to the right, you look down upon a prodigious fine winding valley; on one ſide project, boldly, noble hanging woods, which fringe a continued hill from its very ſummit, to the bottom. Nothing can be more elegant than this valley, which conſiſts of a vaſt number of beautiful graſs incloſures, interſected with thorn hedges; the ſcattered trees that riſe in them give different ſhades of green, and the light being ſeen through their branches, has the real effect of a brilliant clear obſcure, ſo difficult to be imitated in painting. This beautiful valley is loſt among projecting hills, ſome covered with pendent woods, others waſte, and ſome cultivated. More to the right towards the terras, the view is exquiſite: the waving plantation of trees and ſhrubs bound the terras on one ſide; leading to the Ionic temple, which is beautifully ſituated, on the other ſide, the valley winds in a lower region, and preſents a ſcene elegantly romantic: it conſiſts of graſs incloſures, finely ſcattered with trees; a village of ſtraggling houſes, keeping their heads above natural clumps, each a landſcape of itſelf; this ſweet valley is bounded by a noble ſweep of hills.

Following the terras, the views vary in a moſt pictureſque manner. Nothing can be finer than the valley waving to the right and left, a river winding through it, almoſt overſhadowed with pendent trees, which riſe from the very ſhore into hanging woods, that ſpread forth a fine extent of hills, beautifully cut with graſs incloſures. This is a moſt delightful view. Purſuing the courſe, the landſcape opens and preſents its beauties full to the eye. The valley is here broad, the incloſures numerous, the verdure of the meadows beautiful, the ſcattered trees truly elegant; and the rapid ſtream highly pictureſque. The hanging woods have a noble appearance, and in front the termination of an extenſive down ſo different from the other objects, has a noble effect: a neat farm-houſe under a clump of trees, adds to the beauty of this part of the ſcene. Advancing farther on the terras, a ſcene more exquiſite than any of the preceding, is next viewed. You look through a waving break in the ſhrubby wood, which grows upon the edge of a precipice, down immediately upon a large ruined abbey, in the midſt, to appearance, of a ſmall but beautiful valley; ſcattered trees appearing among the ruins in a ſtile too elegantly pictureſque to admit deſcription: it is a birds-eye landſcape; a caſual glance at a little paradiſe, which ſeems as it were in another region.

From

From hence, moving forwards round a curve of the terras, the objects are ſeen in new directions; a variety, not a little pleaſing. The ruins of the abbey appear ſcattered, and almoſt in full view; the valley in front is broad, and highly beautified: behind, it is half loſt among the proſpecting hills, but a new branch of it appears like a creek running up among hills, nobly ſpread with wood: the hanging woods in front are ſeen to great advantage; and the abbey with ſome ſcattered houſes arē moſt pictureſquely ſituated. The incloſures, of which the valley is formed, appear at this point of view extremely beautiful; the ſcattered trees, hayſtacks, houſes and hedges, all together form a moſt pleaſing landſcape. Two diſtant hills give a proper termination to the whole view. Further on from this ſpot, you look down a ſteep precipice almoſt on the tops of the abbey's ruins; the ſituation is quite pictureſque: beyond it, the valley appears with ſome variations in its uſual beauty; and turning your head from the ſcenes you have left, a bridge of three arches thrown over the river, catches your ſight in a ſpot which adds greatly to the beauties of the view. The oppoſite banks are finely ſpread with hanging woods, and above them the uncultivated hills appear boldly in irregular projections.

Before you arrive at the portico, the ſcene is much varied; hitherto an edge of ſhrubwood along the brink of the precipice hides its immediate ſteepneſs from your eye, but here it is broke away, and you look down the abbey in a bolder manner than before; the trees are pictureſquely ſcattered, and all the other objects ſeen in great beauty. The view from the Ionic temple is a noble one, equal to any of the foregoing, and different from all. A ſtrong wave in the line of the terras preſents a view of its own woody ſteep bank, riſing in a beautiful manner to the Tuſcan temple, which crowns its top. The abbey is ſeen in a new but full view; the bridge finely encompaſſed with hanging trees: the range of pendent woods that fringe the oppoſite hills appear almoſt in full front, and the valley at your feet preſents her profuſion of beauties: it is a noble ſcene. The Ionic porticoed temple, is a very beautiful room, of a moſt pleaſing proportion, 27 by 18, and elegantly ornamented. The ceiling is coved, an oblong in the center containing a copy of Guido's Aurora, done in a very agreeable manner; the graceful attitudes of the hours finely preſerved, and the glowing brilliancy of the colouring pleaſingly imitated. The cove part of the ceiling is painted in compartments; on the four ſides, Andromeda chained to a rock; Diana; a ſea Venus; and Hercules and Omphale. At the corners of the cove are Cupids, and in ſmaller compartments other ſubjects. The whole was executed by Burnice, who came from Italy for that purpoſe. The cornice

and frieze, and the chimney-piece, which is of white marble, are very elegant. The former, with the pannels of window cases, &c. and room, are ornamented with gilt carving on a brown ground.

At *Hovingham*, about four miles from Newton, is the seat of Mr. Wrottesley. It is a new-built house, the approach to which is through a very large stone gate-way, upon which is the following inscription:

Virtus in actione consistit.

In the hall is an antique basso relievo of a Bacchanalian group; with two bronzes, Hercules wrestling with Anteus, and Hercules and a stag. Here is likewise a very good portrait of Bishop Williams. The chimney-piece is of white and Siena marble, with Doric pillars. The pannels of the room are painted in fresco, with the following subjects; a sacrifice to Diana; the same to Apollo; and Time cutting Cupid's wings. In the Doric room, the chimney-piece is of Sicilian jasper. Here are paintings of Lot and his two daughters; Bacchus offering marriage to Ariadne; and four landscapes. In the library are several busts and small statues, a Venus of Medicis in bronze, and over the chimney a landscape. In the drawing-room is a very fine collection of drawings, with several paintings, particularly Leda, and Venus and Adonis. In the great room, which is 35 feet square, by 25 high, among other pictures are the following: Susannah and the elders; Lot and his daughters; the flight into Egypt; rocks in Switzerland; and King Charles I. on horseback.

Temple Newsham, in the west riding of Yorkshire, is the seat of Lord Irwin. This nobleman's collection of pictures here is a very capital one. His library is a very handsome room, divided by Corinthian pillars. It is 24 feet square. In the chapel is a painting of the Lord's supper over the altar, the figures of which are somewhat singular.

Risby, the seat of E. M. Ellerker, Esq. in the East Riding of Yorkshire, near Beverly, is a very agreeable one. The house, which is a large quadrangle, with three fronts, is situated on the brow of a rising ground, and overlooks to the south and west, a fine inequality of soil well spread with an old growth of wood, a winding vale runs before the south front, at the distance of two or three hundred yards, the banks of which are fringed with spontaneous thorn trees. To the north is a large lawn surrounded

rounded with plantations; to the north-weſt, but unſeen from the houſe, is a middling ſized park, all hill, and dale, and wood, exceedingly beautiful. Near the houſe to the eaſt are ſeveral groves of young timber.

CAVE, the ſeat of Sir George Montgomery Metham, is in the Eaſt Riding of Yorkſhire. Behind the houſe is an agreeable ſloping fall, down to a very fine irregular ſheet of water, the banks of which are waved in the trueſt taſte. A graſs walk waves along the banks, which is cloſe ſhaven, and kept in neat order, and this is bounded by a thick plantation. Adjoining are many other plantations, ſketched with much taſte, with zig zag walks through them in an agreeabe ſtile; and around the whole is a paddock which is paled in.

At the ſeat of Mr. York at Richmond, what is moſt worthy the attention of the traveller, are his gardens, which are very delightful. Their ſituation is admirable, and they are much improved by art. Upon a riſing ground near the houſe, is erected a tower, which is a good object in itſelf, and commands a good view; to the right is ſeen a very fine ſheet of the river, under a noble hanging wood, which bearing towards the left, forms a fine amphitheatre, terminated to the left by the town, and the old caſtle on a riſing part of it, a diſtant proſpect: the whole is very fine. From this building, a terras ſkirts a paſture, and from it the ſcene varies in a very agreeable manner. You look upon a very pleaſing valley, through which the river winds, ſteep rocky woods on one ſide, and waving ſlopes on the other. Soon after you command, through the vale, a large diſtant hill, the banks covered with hanging wood, and the top cut into corn and graſs incloſures. Following the terras you come to an alcove ſeat, from whence the view is extremely pleaſing: to the right, the river comes out from a tuſt of hill and wood in a moſt pictureſque manner, and giving a fine curve, bends round a graſs incloſure, with a cottage, hay ſtacks, &c. and then winds along before you under the noble bank of hanging wood, which you look down on from the tower. The hills bound the valley moſt beautifully, and confine the view to a ſmall but pleaſing extent. That ſcarred with rock is a fine object; and the graſs incloſures above its ſteep of wood have a moſt elegant effect. To the left ſome ſcattered houſes, and churches, give a termination on that ſide which varies the proſpect.

Winding down the ſlope towards the river, the views continue very pleaſing; as you advance a little temple, at a diſtance in the vale, romantically ſituated among hanging woods, adds much

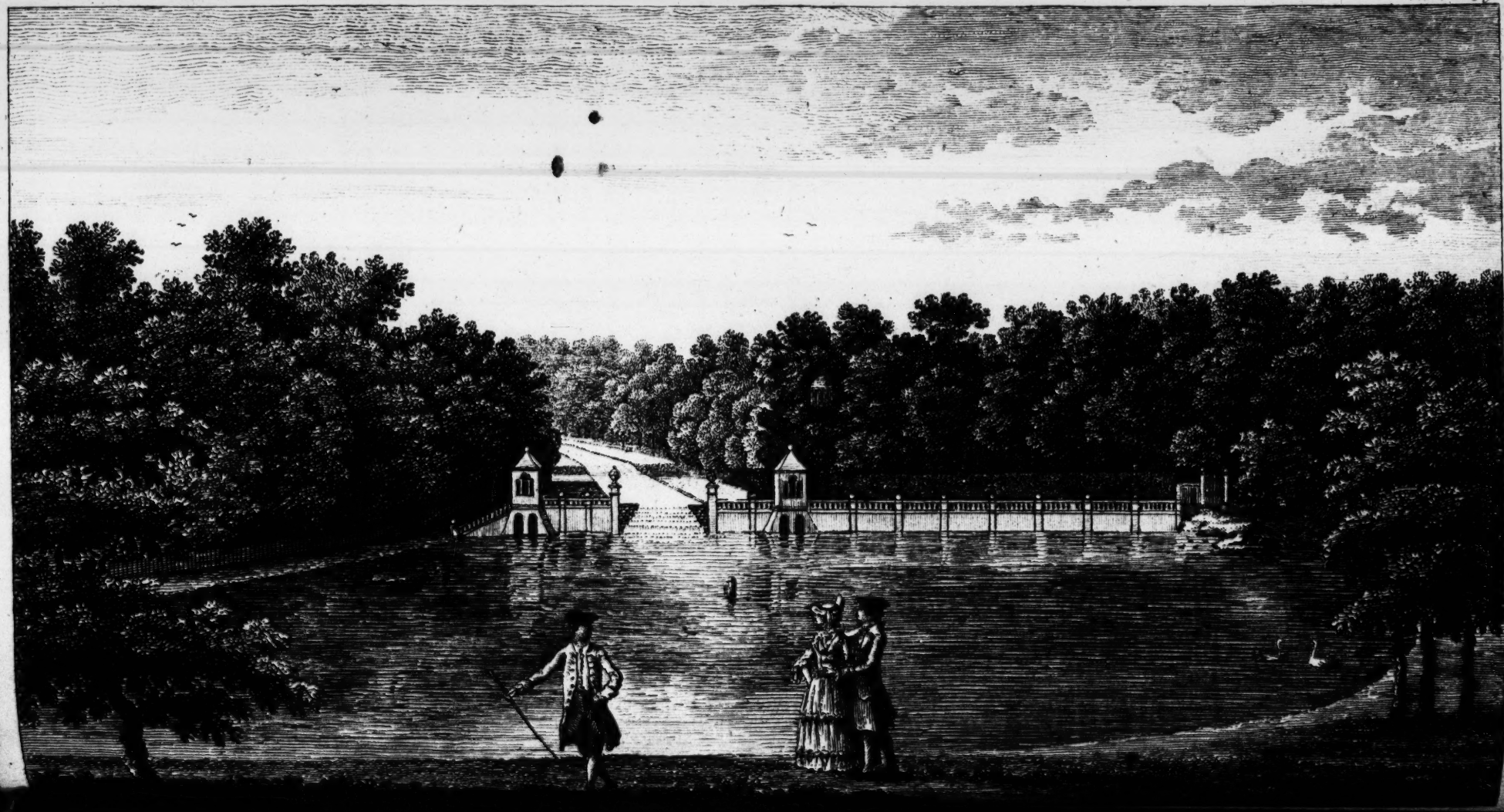
much to the ſcene. The walk borders the river through a meadow, and leads to the mouth of a cavern hollowed out of the rock in a proper ſtile, which brings you to the point of view, on the ſide of the hill, from which you look down on the river, and oppoſite on the bank of hanging wood. Other walks from hence lead to the banquetting room, which is well ſituated for commanding a pleaſing view of various objects. In front, and on the right, you look into a moſt noble amphitheatre of hanging wood, and the river winding at its feet. To the left the town ſpreads over a hill, in one part the caſtle appears, and below the bridge over the Swale. The whole is pictureſque and pleaſing. The bridge and caſtle are alſo ſeen to great advantage from the corner of the terras on the banks of the river.

At KIPLIN, near Richmond, the ſeat of Chriſtopher Crowe, Eſq; a gentleman diſtinguiſhed for his skill in agriculture, is a good collection of pictures, of which ſome are very capital. Among others, are the following; the adoration of the ſhepherds, a fine picture, by Baſſan; four views of Rome, by Luca Carlovarli; Cymon and Iphigenia, by Roſalba; two battle pieces, by Borgognone; an old woman ſitting in her chair and reeling, a moſt maſterly performance, by Annibal Carrache; a fine portrait of Count Bragadino, a Venetian nobleman, by Hans Holbein; a portrait of King Charles II. by Sir Peter Lely; the frame cut out of the royal oak, which had the honour of preſerving that *pious* and *virtuous* monarch: a portrait of Lady Litchfield, by the ſame maſter; and alſo portraits of the Earl of Litchfield, the Lord-treaſurer Godolphin, and the great Duke of Marlborough, by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

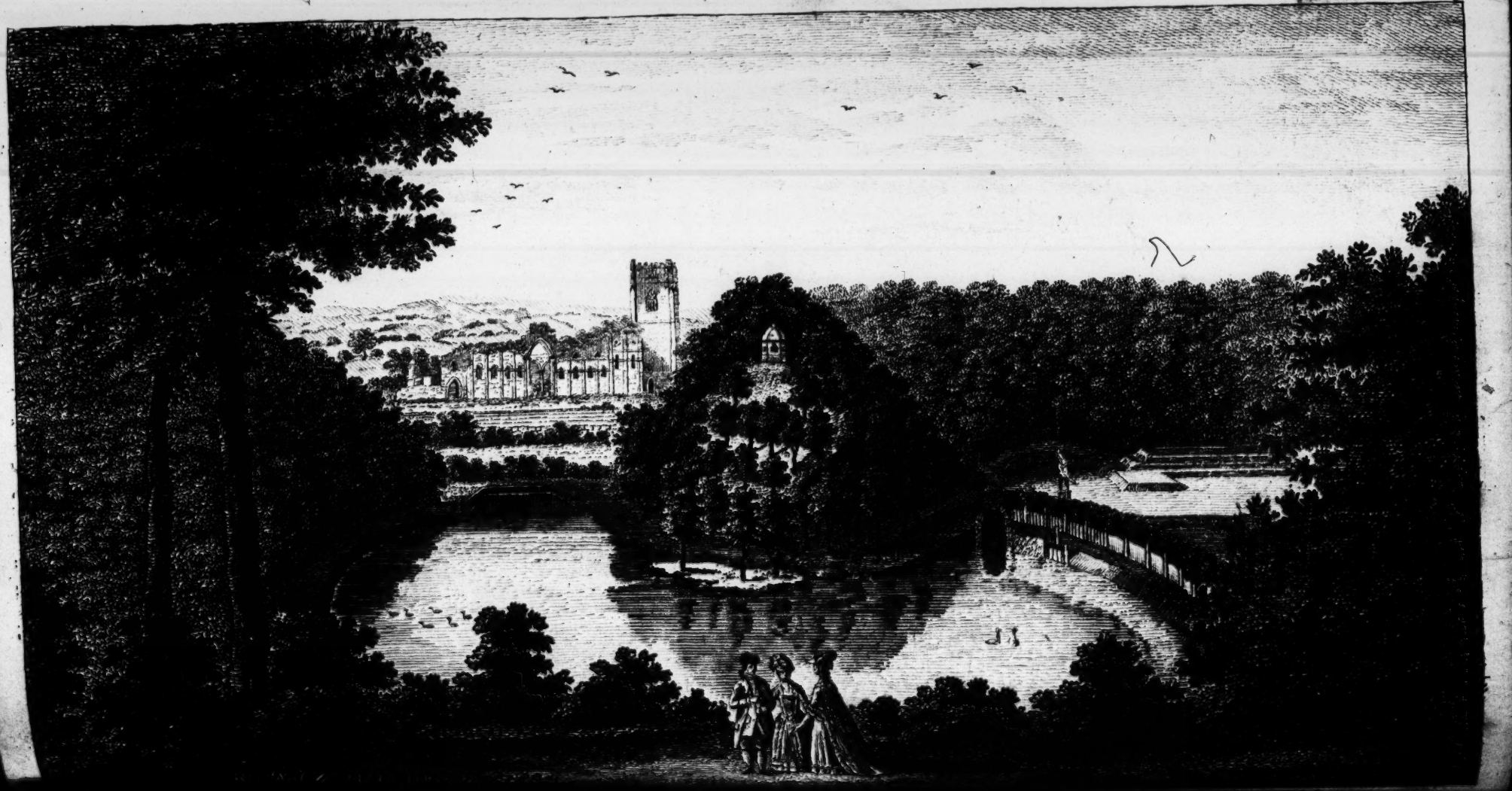
SWINTON, the ſeat of William Danby, Eſq; near Maſham, in the North Riding of Yorkſhire, is one of the pleaſanteſt places in the county. The houſe is very convenient, and elegantly furniſhed, and contains ſome good pictures. It is ſurrounded with a moſt beautiful park, finely wooded and watered; together with gardens and plantations in a ſtile of great propriety and taſte. A ſmall but elegant ſtream runs through his gardens and park, which in ſome places breaks into very fine lakes, in others contracts into the ſize of a little rill, which winds through the woods in a moſt pleaſing manner: here falling in caſcades, it enlivens the whole ſcene, and there withdraws from the eye, and hides itſelf in the dark boſom of tufted groves.

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STUDLEY PARK, the ſeat of Mr. Aiſlabie, is ſituated in the midſt of an agreeable country, about four miles from Rippon. The houſe is a very good one, and contains ſeveral ſpacious apartments well fitted up. But the pleaſure grounds are chiefly worthy of attention. The firſt object which attracts the notice of a ſpectator is the banquetting-houſe; which is an handſome apartment, containing a well proportioned room for dining, and a ſleeping one with a ſofa within a ſcreen of very light elegant carving. In the former is a ſtatue of Venus of Medicis. At one corner of the lawn, which is laid out in the form of a coffin, in front of this building, ſtands an Ionic dome temple in ruins, from which the views are various and pleaſing; there are two of water, partly ſurrounded with wood; another up to a Gothic tower, upon a fine riſing ground; a fourth down upon a baſon of water, with a portico on the banks; beſides others. Advancing up the hill to the right, you come to a bench which looks down upon a double caſcade, one falling to appearance from out a cavern of rock in a juſt taſte, into a canal, which forms a little beneath you another fall, and then is loſt to the left, behind wood. Winding yet further to the right, and croſſing a woody vale, you mount a little hill, with a tent on the ſummit, in a very pictureſque and agreeable ſituation; for you look down on a fine winding lake, which floats the valley, ſurrounded by a noble bold ſhore of wood riſing from its very banks. In one part of it a green ſeat is ſeen, and an arch in another. From this hill you come to Fountaine's Abbey, an exceeding fine ruin adjoining, and in ſight of his ground, lately purchaſed by Mr. Aiſlabie.

Returning from the Abbey, you wind in the valley on the banks of the lake, at the bottom of the tent-hill; the ſpot is exceedingly beautiful; and the tent-hill, which is a cone of riſing wood, is exquiſitely pretty. From hence the walk riſes upon the edge of the ſurrounding hills, which are covered with wood; and through the trees you catch many obſcure views that are truly pictureſque: you look down through them to the right upon the lake, in a moſt pleaſing manner, and catch a beautiful view of the Abbey. After this you command a river, winding around the tent-hill, covered with trees, and all incircled by a noble amphitheatre of hanging woods; the river meandering towards the abbey, which is ſeen to infinite advantage. Your next view is from the green ſeat, where the ſame noble ruin appears in a varied ſituation: you here look down on the water, in front of the tent-hill; and catch to the left, at the top of a range of hanging woods, the arch beforementioned. This view is very fine. Next we come to the white bench, from which the landſcape is different from any of

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the preceding; it is a fine hollow of wood. Here are ſeen two ſtatues. Further on, from a bench in a dark walk, an obeliſk in the oppoſite wood is ſeen with a very good effect. This walk leads to the gothic tower, a very neat building, commanding a various and very beautful view. You look down upon a noble bank of wood, finely diverſified with objects. To the left is a tower, riſing out of hanging wood; next to that a building, peeping over trees in a pleaſing ſtile; over this the ruined dome temple, in the very point of taſte, moſt exquiſitely ſituated; ſweetly pleaſing and pictureſque. In another part of the wood, the obeliſk, with a fine front and back ground of wood. Beſides theſe objects, you ſee, at the ſame time, a ſmall building, almoſt beneath you, on the back of the lake,—the houſe and plantations adjoining in the park—the Roman monument and Chineſe temple, two buildings among other plantations in the park;—a ſmall ſpot in the oppoſite walks, called the Dial Lawn—with ſeveral other objects that throw a great variety over the ſcene, and render it upon the whole truly beautiful and pictureſque.

Proceeding from hence through the park, you go by the edge of a vaſt woody precipice, which bounds a winding valley with a rapid ſtream in it; the views of which, among ſteeps of wood and romantic precipices, have a noble effect. The river forms two caſcades that enliven the ſcenes very beautifully. Upon the edge of this bank of wood ſtands a Roman monument, the model of that erected to the Horatii and Curatii; you look down from it, into a winding valley, at a conſiderable depth, through which the river takes its bending courſe; at one end, it is loſt moſt beautifully in the hanging woods; and at the other under a wall of rocks: at your feet it forms another caſcade, which has a fine effect: in front you command hanging woods, which give an air of majeſty to the whole ſcene; and through them, in one place, catch the Gothic tower. Leaving this ſpot, which is ſo truly beautiful, you proceed on the edge of more precipices finely romantic: you look down on the river in the vale below, through the hanging wood, which is in a noble ſtile. The next point of view is the Chineſe temple, which ſtands on a circular projection of the high ground into the valley, which is here ſeen in great perfection; the river winds through it, and forms a caſcade. But the principal object from hence is the glorious range of woods, which covers the oppoſite hills, and preſents a view to the eye that is very noble. Melow's tower is ſeen at a diſtance upon a hill; and to the right the Gothic one, pictureſquely ſituated in ſurrounding woods. Upon the whole, the ſcene from this ſpot is equally beautiful, romantic, and ſublime. As you paſs through

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the park from hence towards the houſe, the ſcenes totally change, and that with an effect which is very advantageous; for, loſing theſe ſteeps and hollows of wood, in which the objects are all near, and fully viewed in the bird's-eye landſcape ſtile, you riſe to the command of a vaſt proſpect of diſtant country. The town of Rippon and its minſter is ſeen in the center of a finely cultivated and well peopled vale, ſcattered with villages, houſes, and other objects, in a very pleaſing manner. This contraſt cloſes the ſcene, and operates not only from its intrinſic beauty, but from being various to the numerous landſcapes, which, in another ſtile, decorate the country paſſed. Studley, upon the whole, muſt pleaſe every perſon that views it: the fine deep glens of woods, the winding ſtream falling in caſcades, and ſurrounded with noble amphitheatres of wood; the pictureſque views, at a diſtance of Fountaine's abbey; the principal ſcenes viewed from the Gothic tower; the tent-hill vale, the water adjoining, with ſome other touches before deſcribed, are naturally romantic, pictureſque, and beautiful.

HACKFALL, another ſeat of Mr. Aiſlabie, which is ſeven miles from Studley, and two from Swinton, is laid out in a different ſtile, but is well worthy the attention of a traveller. Entering the woods from Swinton, the firſt point of view you come to is a little white building, by way of a ſeat, on the point of a round projecting hill; you look down upon a rapid ſtream, through ſcattered trees which fringe the ſlope; the effect is very pictureſque: to the right is an opening among the trees, which lets in a moſt beautiful view of a fine range of hanging woods, which unite to form a gloomy hollow. Behind, through another opening in the adjoining trees, you look upon a fine bend of the river; Maſham ſteeple, and part of the town, appearing over ſome wood that hangs to the water: nothing can be more ſweetly pictureſque; for the ſpot whereon the building ſtands, being ſhaded with trees, and dark, the brightneſs of the ſheet of water has the effect of an elegantly natural clear obſcure, and the buildings ſeeming to riſe from branches of wood hanging on the ſtream, adds greatly to the beauty of the ſcene: a gentleman's white houſe, a little on one ſide, is an object which improves the landſcape.——Another view from this ſpot, is to the left, a fine curve of the river, under a bank of hanging wood, ſcared with bare rocks. From hence you proceed to the banks of the river, and paſſing a pictureſque dropping ſpring, riſe up ſome ſlopes, to an open octagon bench, from whence the views are truly elegant. To the right you look upon a bold ſhrubby hill, which has an air of grandeur that is ſtriking: there is a building by way of object, raiſed upon

it, that is called an arch, or a ruin, almoſt hanging over a dell of wood; the river peeping at one ſpot in a pleaſing manner, and the murmur over the rocks in its bed, fills the ear, and gives room for the imagination to play. To the left a bend of the river is ſeen fringed with hanging woods; and above them diſtant proſpects.

Winding from this ſpot through the groves, you come next to a ruſtic ſtone temple, by the ſide of a baſon, with the ſtump of a jet d'eau in the middle of it. It is in a ſmall area, a hollow in the hanging woods, retired and naturally beautiful: a little guſhing fall of water from the bank into the baſon is pictureſque, and an opening in the front of this ſpot lets in a view of a ſcar of rock, in the middle of a fine bank of wood. Walking round the circular lawn, an opening to the left diſplays an admirable hollow of hanging groves, on one ſide of which is ſeen the white ſeat firſt mentioned: this view is very noble.—A little further you catch a prodigious fine winding hill of wood, and the ſhore of the river, which winds at its feet; it has a magnificent appearance. Advancing a little further, through a winding walk, you come to a grotto, from whence the ſcene is beautifully pictureſque. You look aſlant upon a natural caſcade, which falls in gradual ſheets above 40 feet, in the midſt of a hanging wood; it is quite ſurrounded by the trees, and ſeems to guiſh forth by enchantment: the water is clear and tranſparent, and throws a moving luſtre to the eye, inexpreſſibly elegant; for the pictureſque motion of the water, in its fall, pleaſes not only from its genuine beauty, but from the peculiar happineſs of its ſituation, viewed from a woody retired ſpot, wherein the contraſt ſets off each object.

Leaving this elegant ſpot, you ſoon come to another, from whence you ſee a moſt beautiful natural caſcade, guſhing, to appearance, out of a cavern in the rock, ſweetly overhung with thick wood, and falling from one bit of rock to another, till it loſes itſelf among the adjoining woods. From hence you move to a bench, where you are again moſt exquiſitely entertained by the ſame caſcade, viewed in a different direction, with the addition of its tricking at your feet over the graſs, beautifully ſcattered with trees: through them, in front, a fine opening over a moſt noble hollow of hanging woods. To the right, you look down through another opening among the trees, ſo natural as to have a moſt elegant effect, and catch the river running rapidly over the rocks; moſt exquiſitely pictureſque: nothing can exceed the taſte, variety, and beauty, of this bewitching landſcape. Following the winding courſe of the walk, you come next to Fiſher's Hall, a ſmall octagon room, built of a petrified ſubſtance, upon a beautiful little ſwelling hill, in the middle

middle of a fine romantic hollow, ſurrounded by a vaſt amphitheatre of hanging woods.—This is the outline of the picture, which is in itſelf noble; but the filling up of the canvas adds a colouring more than equal to the pencil of a Claude. The little hill on which this building is placed, is covered with a thicket of trees, ſo that you view every object by varying your poſition either in full, or in obſcura, which makes all pictureſque. The river gives a noble bend at your feet, imbanked by fine hanging woods, the white building, already mentioned, peeping from among them in one ſpot, and a fine ſcar of rock in another. Under the ſeat, the ſtream is rapid, raging over rocks, and winding away under walls of them, covered with hills of wood; a noble range, magnificently great.—To the right of theſe objects, the other hills appear in a fine ſtile, one in particular, covered with ſhrubby wood, projects in a magnificent ſweep that cannot but ſtrike the ſpectator with ſome degree of awe. All the ſurrounding hills appear from hence in very fine waves, rearing their woody tops, one beyond another, in a ſtile truly great.

Beſides theſe objects, which partake ſo much of the ſublime, here are others of the moſt genuine and native beauty. From one ſide of this building, you have a moſt exquiſitely pleaſing landſcape, conſiſting of two caſcades, divided by a projecting grove of trees. That to the right pours down from one cleft of the rock to the other, for a conſiderable ſpace, moſt admirably overhung with the ſpreading branches of the adjoining thick wood, which riſes in noble ſweeps around it, gloomy with the brownneſs of the ſhade, and exquiſitely contraſting the tranſparent brightneſs of the water. The other caſcade likewiſe falls down an irregular bed of rock, but not in ſuch ſtrong breaks as the former; it is ſeen in the bottom of a fine wood, which fringes a riſing hill, upon the top of which is a building. Winding from this inimitable ſcene down to the river's ſide, and following it, you come to a romantic ſpot under a fine range of impending rocks, with ſhrubby wood growing out of their clefts, and a few goats browzing on their very edges—the effect is noble. From hence you look back on the preceding ſcenes, which in general appear like a fine hollow of ſurrounding woods. Fiſher's Hall, a beautiful little hill, the building elegantly overhung with a tuft of trees; a moſt happy ſpot. Purſuing this road a little further, though without the bounds of the ornamented grounds, you riſe with the hill, and have a noble view of the river broken into three pictureſque ſheets of water, divided by ſcattered woods, and the banks ornamented by a ſtraggling village beyond; between the hills a diſtant proſpect is ſeen; the whole truly beautiful.

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Winding from this ſpot through the groves, you come next to a ruſtic ſtone temple, by the ſide of a baſon, with the ſtump of a jet d'eau in the middle of it. It is in a ſmall area, a hollow in the hanging woods, retired and naturally beautiful: a little guſhing fall of water from the bank into the baſon is pictureſque, and an opening in the front of this ſpot lets in a view of a ſcar of rock, in the middle of a fine bank of wood. Walking round the circular lawn, an opening to the left diſplays an admirable hollow of hanging groves, on one ſide of which is ſeen the white ſeat firſt mentioned: this view is very noble.—A little further you catch a prodigious fine winding hill of wood, and the ſhore of the river, which winds at its feet; it has a magnificent appearance. Advancing a little further, through a winding walk, you come to a grotto, from whence the ſcene is beautifully pictureſque. You look aſlant upon a natural caſcade, which falls in gradual ſheets above 40 feet, in the midſt of a hanging wood; it is quite ſurrounded by the trees, and ſeems to guiſh forth by enchantment: the water is clear and tranſparent, and throws a moving luſtre to the eye, inexpreſſibly elegant; for the pictureſque motion of the water, in its fall, pleaſes not only from its genuine beauty, but from the peculiar happineſs of its ſituation, viewed from a woody retired ſpot, wherein the contraſt ſets off each object.

Leaving this elegant ſpot, you ſoon come to another, from whence you ſee a moſt beautiful natural caſcade, guſhing, to appearance, out of a cavern in the rock, ſweetly overhung with thick wood, and falling from one bit of rock to another, till it loſes itſelf among the adjoining woods. From hence you move to a bench, where you are again moſt exquiſitely entertained by the ſame caſcade, viewed in a different direction, with the addition of its tricking at your feet over the graſs, beautifully ſcattered with trees: through them, in front, a fine opening over a moſt noble hollow of hanging woods. To the right, you look down through another opening among the trees, ſo natural as to have a moſt elegant effect, and catch the river running rapidly over the rocks; moſt exquiſitely pictureſque: nothing can exceed the taſte, variety, and beauty, of this bewitching landſcape. Following the winding courſe of the walk, you come next to Fiſher's Hall, a ſmall octagon room, built of a petrified ſubſtance, upon a beautiful little ſwelling hill, in the middle

middle of a fine romantic hollow, ſurrounded by a vaſt amphitheatre of hanging woods.—This is the outline of the picture, which is in itſelf noble; but the filling up of the canvas adds a colouring more than equal to the pencil of a Claude. The little hill on which this building is placed, is covered with a thicket of trees, ſo that you view every object by varying your poſition either in full, or in obſcura, which makes all pictureſque. The river gives a noble bend at your feet, imbanked by fine hanging woods, the white building, already mentioned, peeping from among them in one ſpot, and a fine ſcar of rock in another. Under the ſeat, the ſtream is rapid, raging over rocks, and winding away under walls of them, covered with hills of wood; a noble range, magnificently great.—To the right of theſe objects, the other hills appear in a fine ſtile, one in particular, covered with ſhrubby wood, projects in a magnificent ſweep that cannot but ſtrike the ſpectator with ſome degree of awe. All the ſurrounding hills appear from hence in very fine waves, rearing their woody tops, one beyond another, in a ſtile truly great.

Beſides theſe objects, which partake ſo much of the ſublime, here are others of the moſt genuine and native beauty. From one ſide of this building, you have a moſt exquiſitely pleaſing landſcape, conſiſting of two caſcades, divided by a projecting grove of trees. That to the right pours down from one cleft of the rock to the other, for a conſiderable ſpace, moſt admirably overhung with the ſpreading branches of the adjoining thick wood, which riſes in noble ſweeps around it, gloomy with the brownneſs of the ſhade, and exquiſitely contraſting the tranſparent brightneſs of the water. The other caſcade likewiſe falls down an irregular bed of rock, but not in ſuch ſtrong breaks as the former; it is ſeen in the bottom of a fine wood, which fringes a riſing hill, upon the top of which is a building. Winding from this inimitable ſcene down to the river's ſide, and following it, you come to a romantic ſpot under a fine range of impending rocks, with ſhrubby wood growing out of their clefts, and a few goats browzing on their very edges—the effect is noble. From hence you look back on the preceding ſcenes, which in general appear like a fine hollow of ſurrounding woods. Fiſher's Hall, a beautiful little hill, the building elegantly overhung with a tuft of trees; a moſt happy ſpot. Purſuing this road a little further, though without the bounds of the ornamented grounds, you riſe with the hill, and have a noble view of the river broken into three pictureſque ſheets of water, divided by ſcattered woods, and the banks ornamented by a ſtraggling village beyond; between the hills a diſtant proſpect is ſeen; the whole truly beautiful.

Returning, you come to the walk that leads by Fiſher's Hall, and winds up the hill to the left: the firſt point you come to is a bench overhung with trees, from which, at your feet, you look down upon a beautiful caſcade, guſhing out of a rock under a thicket of trees; this is exquiſite. And to the right, at a little diſtance, another, but different: this ſcene is ſequeſtered, and naturally tempts the ſpectator to ſtop to admire the mild but pleaſing beauties of the ſpot. The walk winds from hence up the hill by the ſide of a continued caſcade, the water falling in ſmall ſheets from rock to rock in a moſt agreeable ſtile; on one ſide a thick wood, and on the other a rocky bank, fringed with ſhrubs. This leads to Kent's ſeat an alcove, from which the landſcape is in the pureſt ſtile of ornamented nature.—In front, at the diſtance of a few yards, is a double caſcade; the water guſhes from a dark ſpot, half rock, half wood, and falling on a bed of rock, has but a ſhort courſe before it falls a ſecond time into the rill beforementioned, which winds over a bed of ſtone at your feet; theſe parts of the ſcenery are ſurrounded by a little amphitheatre of thick wood, and form upon the whole a moſt beautiful picture. Nor is this all; for turning your eye a little to the left, you catch through a ſmall, and to appearance, purely natural opening in the trees, a ſweet view of a fine ſcope of hanging woods; and beyond a diſtant proſpect, one of the moſt complete bird's eye landſcapes in the kingdom.

Continuing this walk you mount to the top of the hill, and there arrive at a ſpot called Mowbray Point. The building, which is called the Ruin, has a little area before it, from which you command a prodigious proſpect. You look directly down on an exceeding fine winding valley, the river appearing in different ſheets of water, and the roar of its rapidity heard diſtinctly, though ſo far beneath. The valley bends round a bold projecting promontory of high land; the hanging banks of which, like all the others, are covered with thick plantations, forming upon the whole a moſt noble hollow of pendant woods. At the bottom, beſide the river, you ſee Fiſher's Hall in a very picturesque ſituation; and at the top of the oppoſite projecting hill, a moſt beautiful paſture, ſo truly elegant as to decorate the whole ſcene. The diſtant proſpect has a moſt noble variety; to the right, it is unbounded except by the horizon; in front, you look upon the extent of Hambledon hill at the diſtance of about twenty miles; and to the left you have incloſures diſtinctly ſeen for many miles. The whole vale before you is finely ſcattered with towns, villages, churches, ſeats, &c. York-minſter is ſeen diſtinctly at the diſtance of forty miles; and Roſebury Topping in Cleveland as far another way. In front you view the ſcar

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in Hambledon hills, called the White Mare, the town of Thirſt almoſt under, and Northallerton to the right.—In the building are two neatly furniſhed apartments, one for dining, and the other by way of drawing room.

There are alſo the following ſeats in this county: *Sandbeck*, two miles from Tickhill, the ſeat of the Earl of Scarborough; *Snape Park*, ſeven miles from Rippon, the ſeat of the Earl of Exeter; *Shipton-caſtle*, the ſeat of the Earl of Thanet; *Wilton-caſtle*, twenty-one miles from York, the ſeat of Earl Cornwallis; *Bolton-caſtle*, near Shipton, the ſeat of the Duke of Bolton; and *Swillington*, the ſeat of Sir William Lowther.

D U R H A M.

This county takes its name from the city of Durham, and is ſometimes called the Biſhopric, and ſometimes the county Palatine of Durham, having formerly been a kind of royalty, under the juriſdiction of a Biſhop, ſubordinate to the crown. It is bounded by Northumberland on the north, by the river Tees, which divides it from Yorkſhire on the ſouth, by the German ocean on the eaſt, and by parts of the counties of Weſtmoreland, Cumberland, and Northumberland on the weſt. It is of a triangular figure, meaſures thirty-nine miles in length, from eaſt to weſt, thirty-five in breadth, from north to ſouth, and one hundred and ſeven in circumference. This county is divided not into hundreds, but into wards or wakes, of which it contains four. It has one city and ſeven market-towns. It lies in the province of York, is a dioceſe of itſelf, and contains fifty-two pariſhes.

The air of this county is healthy, and though ſharp in the weſtern parts, is yet mild and pleaſant towards the ſea, the warm vapours of which mitigate the cold, which, in a ſituation ſo far north, muſt be ſevere in the winter ſeaſon. The ſoil is alſo different; the weſtern parts are mountainous and barren, the reſt of the county is beautiful, and, like the ſouthern counties, finely diverſified with meadows, paſtures, corn-fields, and woods. It abounds with inexhauſtible mines of lead and iron, and particularly coal, called Newcaſtle coal, from Newcaſtle upon Tine, in Northumberland, the port where it is ſhipped to ſupply the city of London, and the greateſt part of England. The rivers abound with fiſh, particularly ſalmon, known in London by the name of Newcaſtle ſalmon; and theſe two articles include almoſt the whole traffic of the place. The coal trade of this county is one great nurſery for ſeamen; and the

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ports of Durham ſupply the royal navy with more than any other in the kingdom.

In this county there are ſixteen rivers, the chief of which are the Tees and the Were. The *Tees* riſes on the borders of Cumberland, and running eaſt-ſouth-eaſt, receives, beſides ſeveral leſs conſiderable ſtreams, the Laden, the Hude, the Lune, the Bauder, and the Skern; then running north-north-eaſt, it falls into the German Ocean. The *Were* is formed of three ſmall ſtreams called the Kellop, the Wellop, and the Burdop, which riſe near one another in the weſt part of the county, and within three miles of the head of the Tees. The Were thus formed, runs eaſtwards, and receives the Gauntleſs, and ſeveral ſmaller ſtreams, and then by many windings, it directs its courſe north-eaſt, and paſſing by the city of Durham, falls into the German Sea at Sunderland.

D U R H A M.

This city is 256 miles from London, and is ſaid to have been built above ſeventy years before the Norman invaſion. It is finely ſituated upon a hill, and is almoſt ſurrounded by the river Were. It was firſt incorporated by King Richard the Firſt, and was anciently governed by bailiffs, appointed by the biſhops, and afterwards by an alderman and twelve burgeſſes. Queen Elizabeth gave it a mayor and aldermen, and common-council; but it is now governed under a charter procured by biſhop Crew of King Charles the Second, by twelve aldermen, twelve common councilmen, a recorder, town-clerk, and other officers, who can hold a court-leet and court-baron within their city, under the ſtile of the biſhop, for the time being. They keep alſo a court inſtituted to regulate diſorders at fairs, called a pye powder court, from *pied*, foot, and *poulder*, duſty, becauſe it was held only during the fair, and made its determinations after a ſummary examination, before the duſt was ſhaken from the feet of the ſuitors. The fairs pay about twenty pounds a year toll, to the biſhop, or his leſſee. The Biſhop of Durham is a temporal prince, being Earl of Sadbergh, a ſmall town near Stockton, which he holds by barony; he is ſheriff paramount of this county, and appoints his deputy, who makes up his audit to him, without accounting to the Exchequer. He is alſo a count palatine, lord of this city, and appoints all officers of juſtice, and other inferior magiſtrates. The ſituation of this city is ſo pleaſant and healthy, and the county in which it ſtands ſo plentiful, that it is much frequented by the neighbouring gentry. It is ſurrounded by a fortified wall, and is about one mile long, and one mile broad; the front of it is compared

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to that of a crab, the market-place reſembling the body, and the ſtreets the claws. The principal building in it is the cathedral, which is dedicated to Chriſt and the Virgin Mary. It is a magnificent pile, 411 feet long, and eighty broad, with three ſpacious iſles, one in the middle, and one at each end; that in the middle is 170 feet long, the eaſtern iſle is 132 feet long, and the weſtern 100 feet. In the weſtern iſle was a chapel of the Virgin Mary, called Galilee; the outſide of this chapel was adorned with two handſome ſpires, covered with lead, the towers of which are ſtill ſtanding. In the north tower there were four large bells, three of which, ſoon after the reformation, were added to three in the middle tower, but they have been ſince caſt into eight. The eaſtern iſle was formerly called the Nine Altars, becauſe in the front facing the church, there were ſo many erected, that is, there were four in the north part of the iſle, four in the ſouth, and one in the middle. The middle one, which was dedicated to St. Cuthbert, the patron of the church, was the moſt beautiful, and near it was a rich ſhrine of that ſaint. The whole building is ſtrongly vaulted, and ſupported by large pillars. The wainſcot of the chair is well wrought, and the organ large and good, and the front of marble. There is a handſome ſcreen at the entrance into the choir, which is one hundred and ſeventeen feet long, and thirty-three broad. Many of the windows are very curious, particularly the middle window, to the eaſt, which is called the Catharine Wheel, or St. Catharine's Window: it comprehends all the breadth of the choir, and is compoſed of twenty-four lights; in the ſouth end of the church was a window called St. Cuthbert's, in which was painted the hiſtory of the life and miracles of that ſaint; on the north ſide was a third window, on which the hiſtory of Joſeph was painted, and which was therefore called Joſeph's window. In the chapel called Galilee, the women, who were not allowed to go farther up than a line of marble, by the ſide of the front, uſed to hear divine ſervice, and it then contained ſixteen altars, for the celebration of the maſs, but it is now uſed for holding the conſiſtory court. The chapter-houſe, in which ſixteen biſhops are interred, is a ſtately room ſeventy-five feet long, and thirty-three broad, with an arched roof of ſtone, and a beautiful ſeat at the upper end, for the inſtalment of the biſhops. The decorations of this church are ſaid to be richer than thoſe of any other church in England, it having ſuffered leſs by the alienation of its revenues, than any other cathedral. King Henry the Eighth eſtabliſhed the preſent endowment of this church, for a dean, twelve prebendaries, twelve minor canons, a deacon, ſub-deacon, ſixteen lay ſinging men, a ſchoolmaſter, uſher, maſter of the choriſters, a divinity reader, eight almſmen, eighteen ſcholars,

lars, ten choriſters, two vergers, two porters, two cooks, two butlers, and two ſacriſtans.

This cathedral is adorned with a fine cloiſter on the ſouth ſide, formerly glazed with painted glaſs; on the eaſt ſide is the chapter houſe, the deanry, and a building called the Old Library; on the weſt ſide is the dormitory, and under that are the treaſury and ſong houſe; on the north ſide is the new library, which is a large lightſome building, begun by Dean Sudbury, on the ſite of the old common refectory of a convent. Beſides the cathedral, there are ſix pariſh churches, three of which ſtand in the principal or middle part of the town, and the other three in the ſuburbs. Thoſe in the town are St. Nicholas, or the City Church, which ſtands in the market-place, St. Oſwald's, commonly called Elvet Church, and St. Margaret's called Croſs-gate Church, which is a parochial chapel to St. Oſwald's. Thoſe in the ſuburbs are St. Giles's, commonly called Gilly-gate Church, St. Mary's the Great, commonly called North Bailey Church, and St. Mary's the Leſs, called South Bailey Church; St. Mary's the Great is alſo called Bow Church, becauſe before it was rebuilt, its ſteeple ſtood on an arch croſſing the ſtreet.

South of the cathedral is the college, a quadrangular pile of building, incloſing a ſpacious court. It conſiſts at preſent of houſes for the prebendaries; and the greateſt part of it has been either new built, or very much improved ſince the reſtoration. Oppoſite to the college gate, upon the eaſt ſide, is the Exchequer; at the weſt end was the great hall for the entertainment of ſtrangers, and near it the granary, and other offices of the convent. On the north ſide of the cathedral is the college ſchool, with a houſe for the maſter; and between the church-yard and what is called the caſtle, or the biſhop's palace, is an area, called the Palace Green; to the weſt of this is the ſhire hall, where the aſſizes and ſeſſions are held for the county, and near it is a library, built by Dr. Coſin, who was biſhop of this ſee in the time of Charles the Second, and the Exchequer built by Dr. Nevil, who was biſhop afterwards. In the Exchequer are the offices belonging to the county palatine court. On the eaſt ſide of the cathedral is an hoſpital, built and endowed by Biſhop Coſin; and there are two ſchools, one at each end of it, founded by Biſhop Langley, and new built by Biſhop Coſin. On the north ſide of the cathedral is the Caſtle, which afterwards became the Biſhop's Palace; it was built by William the Norman, and the outer gate of it is now the county gaol. The other public buildings of this city are the Tolbooth, by which may be underſtood the cuſtom houſe, which ſtands near

near St. Nicholas's church; the croſs, and a conduit, both in the market place; there are alſo two ſtone bridges over the river Were.

MARKET-TOWNS.

SUNDERLAND, which is 10 miles from Durham, ſix leagues from the mouth of the Tees, and 269 miles from London, is ſituated on the ſouth bank of the river Were, and is a populous well built borough and ſea-port, and has a very fine church. It is noted for its coal trade, from which it derives great wealth; and the coal of this place is ſo remarkable for burning ſlowly, that it is ſaid to make three fires. The port is ſo ſhallow, that the ſhips are obliged to take in their loading in the open road, which is ſometimes very dangerous to the keelmen or lighter-men that bring the coals down to the ſhips; the ſhips therefore which load here, are generally ſmaller than thoſe in the neighbouring ports, but as they ride in the open ſea, they are ready to ſail as ſoon as they can get in their loading, which is a very conſiderable advantage, for they have been known to ſail, to deliver their coals in London, to beat up againſt the wind in their return, and to get back before the ſhips at Shields, a conſiderable port at the mouth of the Tine, which was loaded before them, had been able to get over the bar.

DARLINGTON is ſituated upon the river Skern, at the diſtance of 238 miles from London. It is a large market and poſt-town, and a great thoroughfare from London to Berwick. It is one of the four ward towns in the county of Durham; and is one of the moſt conſiderable places in the north of England for the manufacture of linen, particularly that ſort called huckabacks, uſed for table-cloths and napkins, of which great quantities are ſent to London, and other places. Some fine linen cloth is alſo made here, and the water of the Skern is ſo famous for bleaching, that linen is ſent from Scotland to this town to be bleached.

BARNARD'S-CASTLE is 245 miles from London, on the north ſide of the river Tees, and is an handſome well-built town, but conſiſts only of one main ſtreet, and ſeveral lanes branching out. The chief manufactures are ſtockings, bridles, and belts. The place has its name from a caſtle built here by Barnard, great grandſon of John Baliol. The ruins of this ſtructure ſtill remain.

MARWOOD is a little town, higher up the ſame river, noted alſo for the ſtocking manufacture, and a park, which extends itſelf frem thence to Barnard's caſtle.

STOCKTON is 18 miles from Durham, and 244 from London. It is ſituated on the river Tees, about two miles from its mouth. It is a corporation town, governed by a mayor and aldermen, and is one of the four ward towns of this county. It is well-built, and a place of great reſort and buſineſs, and its trade, and the number of its inhabitants are ſo much increaſed of late, that a church has been erected in the place of a little old chapel. The river Tees is capable of bearing ſhips of good burden at this place, but the current is frequently dangerous. For the management of the port there is a collector of the cuſtoms, and other inferior officers. Here is a good trade to London for lead, butter, and bacon; and there is a courſe near the town where there are frequent horſe-races. The port of Stockton is a member of the town of Newcaſtle, as appears by a commiſſion returned into the Exchequer in the reign of King Charles the Second, and by a report made in the third year of King George the Second, of the dimenſions of its three lawful quays for the ſhipping and landing goods.

BISHOP'S AUCKLAND is 6 miles from Durham, and 250 from London. It was formerly called *North Aukland*, to diſtinguiſh it from another place, not far diſtant, called *Aukland*. Both are ſituated in a diſtrict of this county called Auklandſhire, from which they derive their name. Aukland is probably a corruption of Oakland, the land of oaks, this part of the country containing ſeveral fine foreſts, and abounding in oak trees. This town afterwards becoming a market town, was called Market Aukland, and it is now called Biſhops Aukland, from a palace which belongs to the Biſhops of this See. It it ſituated near the conflux of the rivers Were and Gauntleſs, is reckoned one of the beſt towns in the county, and has a ſtone bridge over the Were. The palace was built, or rather improved by Anthony Beck, who was Biſhop of Durham in the reign of Edward the Firſt. In the civil wars of 1641, it fell into the hands of Sir Arthur Haſlerig, baronet, a commander in the parliament army, who pulled moſt of it down, and built a new houſe with the materials. Upon the reſtoration it came into the hands of Biſhop Coſin, who pulled down the houſe built by Haſlerig, and added a large apartment to what remained of the old building. He alſo erected a chapel in it, where he lies buried, from which time it was called Biſhop's Aukland, and founded and endowed an hoſpital for two married men, and two married women.

HARTLEPOOL is 258 miles from London, and ſtands on a little promontory, ſix miles north of the Tees, and is encompaſſed on all ſides, except the weſt, by the ſea. It is an antient corporation, and has a ſafe harbour. The town depends almoſt

moſt entirely on fiſhing, and on the harbour, which is much frequented by colliers, eſpecially in ſtreſs of weather: but the market is now much reduced. The ſhore affords an agreeable proſpect to thoſe who ſail by, exhibiting a pleaſing variety of corn fields, meadows, villages, and other rural ſcenes.

REMARKABLE VILLAGES, CURIOSITIES *and* ANTIQUITIES.

Neſham, a village upon the Tees, ſouth-eaſt of Darlington, and in the road from London to Durham, is remarkable for a ford over the river, where the Biſhop, at his firſt coming to take poſſeſſion of his See, is met by the country gentlemen, and where the lord of the manor of Sockburn, a village ſouth-eaſt of Neſham, upon the ſame river, advances into the middle of the ſtream, and preſents him with a faulchion, as an emblem of his temporal power, which he returns him again, and then proceeds on his way.

Shields in this county is of conſiderable note for its ſalt works, there being in this place above 200 pans for boiling the ſea water into ſalt, which are ſaid to require 100,000 chaldron of coals every year. The ſalt made here ſupplies London, all the intermediate country, and every place that is ſupplied with that commodity by the navigation of the river Thames.

At *Oxenhall*, a hamlet between Darlington and the Tees, are three large deep pits full of water, called Hell-kettles, and by the common people thought to have no bottom. Some ſuppoſe theſe pits to have been ſunk by an earthquake, becauſe from an ancient book entitled the *Chronicle of Tinmouth*, it appears that on Chriſtmas day, in the year 1179, the earth at this place roſe to a great height above the level, in which ſtate it continued till the evening, and then ſinking down with a horrid noiſe, was ſwallowed up, and left a pit full of water, which has continued ever ſince. The people here have an opinion that theſe pits communicate with the river Tees, and with each other, by ſubterraneous paſſages. This opinion Mr. Camden ſeems to have adopted, and as a proof of the fact, he relates, that Cuthbert Tonſtall, biſhop of Durham, having put a gooſe, which he marked for the purpoſe, into one of theſe wells, found it again in the river Tees. This ſtory however is not credited, and by a later account of the pits it appears, that the depth of the deepeſt is not above thirty yards; the moſt probable opinion ſeems to be, that they are old coal pits, rendered uſeleſs by the riſing of water in them, which is always cold, though Mr. Camden ſays it is hot. It is remarkable that the pits are always full to the brim, which is upon the ſame level with the river Tees; there ſeems therefore to be good reaſons to believe that

the water in the pits is ſupplied from the river, whether the paſſage of communication would permit a gooſe to go through or not; nor does the communication make it neceſſary that the pits ſhould be deeper than they are.

Lancheſter, a village ſtanding north-weſt of Durham, upon the Roman highway called Watling-ſtreet, is ſuppoſed by Mr. Camden to be the Roman Longovicum, ſeveral inſcriptions having been dug here which favour that opinion, and it appearing by many ruins to have been fortified with a ſtrong thick wall, and adorned with temples, palaces, and other public buildings.

Bincheſter, a village upon the river Were, ſouth-weſt of the city of Durham, is ſuppoſed to have been the *Vinovium* of Antoninus, and the Binovium of Ptolemy. Here are ſtill viſible the ruins of walls and caſtles; a variety of ſeals, urns, and other antiquities, have been dug up in this place, particularly ſome Roman coins, called Bincheſter pennies, and two altars.

At *Winſton*, a village upon the Tees, about four miles eaſt from Barnard Caſtle, are ſeen the remains of a Roman highway, which may be traced from Bincheſter to Cattarick, a village near Richmond, a conſiderable borough town in Yorkſhire.

Cheſter in the Street, which is a ſmall village near Durham, in the way to Berwick, is of great antiquity, and is ſuppoſed to have been a Roman ſtation. At *Ebcheſter*, a village lying north-weſt of this place, were diſcovered, ſome years ago, the traces of a Roman ſtation, about 200 yards ſquare, with large ſuburbs, where a variety of antient remains have been dug up.

S E A T S.

RABY CASTLE, the ſeat of the Earl of Darlington, is ſituated north-eaſt of the town called *Barnard Caſtle*. It is a noble maſſy building of its kind, uninjured by any modern ſtrokes inconſiſtent with the general taſte of the edifice; but ſimply magnificent, it ſtrikes by its magnitude, and that idea of ſtrength and command naturally annexed to the view of vaſt walls, lofty towers, battlements, and the ſurrounding out-works of an old baron's reſidence. The building itſelf, beſides the courts, covers an acre of land; the ſize may from thence be concluded. The ſouth front of it is very beautiful, the center of it is from a deſign of Inigo Jones; nothing in the Gothic taſte can be more elegant than the ſtile and proportion of the windows. The rooms are very numerous, and more modern in their proportion and diſtribution than one would eaſily conceive to be poſſible within the walls of ſo antient a building; but by means of numerous paſſages and cloſets, many of both which have been cooped out of the walls, and back ſtairs, the apartments are extremely

extremely convenient, well connected, and at the ſame time perfectly diſtinct: his lordſhip has made ſeveral improvements, which add greatly to the ſpaciouſneſs and convenience of the apartments in general.

The bedchambers and dreſſing-rooms are of a good ſize and proportion, and ſeveral of the lower apartments large and elegantly fitted up. One of the drawing-rooms is 30 by 20; and the adjoining dining room 51 by 21; the windows of both of plate-glaſs, and in the ſmalleſt and lighteſt of braſs frames. Near the dining room there is a rendezvous apartment, 90 feet long, 36 broad, and 36 high, a proportion that pleaſes the eye at the very entrance; it is improved by an addition of 30 feet in length, by a circular tower, at one end of it, in the ſame ſtile as the reſt of the caſtle; by which means the ſouth front is greatly improved, and the room receives not only an additional ſpace, but the light of a circular bow window.

The park and ornamented grounds around the caſtle are diſpoſed with very great taſte. The lawns, woods, plantations, objects, are remarkably beautiful.—Entering the lawn from the plantations near the houſe, the whole ſweep has a very fine effect. The dog-kennel, a Gothic ornamented building, is ſeen on one ſide riſing out of a fine wood, and beautifying the ſcene much: upon the hill to the right is a Gothic farm-houſe, a ſimple but pleaſing deſign, in very fine ſituation; in front, along the valley, ſeveral clumps of trees are ſcattered, and between them his lordſhip's farm houſe on a riſing hill; a building which greatly ornaments the grounds. This part of the lawn is finely incloſed on three ſides with thriving plantations. This leads into the extended part of the lawn, which is, for its extent, as beautiful a one as can any where be ſeen: the inequality of the ground is remarkably favourable to its beauty; it conſiſts of fine ſweeps of graſs, ſtretching away to the right and left, over hills moſt elegantly ſpread with plantations on each ſide, and preſenting to the eye a fine waving uninterrupted ſurface through a valley, on the other. It loſes itſelf in ſuch a manner among the woods, as to give room for the imagination to play, and picture an extent ſuperior to the reality.—In front, upon a fine riſing hill, is ſituated the farm-yard, with a moſt elegant Gothic ſcreen in it.

From this hill, you look back on a very fine ſcene. To the left, the whole is bounded by a moſt noble range of planted hanging hills, which extend to the woods in front, ſurrounding the caſtle to the diſtant proſpect, in a moſt picturesque manner: the hollow ſcoops of lawn are peculiarly beautiful: to the right, it has a noble ſweep through the valley, with a prodigious extenſive proſpect over it to Roſebury-topping, &c. Nothing can be

be more beautiful than this whole view, which is compoſed of the moſt elegant diſpoſition of ground imaginable; the hanging hills ſpread with wood; the hollow ſcoops of graſs, ſpacious lawns, and diſtant proſpect upon the whole, fill the eye and pleaſe the imagination. Winding up to the right, and moving along the terras, which is a natural one, but leads through an extenſive plantation, the views it commands are very fine. You look down upon the farm, and the hill upon which it ſtands, which waves through the valley in a moſt pleaſing manner: throwing your eye more in front, you catch a lake breaking upon the view in irregular ſheets of water, juſt over the tops of the lower woods; the effect moſt truly pictureſque. Upon the right, the whole valley is commanded, and the village of Staindrop well ſituated among incloſures and ſtraggling trees.

Advancing, the proſpect varies; a fine ſweep of cultivated hill is ſeen upon the left, and the Gothic farm houſe, ornamenting all the ſurrounding grounds; deſcending into the vale, you catch the village and church of Staindrop, moſt pictureſquely among the trees. Further down, from among the ſloping woods, through which the riding leads, the caſtle is ſeen riſing moſt nobly, from a fore ground of wood, in a ſtile truly magnificent. Croſſing this part of the lawn to the lower terras, you meet with grounds before unſeen, which are excellently diſpoſed; the plantations judiciouſly ſketched, and the views pleaſing.

The whole range of ground is ſeen to very great advantage, by riding along the ſouthern plantation: you there command the whole, from the caſtle on one ſide to the hills beyond the farm-houſe on the other; and the ſweep of plantations here appears very noble.—Upon the whole, plantations diſpoſed with more taſte, are no where to be ſeen; none which are ſketched with more judgment, for ſetting off the natural inequalities of the ground, and managed more artfully for preſenting, on a ſmall ſpace of land, a large extent of ſurface to the eye:—nor can any thing of the kind be more beautiful than the lawn, which ſpreads over the hills and among the woods, ſo as to appear in different ſweeps of green, indenting in ſome places the woods and breaking through them in others. No object in the ſtile of ornament, can be more agreeable to itſelf, or more ſtriking from its ſituation, than the farm-houſe, which is ſeen from moſt parts of the ground, and always to advantage.

Among other ſeats in this county, are alſo the following: the Earl of Carliſle's, at Stanhope; Ravenſworth-caſtle, near Durham, the ſeat of Lord Ravenſworth; Lord Falconberg's, at Henknowle; Sir John Eden's, at Weſt-Aukland; Sir Ralph Conyers's,

Conyers's, at Harden; and Biſhop's Aukland, one of the ſeats of the Biſhop of Durham.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

This county is divided from Durham on the ſouth by the rivers Derwent and Tyne, from Scotland on the north and weſt by the river Tweed, the Cheviot-hills, and other mountains. It is bounded by part of Cumberland on the ſouth-weſt, and by the German ocean on the eaſt. It meaſures from north to ſouth about 50 miles, from eaſt to weſt 40 miles, and is 150 in circumference.

The air of this county is not ſo cold as might be imagined from its northern ſituation; for, as it lies in the narroweſt part of England, and between the German and Iriſh ſeas, it has the ſame advantage over inland counties in the ſame degrees of latitude, that the iſland of Britain has over other countries on the continent, in the ſame climate, that of being warmed by the vapours from the ſea; this is the reaſon why ſnow ſeldom lies long in this county, except on the tops of the high mountains; the air is alſo more healthy than might be expected in a county bordering on the ſeas, as appears by the good health and longevity of the inhabitants: this advantage is attributed to the ſoil of the coaſt, which being ſandy and rocky, emits no ſuch noxious and noiſome vapours, as conſtantly riſe from mud and ouze. The ſoil is different in different parts; that on the ſea coaſt, if well cultivated, yields great abundance of good wheat and other grain, and along the banks of the rivers, particularly the Tyne, there are large and rich meadows; but the weſtern parts are generally barren, conſiſting chiefly of a heathy and mountainous country, which however affords good paſture for ſheep.

On the tops of the mountains in this county, eſpecially thoſe tracts in the weſtern part of it, called Tyndale and Readſdale, from their ſituation along the courſes of the rivers Tyne and Read, there are ſome bogs that are impaſſable without the help of horſes, which the inhabitants train up for that purpoſe, and are therefore called Bog-trotters. The rivers here afford great plenty of fiſh, particularly ſalmon and trout. The lords of the adjacent manors have the property of the fiſhery, which is farmed by fiſhermen, who dry the far greateſt part of what they catch, and barrel and tranſport them beyond ſea. Northumberland abounds more with coal, eſpecially about Newcaſtle, than any other county in England. This coal is as properly pit-coal as any other, but is called ſea coal, becauſe it is brought

brought by ſea to all parts of Great Britain, as well as to France, Flanders, and other countries; the trade of this country in coal, therefore, is very great, London alone conſuming near 700,000 chaldrons in one year. Here are alſo lead mines, and great plenty of timber.

This county is exceedingly well watered, with fine rivers, the chief of which are the two Tynes, the Tweed, and the Coquet. The Tynes run through a great part of this county; one is called the North Tyne, and the other the South Tyne; and they riſe at a great diſtance one from another. The South Tyne riſes near Alſton-moor, in the north-eaſt part of Cumberland, and running north-weſt to Fetherſton-haugh; near Haltwhiſtle, there forms an angle, bending its courſe eaſtward, and after being joined by two ſmall rivers, called the Eaſt and Weſt Alon, joins the North Tyne near Hexham. The North Tyne riſes in a mountain called Tyne-head, upon the borders of Scotland, and running ſouth-eaſt, receives a ſmall river called the Shele; then continuing the ſame courſe, it is joined by a conſiderable ſtream called the Read, not far from Elleſdon, and joining the South Tyne, they both flow in one full ſtream to the German ocean, into which they fall at Tinmouth, nine miles from Newcaſtle.

The Tweed riſes in Scotland, and running north-eaſt, is joined by the Bowbent, the Bramiſh, the Till, and other leſs conſiderable ſtreams, and parting England from Scotland, falls into the German ocean at Berwick. The Coquet riſes upon the borders of Scotland, a ſmall diſtance north of the ſpring of the Read; and running eaſtward, and being joined by ſeveral ſtreams, paſſes by Rothbury, and falls into the German ocean about fifteen miles eaſt of that town.

This county is divided into ſix wards, and contains eleven market towns. It lies in the province of York, and dioceſe of Durham, and has forty-ſix pariſhes.

MARKET-TOWNS.

BERWICK is 334 miles from London, and is the moſt northerly town in England. It belonged formerly to Scotland, and was the chief town of a county in that kingdom ſtill called Berwickſhire. It is ſituated at the mouth of the Tweed; and is encompaſſed with a wall, except on the eaſt and ſouth-eaſt, where it is waſhed by the ſea, and on the ſouth-weſt, where it is watered by the river. It was firſt taken from the Scots by King Edward the Firſt, and has been ſeveral times taken and retaken by both nations; but it has continued in poſſeſſion of the Engliſh ever ſince the reign of King Edward the Fourth: its lan-

guage and laws, however, are a mixture of Scots and Engliſh. It had ſeveral charters, ſome as ancient as King Henry the Fifth, but was incorporated by King James the Firſt, and is governed by a mayor, recorder, four bailiffs, and a common-council, and is both a town and county of itſelf.

Berwick was fortified with a caſtle, which is now in ruins. It is a large, well-built, populous place, has a fine church, a good town-houſe, an exchange, and a beautiful bridge over the river Tweed, 300 yards long, conſiſting of ſixteen arches, built by Queen Elizabeth. This bridge leads to a ſuburb called Tweed-mouth, where there is another church: and between the town walls and the caſtle, there is another ſuburb, called Caſtle-gate. The harbour here is but mean, and navigable only to the bridge, which is within one mile and an half of the bar at the mouth of the river, though the tide flows above four miles above the town. The bar is now low enough for any ſhips that draw above twelve feet of water, nor is there any good ridings in the offings near it. Here is a charity ſchool. There is in this town a conſiderable manufacture of ſtockings, and a great fiſhery of ſalmon.

NEWCASTLE had its name from a caſtle built here by Robert, the eldeſt ſon of William the Conqueror. This town ſtands upon the north bank of the river Tyne, at the diſtance of 270 miles from London. In the time of the Saxons it was called Moncaſter, or Monkcheſter, and before the Norman conqueſt was in poſſeſſion of the Scots, whoſe kings ſometimes reſided here. It is a borough as antient at leaſt as the time of King Richard the Second, who granted it the privilege of having a ſword carried before the mayor: King Henry the Sixth made it a town and county incorporate of itſelf, independent of Northumberland; and it is governed by a mayor, nineteen aldermen, a recorder, a ſheriff, a town clerk, a clerk of the chamber, two coroners, eight chamberlains, a ſword-bearer, a water bailiff, and ſeven ſerjeants at mace. This town, next to the city of York, is the handſomeſt and largeſt in the north of England: it is extremely populous, but the ſituation of it, eſpecially the moſt buſy part of the town, toward the river, is very uneven, it being built on the declivity of a ſteep hill, and the houſes very cloſe together. The upper or north part of it, inhabited by the genteeler ſort of people, is much more pleaſant, and has three level, well built, and ſpacious ſtreets. The town is encompaſſed with a ſtrong wall, in which are ſeven gates, and as many turrets, with divers cazemates, bomb proof: the caſtle, which is ruinous, overlooks the whole town. Here is a magnificent exchange, and a handſome manſion-houſe for the mayor, beſides ſix churches or chapels. St. Nicholas, the mother

church, is a curious fabric, built in the manner of a cathedral, by David, King of Scotland, with a fine ſteeple of uncommon architecture. Here are alſo ſeveral meeting-houſes, and charity ſchools for 300 children, a fine hall for the ſurgeons, and a large priſon called Newgate: there is an hoſpital for decayed freemen and their widows, and another for three clergymens widows, and three merchants widows: Dr. Thomlin, prebendary of St. Paul's, in London, gave a library of above 6000 valuable books to the corporation, and ſettled a rent charge of five pounds a year for ever for buying new books; and Walter Blacket, Eſq; has built a repoſitory for them, and ſettled twenty-five pounds a year for ever on a librarian.

Here is a noble cuſtom-houſe, and the fineſt quay in England, except that at Yarmouth; alſo a ſtately bridge over the Tyne, conſiſting of ſeven arches, which are very large. This bridge is built upon on both ſides, and has a large gate-houſe on it, with an iron gate to ſhut it up: beyond this gate the liberties of Newcaſtle do not extend, for which reaſon it has the arms of the town carved in ſtone on the weſt ſide of it, and thoſe of the biſhop of Durham on the eaſt; and yet there is a ſuburb of Newcaſtle, called Gateſide, ſituated on the other ſide of the river, in the biſhopric of Durham.

Here is a conſiderable manufacture of hardware and wrought iron, many glaſs-houſes, and ſhip-yards, where veſſels for the coal trade are built in great perfection. The trade of this place in coal, excluſive of other traffic, is ſo great, that it employs above 6000 keelmen, or coal lightermen, who have formed themſelves into a friendly ſociety, and, by their own contributions, built an hoſpital for ſuch of their fraternity as are diſabled either by accident or age. This is a famous place for grind-ſtones; but the fiſh that is ſold in London by the name of Newcaſtle ſalmon, is taken in the Tweed, and ſent to Sheals, a ſmall port near the mouth of the Tyne, where it is pickled, and put on board veſſels for exportation. This town has the greateſt public revenue in its own right, as a corporation, of any town in England, it being computed at no leſs than 8000 l. a year. The mouth of the river Tyne is defended by a caſtle, called Tinmouth Caſtle, about nine miles eaſt from Newcaſtle, ſituated on a very high rock, inacceſſible on the ſea ſide, and well mounted with cannon. Here the river Tyne is not above ſeven feet deep at low water; and though the channel is good from hence to Newcaſtle, yet a ſand bank lies acroſs the mouth of it, called the Bar, with dangerous rocks about it, called the Black Middens; but to prevent ſhips running on them by night, there are light houſes ſet up, and maintained by Trinity-houſe

at

A View of Tinmouth Castle in Northumberland

at Newcaſtle. Here is alſo another fort called Clifford's Fort, which was built in 1672, and commands the mouth of the river.

MORPETH is ſituated upon a ſmall river called the Wentſbeck, at the diſtance of 286 miles from London. It is an ancient borough by preſcription, governed by two bailiffs and ſeven aldermen; the two bailiffs are choſen out of four perſons preſented by the free burgeſſes to the lord of the manor's ſteward, who holds a court here twice a year. This town has a bridge over the Wentſbeck, and had once a caſtle, now in ruins. It is a poſt town and a great thoroughfare to the north, has ſeveral good inns, and an elegant town-houſe, built by a late earl of Carliſle. Here is a great plenty of all ſorts of fiſh, and the moſt conſiderable market in England for cattle, except Smithfield in London.

HEXHAM is 285 miles from London, and was the chief town of a diviſion of this county, formerly called Hexhamſhire, which was a long time ſubject to the biſhopric of York, and challenged the right of a county palatine; but in the time of king Henry the Eighth, it became part of the crown lands, and was by act of parliament, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, annexed to the county of Northumberland, and ſubjected to the ſame judicature; this, however, is only to be underſtood of civil matters, for its eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction is not the ſame with the reſt of the county, it being ſtill a peculiar belonging to the archbiſhop of York.

HALTWHISTLE is 317 miles from London, and is ſituated on the river Tyne. It is a conſiderable town, with good accommodations for travellers.

LEARMOUTH is an handſome town, ſituated upon the river Tweed, at the diſtance of 328 miles from London.

BELFORD is 319 miles from London, and is a pretty, well-ſituated town. It has been benefited and enlarged within theſe few years by Abraham Dickſon, Eſq; who has eſtabliſhed here a woollen manufactory, a tannery, and a colliery.

ELLESDON is 300 miles from London, and ſtands in the middle of the county. An imperfect altar was dug up here ſome years ago, with the bones of beaſts, burnt aſhes, and broken urns.

WOOLLER is ſituated on the bank of the river Till, at the diſtance of 317 miles from London. It is an obſcure town, and has a thatched church.

ROTHBURY is 301 miles from London, and has nothing in it remarkable, except a large charity-ſchool, in which 120 children are educated.

ALNWICK is 304 miles from London, and derives its name from a ſmall river, called the Alne, upon which it ſtands, in the road to Berwick. Every man who takes up his freedom of this town, has reaſon to remember King John, by being obliged, according to a clauſe in his charter, to jump into a bog, wherein they ſometimes ſink up to the chin. The riſe of this cuſtom is ſaid to be, that when King John was travelling this way, he happened to ſtick faſt in this hole, and therefore inflicted this puniſhment on the town for not keeping the road in better repair.

REMARKABLE VILLAGES, CURIOSITIES *and* ANTIQUITIES.

North Shields is on the north ſide of the Tyne, at its efflux into the ſea, and may be conſidered as an appendage to Newcaſtle as Graveſend is to London, and like that chiefly inhabited by ſailors: and it has a great number of veſſels belonging to it. The ſtreets lie along the ſhore, where the river forms a little bay, which is a deep and a ſafe road for the laden colliers. Sometimes 400 ſhips lie here in rows or tiers.

One of the greateſt curioſities in this county is that famous range of mountains near Wooller, upon the borders of Scotland, called the *Cheviot Hills*. Theſe mountains are ſo high, eſpecially upon the north ſide, that ſnow may be ſeen in ſome of their cliffs till Midſummer: they ſerve as a land mark at ſea; and one of them, which is much higher than the reſt, looks at a diſtance like the famous peak of Teneriffe, and may be plainly ſeen at the diſtance of ſixty miles. On the top of this mountain is a ſmooth pleaſant plain, about half a mile in diameter, with a large pond in the middle of it.

The greateſt part of the *Picts Wall*, the boundary of the Roman province in Britain, paſſing through this country, here are to be ſeen more numerous memorials of funerals and battles, and other antiquities, than in any other county in Britain.

In a large tract of country ſouth of the river Read, known therefore by the name of *Readſdale*, there are ſeveral great heaps of ſtone called Lows, which the people in the neighbourhood believe to have been raiſed as monuments of ſome illuſtrious perſons ſlain in this place. Large ſtone pillars are alſo erected in ſeveral parts, in remembrance, as is ſuppoſed, of battles fought between the South and North Britons.

Cheſter, in the Picts Wall, is thought to have been the Magna of the Romans, not only becauſe it ſtands upon, and takes its name from the Wall, but becauſe ſome altars and inſcriptions have been diſcovered here, which prove its antiquity.

At

At *Warkworth*, near the mouth of the Coquet, there is a hermitage cut out of a ſolid rock, conſiſting of a bed-chamber and kitchen, with a chapel and an altar.

Flodden, a village on the river Till, is famous for a very bloody battle, wherein the Scots were defeated.

Holy Iſland, is eight miles from Berwick, and was ſo called becauſe it was the ſee of a biſhop, ſince removed to Durham. It was the antient Lindisfarn, and has ſtill the remains of a monaſtery, built by Aiden the Scot, who was ſent into England to preach the Goſpel to the Northumbrians about 636. It is encompaſſed by the ſea at high water; at low water there is a paſſage over the ſands on the weſt ſide to the continent. It produces corn and rabbits; fiſh abounds on the coaſt. Here is a pretty town, at the ſide of which lies a commodious haven, defended by a fort on the hills to the ſouth-eaſt. As this is the only open port between the Firth of Edinburgh and the Humber or Yarmouth Roads, it has ſometimes proved a great ſhelter to our merchant ſhips, eſpecially thoſe from Archangel and the northern parts of the world.

Fairn Iſlands, are ſeven miles from Holy Iſland, and two from Bamborough Caſtle. On the ſouth ſide are a knot of rocks ſurrounded by the main ocean, where are a fort, the ruins of an old monaſtery, a tower and a light houſe. They abound with ſea fowl.

Coquet Iſland, is ſeventeen miles from Fairn Iſland, and lies to the ſouth-eaſt at the mouth of a river of that name, where are vaſt flocks of wild fowl. The air is reckoned unhealthy by reaſon of frequent fogs. The ſoil is barren, and the iſland often attacked with tempeſts.

Dunſtanburg Caſtle, is ſituated on the ſhore between the Coquet and Fairn Iſlands, and ſtands in a pleaſant fruitful ſoil; is famous for a kind of diamonds, or fine ſpar, reſembling thoſe of St. Vincent's Rock, near Briſtol. Here are the ruins of a famous caſtle built in the reign of Edward the Firſt.

SEATS.

The *Caſtle of Alnwick* is the ſeat of the Duke of Northumberland. Part of it is very antient; but moſt of it has been re-built by the preſent Duke. The architecture of the new buildings is quite in the caſtle ſtile, and very light and pleaſing. The apartments are all fitted up in the Gothic taſte, and beautifully ornamented.

Morpeth Caſtle is the ſeat of the Earl of Carliſle; and at Chillingham the Earl of Tankerville has a ſeat; as has alſo Sir John Lambert Middleton, at Belſoe caſtle, Sir Edward Swinburn,

burn, Bart. at Capheaton, and Sir Walter Blackett, Bart. at Newcaſtle.

CUMBERLAND.

This county is bounded by the Iriſh ſea on the weſt, by part of Scotland on the north, by Northumberland, Durham, and Weſtmoreland on the eaſt, and by Lancaſhire and the Iriſh ſea on the ſouth. It is about 55 miles from north to ſouth, 38 from eaſt to weſt, and 168 miles in circumference.

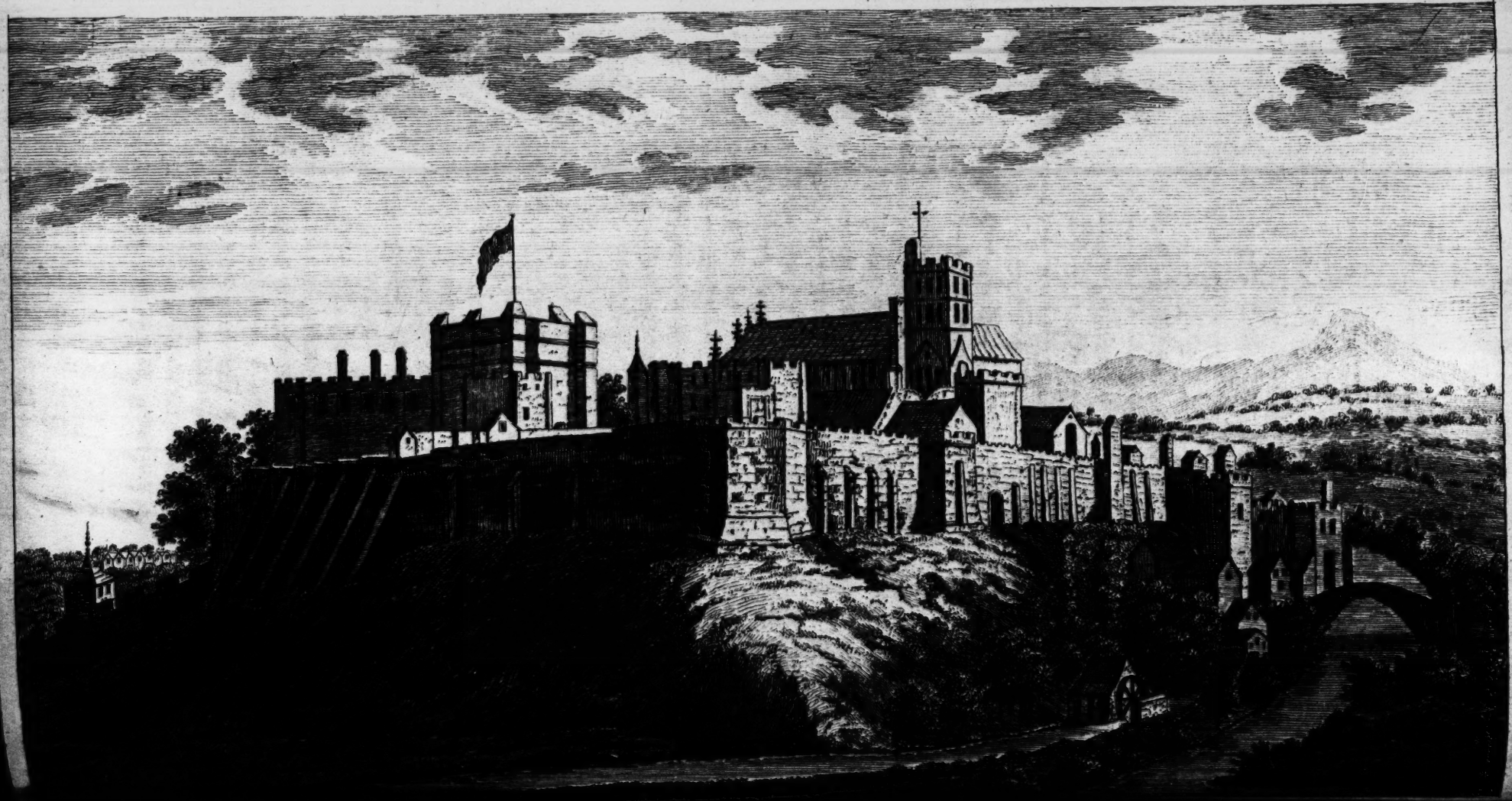
The air of this county, though cold, is leſs piercing than might be expected from its ſituation, being ſheltered by lofty mountains on the north. The ſoil is in general fruitful, the plains producing corn in great abundance, and the mountains yielding paſture for numerous flocks of ſheep, with which they are perpetually covered. The face of the country is delightfully varied by lofty hills, vallies, and water; but the proſpect would be ſtill more agreeable, if it was not deficient in wood, many plantations of which have been made, but without ſufficient ſucceſs to encourage the practice. The Derwent produces ſalmon in great plenty, and the Eden Char, a ſmall fiſh of the trout kind, which is not found in any waters of this iſland except the Eden and Winandermere, a lake in Weſtmoreland. At the mouth of the river Irt, on the ſea coaſt, near Ravenglas, are found pearl muſcles; for the fiſhing of which, ſome perſons obtained a patent not very long ago; but it does not appear that this undertaking has yet produced any conſiderable advantage. Several mountains here contain metals and minerals; and in the ſouth part of the county, which is called Copeland, the mountains abound with rich veins of copper, as they do alſo in Derwent Fells, particularly at Newland, a village near Keſwick, where it is ſaid there was once found a mixture of gold and ſilver. In this county there are alſo mines of coals, lead, lapis calaminaries, and black lead, a mineral, found no where elſe, called by the inhabitants wadd. The wadd mines lie chiefly in and about Derwent Fells, where this mineral may be dug up in any quantity.

Cumberland abounds with rivers and large bodies of water, which the inhabitants call meres: of the rivers the Derwent is the chief. It riſes in Borrodale, a large valley ſouth of Keſwick, and running along the hills, called Derwent Fells, forms a large lake in which are three ſmall iſlands, and at the north ſide of which ſtands the town of Keſwick; thence the Derwent runs through the middle of the county, and paſſing by Cockermouth, falls into the Iriſh ſea, near a ſmall market town called Workington. The Eden, another conſiderable river in this county,

A View of Derwentwater in Lakerin Cumberland.




GR III



county, riſes at Mervel Hill, near Aſkrig, in Yorkſhire, and running north-weſt, croſs the counties of Weſtmoreland and Cumberland, upwards of thirty miles, and being joined by ſeveral other rivers, runs directly weſt; and paſſing by Carliſle, falls into that part of the Iriſh ſea called Solway Frith. Beſides the two rivers already mentioned; here are alſo the Eln, the Eſk, the Leven, the Irking, the South Tyne, and ſeveral other leſs conſiderable rivers and brooks, which ſupply the inhabitants with plenty of fiſh.

This county is divided into five principal parts called wards, which is probably a diſtrict equivalent to the hundreds and wapentakes of other counties; though no explanation of the word, as a diviſion of a county, is to be found. The county contains one city and eleven market towns. It lies in the province of York, and dioceſe of Cheſter and Carliſle.

CARLISLE.

This city, which is 301 miles from London, is of great antiquity, and is ſaid to have been founded by Luil, a petty king of the county, long before the Romans came, who had a ſtation here; but after its departure it was ruined by the Caledonians, &c. In 680, Egfrid, king of Northumberland, rebuilt and walled it round. It was again ſo ſhattered by the Danes and Norwegians, in the eighth and ninth centuries, that it lay in ruins for about 200 years, till William the Second ordered the wall and caſtle to be repaired. King Henry the Firſt augmented its fortifications, and made it the ſee of a biſhop. It was often beſieged by the Scots, who took it in the reign of King Stephen, and again in the reign of King John; but their ſucceſſors, Henry the Second, and Henry the Third, recovered it. Its walls and caſtle were well repaired by Richard the Third; and Henry the Eighth built a citadel. It was taken by the rebels in 1745, and retaken ſoon after by his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland.

This city is ſituated between the conflux of three fine rivers, abounding with fiſh, viz. the Eden on the north, over which it has two bridges, that is but ſix miles from Scotland, the Petteril on the eaſt, and the Caude on the weſt. It is a ſea port, though without ſhips or merchants, and is the key of England on the weſt ſea, which is here called Solway Frith, as Berwick on Tweed is upon the eaſt ſea. It is a wealthy populous place, with well-built houſes, and three gates in the walls, which are about one mile in compaſs, and broad enough for two men to walk on them a-breaſt. The revenues of the city, are about 500l. a year, and the inhabitants of the city and ſuburbs are about

about 2000. It trades chiefly in fuſtians; and is governed by a mayor, twelve aldermen, twenty-four common council-men, a ſheriff, two bailiffs, &c. and the aſſizes and ſeſſions are moſt commonly held here. It has but two pariſh churches, one of which ſtands in the middle of the cathedral, which is in the middle of the city, incloſed by a wall. The weſt part of the cathedral ſuffered much during the civil wars, when the city was beſieged. The Picts wall begins juſt below the town, and croſſes this part of the iſland of Newcaſtle upon Tyne. Here was formerly a monaſtery.

COCKERMOUTH is a neatly built trading town, with a harbour, at the diſtance of 300 miles from London. It lies low between two hills, upon one of which is the church, and on the other, over againſt it on the weſt ſide of the Cocker, and ſouth of the Derwent, is the caſtle, which is very ſtrong; on the gates are the arms of the Molton's, Humphranville's, Lucy's, and Percy's. The walls are 600 yards in compaſs. It was built ſoon after the conqueſt by William de Meſchines. In this place are the remains of a vaulted cellar, and ſome walls of a chapel, which are well worth ſeeing. About two miles off are the ruins of Papcaſtle, poſſeſſed by the Romans. Here was found a large veſſel of green ſtone, curiouſly engraved with the image of a prieſt dipping a child in the water, and a Daniſh inſcription in Runick characters, ſignifying that Ekard, one of their great men, was baptized here, whoſe example the reſt followed. It is ſtill uſed as a font in the neighbouring church of Birdkirk.

WHITEHAVEN is 303 miles from London, and is ſo called from the white cliffs that are near it, and ſhelter the harbour from tempeſts: it is a populous rich town, chiefly obliged to Sir James Lowther for its improvement, who was at vaſt expence to make the harbour more commodious, and to beautify the town, the trade of which chiefly conſiſts in ſalt and coal; it is ſo remarkable for the latter, that here are ſeveral officers of the cuſtoms, it being the moſt eminent port in England next to Newcaſtle for the coal trade; inſomuch that in time of war or croſs winds, it is common to ſee 200 ſail of ſhips go off at once from hence to Dublin, by which means they continue to improve the harbour, repair the roads, and have built a new church. The coaſt of Whitehaven is very uncertain by reaſon of the ſhifting of the ſands; and it does not appear that any juſt ſurveys have been made of it, but what are very ancient; and therefore not entirely to be relied on; wherefore it is very common to take pilots either in the Iſle of Man or Whitehaven.

PEN-

PENRITH ſtands at the diſtance of 282 miles from London. The name in Britiſh ſignifies a red hill, or head; the ground hereabout and the ſtone is of a reddiſh colour; it ſtands on a hill called Penrith Fell, not far from the conflux of the Eimot and Loder, at which is the round trench called King Arthur's table. It has a large market-place, with a town houſe of wood for its convenience, beautified with bears climbing up a ragged ſtaff, the device of the Earl of Warick. Here is a remarkable water courſe brought from Peatrill. In Penrith church-yard are two large pyramidical pillars about four yards in height, and five diſtant from one another, which were ſet up in memory of Owen Ceſarius, who is fabled to have been of ſo enormous a ſtature, that his grave they ſay reached from one pillar to the other; the figures of bears in ſtone on each ſide of his grave are in remembrance of his feats on thoſe animals. From an inſcription on the outſide of the veſtry wall, it appears that there was a plague here in 1598. It is a large, populous, well-built town, noted for tanners, and reckoned the ſecond in the county for trade and wealth. There are ſeveral ruins in the neighbourhood, which, from the inſcriptions, appear to have been Roman edifices; as alſo a grotto on the banks of the Eden, which had iron gates, and is thought to have been a place of retreat. It has a handſome ſpacious church, lately rebuilt, the roof of which is ſupported by a number of pillars, the ſhafts of whoſe columns are of one entire ſtone of a reddiſh colour hewn out of a quarry at the entrance of the town.

RAVENGLAS is generally ſuppoſed to derive its name from the Iriſh words *Ravigh* and *Glas*, which ſignify a braky green, ſuch being the ſoil on which it ſtands; though ſome ſuppoſe the original name to be *Avenglas*, a word ſignifying a ſky-coloured river. It is diſtant from London 282 miles, and ſtands between the river Eſk and a ſmaller ſtream called the Mute; and not far from the river Irt; the Eſk and Mute falling here into the ſea, form a good harbour for ſhips; and the inhabitants have a conſiderable fiſhery: they have the privilege of taking wood from the royal foreſts or manors, to make the engines, or wears called fiſh garths, in the river Eſk, which was granted them by King John, and which they ſtill enjoy.

KESWICK ſtands on the north ſide of the lake formed by the Derwent, and is diſtant from London 286 miles. It is ſituated in a fruitful plain almoſt encompaſſed with mountains, called Derwent Fells, againſt which the vapours that riſe from below are perpetuallly condenſed into water. It is ſheltered from the north winds by a very lofty mountain called Skiddaw. Here is a workhouſe for the poor of the town and pariſh, built by Sir John Banks, knight, a native of this town, who was Attorney

General in the reign of King Charles the Firſt. It has been long of conſiderable note for mines of black lead; and the miners, who are its chief inhabitants, have water-works by the Derwent, for ſmelting the lead and ſawing boards.

EGREMONT is diſtant from London 297 miles, and ſtands on the banks of a little river named Broadwater, that falls into the ſea, near a promontory called St. Bees, about two miles ſouth of Whitehaven. This town formerly had a caſtle; and before the time of King Edward the Firſt, the middle of the twelfth century, it was a borough, and ſent members to parliament, privileges which it loſt in the reign of that Prince. It has two bridges over the river Broadwater.

BRAMPTON is diſtant from London 311 miles, and lies on the river Irthing, near its conflux, with a leſs conſiderable ſtream called the Gelt, to the north eaſt of Carliſle. Here is an hoſpital for ſix poor men and ſix poor women, founded by the Counteſs Dowager of Carliſle.

JERBY, called MARKET JERBY, to diſtinguiſh it from another town called Jerby, contiguous to it, which is not a market town, is diſtant from London 301 miles, and ſituated at the head of the river Eln.

KIRK-OSWALD, ſo called from a church dedicated to St. Oſwald, is diſtant from London 291 miles, and is only remarkable for a ruined caſtle, built before the reign of King John.

LONGTOWN is diſtant from London 313 miles, and ſtands near the conflux of the Eſk, and a ſmall river called the Kirkſop, on the borders of Scotland. It has an hoſpital, and a charity ſchool for ſixty children.

WIGTOWN, ſituated in a foreſt, called Allerdale, is diſtant from London 306 miles.

REMARKABLE VILLAGES, CURIOSITIES *and* ANTIQUITIES

Bulneſs ſtands on the promontory that runs into the Solway Firth, from which, as the utmoſt limits of the province of Britain, Antoninus began his Itinerary, and was antiently the head town of a large manor. It is now a village, but has a fort. As a teſtimony of his antiquity, the tracts of ſtreets and pieces of old walls often appear in ploughing up the fields. This country being a kind of frontier to the Romans, it is no wonder that a great number of their antiquities are found in it; but the chief are the ruins of the famous Picts wall, built from Solway Frith through Carliſle, quite acroſs the kingdom to Newcaſtle, about 80 miles in length, in order to reſtrain the northern people, who have always been very troubleſome to thoſe of the ſouth. This famous

wall

wall begins at the diſtance of a mile to the north, which, from the foot of the bank of Stanwick, a little village, where the wall croſſes the Eden, and ſo runs weſtwards to Bulneſs, paſſed directly eaſt through a pleaſant level country, with plenty of corn, meadow and paſture ground for eight miles together; but in all this ſpace the wall is chiefly taken away for building the neighbouring houſes; only the ridge of it is to be traced together with the trench all the way before it on the north, and ſome of the towers on the ſouth ſide; hence it runs up a pretty high hill, which lies directly north from Naworth Caſtle, and ſo continues for two miles through incloſed grounds, in which ſpace all the middle part of the wall is ſtill ſtanding. From hence to its croſſing the river Irthing, where it enters Northumberland, it moſtly runs through a large waſte, where its whole breadth may be ſeen, which in ſome places is five, and in others eight feet. This wall, for four or five miles to the weſt of Stanwick, was built on the ſame ground as Severus's mud wall; but at the diſtance from Irthington Moor it took a different rout, and the earth and ſtone kept a parallel courſe all the way.

The *Picts Wall* is the principal remain of antiquity, not only in the county, but in all Britain. The Romans themſelves called it *Vallum Barbaricum*, *Prætentura*, and *Cluſara*, and the Greeks *Diateichiſma*. It runs the whole length of Great Britain in this place, croſſing the north parts of the counties of Cumberland and Northumberland, and extending above eighty miles, from that part of the Iriſh Sea called Solway Frith, on the weſt, to the German Ocean on the eaſt. This wall or fence was begun by the emperor Adrian, and built in the manner of a mural hedge, with large ſtakes driven deep into the ground, and wreathed together with wattles. It was faced with earth and turf, and fortified on the north with a deep ditch. It was repaired by the emperor Severus in the year 123, and ſtrengthened with ſeveral ſtone fortreſſes and turrets, near enough to communicate an alarm one to another by ſound of trumpet.

The Romans being called from Britain, for the defence of Gaul, the North Britons broke in upon this barrier, and in repeated inroads, put all they met with to the ſword. Upon this the South Britons applied to Rome for aſſiſtance, and a legion was ſent over to them, which drove the enemy back into their own country; but as the Romans at this time had full employment for their troops, it became neceſſary for them to enable the South Britons to defend themſelves for the future; they therefore aſſiſted them to build a wall of ſtone, eight feet broad and twelve feet high, of equal extent with the mural hedge, and nearly upon the ſame ground. This wall was com-

pleated under the direction of Ælius, the Roman General, about the year 430; and the tracks of it, with the foundation of the towers or little caſtles, now called Caſtle Steeds, placed at the diſtance of a mile one from another, and the little fortified towns on the inſide, called Cheſters, are ſtill viſible. The neighbouring inhabitants ſay, that here are ſometimes found pieces of tubes or pipes, ſuppoſed to be uſed as trumpets, and to have been artfully laid in the wall between each caſtle or tower, for giving the quickeſt notice of the approach of the enemy, ſo that any matter of moment could be communicated from ſea to ſea in an hour. In the rubbiſh of this walk was found, ſome time ago, an image of braſs about half a foot long, which, from the deſcription the antients have given us of the god Terminus, whoſe image they uſed to lay in the foundation of their boundaries, appears to be a repreſentation of that deity.

Half a mile to the weſt of the river Irthing, at a place called *Burdiſſel*, there is the foundation of a large caſtle; and from a moor called Irthington Moor, after Irthington, a town ſituated on this river, the traces of the ſtone wall, and the old wall of earth are both viſible, and continue the ſame rout parallel to each other, at the ſtiſtance of about one hundred yards, the new wall being ſouth of the old, quite to Newcaſtle. The wall enters Northumberland, not far from Irthington Moor, and ſoon after croſſes a ſmall river called Tippall, at Thirlewall Caſtle; from Thirlewall Caſtle it is continued over a range of rugged, naked, and ſteep rocks, that extends about nine miles; and is built in ſome places not more than ſix feet from the precipice, in none more than twenty-four. The higeſt part of it that is now ſtanding, between Carliſle and Newcaſtle, is about half a mile from Thirlewall Bankhead, near Thirlewall Caſtle; it is there nine feet high; and at this place there are the veſtiges of a Roman city ſurrounded by a deep trench. From hence to Seavenſhale, which is ſuppoſed to be about half way between the two extremites of the wall, it is removed to the very foundations, except in very few places, where it ſtill ſtands to the height of about three feet. This part of the country, eſpecially on the north ſide of the wall, has a diſmal aſpect, being all wild fells and moors, full of moſſes and loughs.

Among the natural curioſities of this county we may reckon the mountains, ſome of which are remarkable for their height, particularly Hard knot-hill, Wry-noſe, and Skiddaw. Hard-knot-hill, at the foot of which riſes the river Eſk, is a ragged mountain, ſo ſteep, that it is almoſt impoſſible to aſcend it; yet about a hundred and fifty years ago, ſome huge ſtones were diſcovered upon the very ſummit, which Camden ſuppoſed to have

have been the foundation of a caſtle, but which may with greater probability be conſidered as the ruins of ſome church or chapel; for in the early ages of Chriſtianity, it was a work of moſt meritorious devotion, to erect croſſes and build chapels upon the tops of the higheſt hills and promontories, not only becauſe they were more conſpicuous, but becauſe they were proportionably nearer to Heaven; ſuch buildings were generally dedicated to St. Michael, and it was from ſuch chapels and croſſes, that the ridge of mountains, which run along the eaſt ſide of this county, on the borders of Northumberland, obtained the name of Croſs Fells, for they were before called Fiend's or Devil's Fells; and a ſmall town at the bottom of them, ſtill bears the name of Dillſton, which is a corruption of Devil's Town, the name by which it is called in ſome ancient records ſtill extant.

Wry-noſe is ſituated about a mile ſouth-eaſt of Hard-knot-hill, near the high road from Penrith to Kirby, a market town in Lancaſhire. Near this road, and on the top of the mountain, are three ſtones, commonly called ſhire ſtones, which though they lie within a foot one of another, are yet in three counties; one in Cumberland, another in Weſtmoreland, and the third in Lancaſhire.

Skiddaw ſtands north of Keſwick, and, at a prodigious height, divides like Parnaſſus into two heads, from whence there is a view of Scroffel-hill, in the ſhire of Annandale, in Scotland, where the people prognoſticate a change of weather, by the miſts that riſe or fall upon the top of this mountain, according to the following proverbial rhime:

If Skiddaw have a cap,
Scroffel wots full well of that.

Beſides Hard-knot-hill, Wry-noſe, and Skiddaw, there are two other mountains, Lauvellin and Caſtinand, which are joined in a couplet of the ſame age and kind:

Skiddaw, Lauvellin, and Caſtinand,
Are the higheſt hills in all England.

On the outſide of the veſtry, in the wall of *Penrith-church*, there is an inſcription, importing, that in the year 1598, a plague raged in this county, of which 2266 died at Penrith, 2500 at Kendall, 2200 at Richmond, and 1196 at Carliſle, which is the more remarkable, as no mention is made of ſuch a diſtemper by any hiſtorian.

At

At *Seavenſhale*, on the north ſide of the wall, is ſtill to be ſeen the greateſt part of a ſquare Roman caſtle, curiouſly vaulted underneath. At Carrow-brough, one mile and a half from Seavenſhale, are the traces of another Roman city, ſurrounded by a wall. At Portgate, half a mile north weſt of Hexham, in Northumberland, there are great ruins of ancient buildings, and a ſquare tower is ſtill ſtanding, and converted into a dwelling-houſe. From Portgate to Halton Sheels, being the diſtance of a mile and a half, there is only part of the middle of the wall remaining. From Halton Sheels, for two miles farther eaſt, the whole breadth of the wall is ſtill ſtanding, and the aſhler front of the wall is very diſcernible all the way to Walltown, which ſtands at the diſtance of eight miles from Newcaſtle; and about half a mile ſouth of the wall. From Walltown to Newcaſtle, the wall runs over a deal of high ground, and through variety of fine corn land and incloſures of meadow and paſture; and from the foot of Benwell-hills at the end, being about two miles, it runs along the high road to Weſtgate in Newcaſtle.

Moreſby, near Whitehaven, is remarkable for many remains of antiquity. This place is ſuppoſed to be the antient Morbium where the Equites Cataphractarii were quartered, becauſe there appears ſome ſimilitude between Morbium and Moreſby; but it is more probable that Moreſby, the name of the place, was derived from Maurice, or Moreſce, the name of a perſon of note, who is known to have fixed his ſeat near this place, and may therefore be reaſonably ſuppoſed to have given it his name, as many others have done to ſeveral towns in this county. The ſhore near this place appears to have been fortified by the Romans in all places convenient for landing, by the ruins of their works, which are ſtill remaining. There are alſo vaults, foundations of ancient buildings, and caverns, called Picts Holes.

SEATS.

The Duke of Norfolk has a ſeat at Drumburg-caſtle, on the Solway Frith; the Earl of Carliſle, at Naworth, ten miles from Carliſle; the Earl of Suſſex, at Kirk-Oſwald, 13 miles from Carliſle; Edward Haſſel, Eſq; at Dacres-caſtle, four miles from Penrith; Sir George Fletcher, Bart. at Hutton Hall; the Biſhop of Carliſle at Roſe-caſtle; and the Duke of Portland at Penrith-caſtle.



A View of Rose Castle in Cumberland the Seat of the Bishop of Carlisle



G.R. III.
BRITISH MUSEUM

V. II. I. 191.

WESTMORELAND.

This county is bounded by Cumberland on the weſt and north-weſt; by the biſhopric of Durham on the north-eaſt; by Yorkſhire on the eaſt, and by Lancaſhire on the ſouth. It extends in length, from north to ſouth 30 miles; from weſt to eaſt 24 miles, and is 120 miles in circumference.

The air of this county is ſweet, pleaſant, and healthy; but in the mountainous parts ſharp and piercing. This county conſiſts of two diviſions, the Barony of Weſtmoreland, ſometimes called the Bottom, and the Barony of Kendal. The Barony of Weſtmoreland, which comprehends the north part of this county, is an open champain county, twenty miles long and fourteen broad, conſiſting of arable land, and producing great plenty of corn and graſs. The Barony of Kendal, ſo called from the town of the ſame name, which comprehends the fourth part of the county, is very mountainous; the vallies however are fruitful, and even the mountains yield paſture for ſheep and cattle. Here are ſeveral foreſts and parks, and both baronies afford great plenty of wood. This county is well ſupplied with fiſh; and the charre, a delicate ſort of trout, is peculiar to the river Eden, Winander-Mere, and Ulleſwater. The weſtern mountains of this county are ſuppoſed to contain vaſt quantities of copper ore, and ſome veins of gold; but as the expence of winning the ores, on account of their depth, and ſome other inconveniencies, has been found more than equivalent to the value of what metals could be obtained, the deſign therefore of working theſe mines has been laid aſide. The chief manufactures of this county are ſtockings and woollen cloth.

This county is well watered with ſeveral rivers, and ſome lakes or large bodies of water, generally called meres in the north of England. The principal rivers are the Eden, the Eimot, the Loder, and the Can. The Eden is a river of Cumberland, and has been deſcribed in the account given of that county. The Eimot has its origin from a lake called Ulleſwater, upon the borders of Cumberland, a few miles ſouth of Penrith. This lake is ſupplied by ſix ſmall ſtreams, four of which are diſtinguiſhed by the names of Glenkern river, Glenkwidin river, Glenkriden river, and Hawſwater; but the other two have no names. From Ulleſwater the Eimot runs north by Penrith, and falls into the Eden, about two or three miles north of that town. The Loder is a name ſuppoſed to have been derived from *Gladdwr*, a Britiſh word, which ſignifies *clear or limpid water*. It iſſues from a lake called Broadwater, ſouth-eaſt of

Ulleſ-

Ulleſwater, and running north, falls into the Eimot near Penrith. The river Can, Ken, or Kent, derives its name and origin from a lake called Kentmere, near Ambleſide; and running ſouth-eaſt, paſſes by Kendal, and there forming an angle, runs ſouth-weſt, and falls into the Iriſh ſea a few miles weſt of Burton. Other leſs conſiderable rivers of this county are the Winſter, the Lavennet-Beck, the Swindale-Beck, and the Blenkern-Beck. The principal lake in this county, and indeed the greateſt in all England, is Winander Mere, probably ſo called from its *winding* banks. It lies ſouth of Ambleſide, upon the borders of Cumberland, and is ten miles in length from north to ſouth, and two miles in breadth. The water is exceeding clear. There are ſeveral iſlands in it, and the bottom, which is one continued rock, is in ſome places ſaid to be very deep.

This county is divided into two wards, and each ward into conſtablewicks. Weſtmoreland never was divided into hundreds, rapes, or wapentakes, like other counties, becauſe, as is ſuppoſed, the inhabitantly anciently paid no ſubſidies, having been thought ſufficiently charged in the border ſervice againſt the Scots. This county has no city, but contains eight market towns. It lies in the province of York: that part of it called the Barony of Weſtmoreland is comprehended in the dioceſe of Carliſle; and the other part, called the Barony of Kendal, in the dioceſe of Cheſter; both baronies containing 32 large pariſhes.

MARKET-TOWNS.

Appleby is 268 miles from London, and is the county town. It is ſuppoſed to have had formerly ſheriffs of its own, and to have been a county of itſelf. King Henry the Firſt gave it privileges equal to thoſe of the city of York, which privileges were confirmed by Henry the Second, Henry the Third, and other ſucceeding Kings. In the reign of King Edward the Firſt it had a mayor and two provoſts, and is governed by a mayor, a recorder, twelve aldermen, a common-council, and two ſerjeants at mace.

Appleby is pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the river Eden, by which it is almoſt ſurrounded; but though it is the county town, it is by no means the richeſt or the handſomeſt in the county. It conſiſts chiefly of one broad ſtreet, which runs with an eaſy aſcent from north to ſouth. At one end of this ſtreet is an ancient caſtle, fortified by the river, and by large trenches, where the river does not ſurround it. Here are two churches, a free ſchool, and an hoſpital, founded in 1651, by the lady Anne, daughter and heireſs of George Lord Clifford, and



A View of Winander Mere, a Lake in Westmoreland.



and endowed for a governeſs and twelve other widows, commonly called the mother and twelve ſiſters. This place has a town hall, where the aſſizes are held, a county gaol, a bridge over the river Eden, and has the beſt corn market in all theſe northern parts.

KENDAL, or CANDLE, is ſo called from its ſituation in the *dale* or *valley* of the river *Can*. It is alſo called *Kirkby Kendal*, or *Candale*, from its church or kirk. It is 256 miles from London, was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, and is governed under the charter of King James the Firſt, by a mayor, a recorder, a town clerk, twelve aldermen, twenty-four burgeſſes, and two attornies. It has ſeven trading companies; the mercers, ſheermen, cordwainers, tanners, glovers, taylors, and pewterers, who have each a diſtinct hall; and here are kept the ſeſſions of the peace for that part of the county called the Barony of Kendal.

This is the largeſt town in the county, and is much ſuperior to Appleby in trade, wealth, buildings, and number of inhabitants. It conſiſts chiefly of two good ſtreets, and has a large beautiful church with twelve chapels of eaſe. Near the church is a free ſchool, well endowed with exhibitions for ſome ſcholars to Queen's College in Oxford. Here is a charity ſchool for ſixteen boys and ten girls, who are all cloathed and taught; and over the river Can are two bridges, one of ſtone and another of wood. Kendal has had a conſiderable trade in the woollen manufacture ever ſince the reign of Edward the Third; and particular laws were enacted for regulating Kendal cloth, as early as the times of Richard the Second and Henry the Fourth. This town is alſo famous for the manufacture of cotton, druggets, ſerges, hats, and worſted yarn ſtockings.

AMBLESIDE is 270 miles from London. It was anciently a large city, and a ſtation of the Romans, of whoſe coins many have been found here. Here is a conſiderable manufacture of cloth.

KIRKBY LONSDALE, *i. e. a Church or Kirk in the dale of the river Lon.* It is 253 miles from London, and is a pretty large town, with an handſome church, a good ſtone bridge over the Lon, and a manufacture of woollen cloth.

KIRKBY STEVEN is 259 miles from London. It is ſituated on the river Eden, is noted for the manufacture of yarn ſtockings, and has a free-ſchool, founded and endowed by the Wharton family.

BURTON is 244 miles from London, and is ſituated on the borders of Lancaſhire.

ORTON is 271 miles from London. There are wet moſſes

hereabouts, in which ſubterraneous trees have been often dug up.

BROUGH, or *Burgh under Stanmore*, ſignifies a borough under a ſtony mountain, a diſtinction derived from the ſituation of this town, at the foot of a mountain called Stanmore. It is 260 miles from London, and is ſeparated into two parts, one called Upper Brough, and Church Brough, and the other called the Lower Brough and the Market Brough. In Upper Brough there is a church, with a caſtle and a fort, called Cæſar's tower. In the other diviſion is a market-place, where the market is held, which is very conſiderable.

REMARKABLE VILLAGES, CURIOSITIES *and* ANTIQUITIES

At Crakenthorp, near Appleby, are ſeveral large camps; and here have been found many remains of Roman and other antiquities.

In Betham Park, near Burton, is a petrifying ſpring, called the *Dripping-Well*.

Kirkby Thore ſtands upon an antient Roman military way, leading from Carliſle; and adjoining to it, upon the ſame cauſeway, in the place where the maiden-way terminates, are the ruins of an antient town, now called *Whelp-Caſtle*, and ſuppoſed to have been the Gallagum or Gallaſum of the Romans. Coins and urns have been frequently dug up here.

Oppoſite to Penrith, on the other ſide of the Eimot, and near the confluence of the Eimot and Loder, is a large round intrenchment, incloſing a plain area. It has two paſſages, oppoſite one another, and is called King Arthur's Round Table. The intrenchments are on the inſide, which ſhew it not to have been deſigned for a place of ſtrength, but rather a ſort of amphitheatre for juſts and tournaments.

Near King Arthur's Round Table is a ſtone font, in the form of a horſe-ſhoe, opening towards the table, and called by ſome King Arthur's Caſtle. It is alſo called Mayburgh, or Maybrough, a name which in the the ancient Saxon language ſignifies a *fort of union and alliance*, and is ſuppoſed to have been derived from a peace concluded here in the year 926, between Æthelſtan, King of England, Conſtantine, King of Scotland, Hacval, King of Wales, and other Princes.

Kirkby Steven are the ruins of a caſtle, called Hartley Caſtle, which was built before the reign of King Edward the Second; and near Kendal are the ruins of another caſtle, called Kendal Caſtle, but when, or by whom it was built, does not appear.

Brougham, upon the military way to Carliſle, where that way croſſes the river Eimot, was the Brovoniacum or Brocovum of the

the Romans, in which the company of the Defenſores were ſtationed. Though time has reduced this antient city to a village, yet it has preſerved the Roman name almoſt entire; and here have been found ſeveral coins, altars, and other teſtimonies of its ſplendor and antiquity.

At Levens, ſouth of Kendal, on the bank of the river Can, over which it has a handſome ſtone bridge, are ſtill to be ſeen the ruins of an ancient round building, which is called Kirkſhead, and is ſaid to have been antiently a temple, dedicated to Diana.

SEATS.

The Earl of Thanet has a ſeat about 12 miles from Appleby, known by the name of *Pendragon-Caſtle*—*Beltham-Caſtle*, 7 miles from Kendal, is the ſeat of the Earl of Derby; and *Lowther-Hall*, near Ulleſwater, is the ſeat of Sir James Lowther, Bart.

LANCASHIRE.

This county is bounded by parts of Cumberland and Weſtmoreland on the north, by Cheſhire on the ſouth, by Yorkſhire on the eaſt, and by the Iriſh ſea on the weſt: towards the north it is divided by an arm of the ſea, which renders that part of Lancaſhire adjoining to Cumberland a peninſula. The figure of the county is much like that of England: it meaſures 32 miles in breadth, from eaſt to weſt, 57 in length, from north to ſouth, and 170 miles in circumference.

This county is divided into ſix hundreds: it has no city, but contains 27 market towns. It lies in the province of York and dioceſe of Cheſter, and contains 60 pariſhes, as appears by an eccleſiaſtical ſurvey made in the reign of king James the Firſt. The pariſhes are much larger than thoſe of any other county in England, and very populous, and there are for that reaſon many chapels in this county, ſeveral of which are as large as pariſh churches. King Edward the Third made this a county palatine, in favour of his ſon, John of Gaunt, and it has a court which ſits in the Dutchy Chamber at Weſtminſter, for the revenues of the Dutchy of Lancaſter; and a chancery court at Preſton: the ſeal of the county palatine is different from that of the dutchy, for there are lands in the Dutchy that are not in the county. From the time that Lancaſhire was made a county palatine, Lancaſter gave the title of duke to a branch of the royal family, till the union of the houſes of York and Lancaſter, in the marriage

of king Henry the Seventh, of the Lancaſter line, with Elizabeth, heireſs of the Houſe of York.

The air of this county in general is more ſerene than that of any other maritime county in England, ſo that the inhabitants are ſtrong and healthy, except near the fens and ſeaſhore, where ſulphureous and ſaline effluvia, which on the approach of ſtorms are extremely fetid, produce fevers, ſcurvies, conſumptions, rheumatiſms, and dropſies. There are alſo certain tracts in the more inland parts of the county, which the inhabitants call moſſes, that are moiſt and unwholſome.

The ſoil of this county on the weſt ſide generally yields great plenty of wheat and barley, and though the hilly tracts on the eaſt ſide are for the moſt part ſtoney and barren, yet the bottoms of thoſe hills produce excellent oats. In ſome places the land bears very good hemp, and the paſture is ſo rich, that both oxen and cows are of a larger ſize here, than in any other county in England; their horns alſo are wider and bigger. In this county are mines of lead, iron, and copper, and of antimony, black lead, and lapis calaminaris; alſo quarries of ſtone for building. Here is likewiſe great plenty of coal, and a particular kind called *cannel* or *candle coal*, which is chiefly found in the manor of Haigh, near Wigan. This coal will not only make a much clearer fire than pitcoal, but will bear a good poliſh, and when poliſhed, looks like black marble; ſo that candleſticks, cups, ſtandiſhes, ſnuff-boxes, and other toys, are made of it. In ſome of the coal pits are found alum, brimſtone, and green vitriol. The moſſes or moraſſes of this county are generally diſtinguiſhed into three kinds, the white, the grey, and the black, all which, being drained, bear good corn. They alſo yield turf for fuel, and marle to manure the ground; trees are ſometimes found lying buried in theſe moſſes, and the people make uſe of poles and ſpits to diſcover where they lie. Theſe trees, when dug up, ſerve alſo for firing, and they burn like a torch, which ſome people ſuppoſe to be owing to the bituminous ſtratum in which they lie; but others to the turpentine which they contain, being generally of the fir kind.

The chief rivers in this county are the Merſee, the Ribble, the Wire, and the Lon. The Merſee, riſing in the mountains of Derbyſhire, runs ſouth-weſt, dividing that county from Lancaſhire, and being joined by a conſiderable ſtream called the Gout, which parts Derbyſhire and Cheſhire, and receiving the Taurie, the Irwel, the Bollen, and ſeveral other ſmall rivers, paſſes to Warrington, whence, running weſtward, it falls into the Iriſh ſea at Liverpool. The Ribble riſes in Yorkſhire, and running ſouth weſt, enters the county at Clithero. In its courſe this river is augmented by the Great Calder, the Hodder, the

Darwen,





Darwen, and the Savock, and dividing Lancaſhire nearly into two equal parts, falls into the Iriſh ſea not far from Preſton. In its mouth or æſtuary, it receives a large river, formed by the conflux of the ſtreams Taud, Dowglas, and Charnock. The Wire is formed by the Little Calder, the Broke, and other ſmall ſtreams, and running weſtward, falls into the Iriſh ſea about 12 miles north of the mouth of the Ribble. The Lon riſes near Kirby-Lonſdale, a market-town of Weſtmoreland, and running ſouth-weſt is augmented by ſeveral ſteams, and paſſes by Lancaſter, near which it falls into the Iriſh ſea at a wide channel, which alſo receives the rivers Coker and Condor.

This county has great plenty and variety of fiſh: upon the ſea coaſts are found codfiſh, flounders, plaiſe, and turbots; the ſea dogs, incle fiſh, and ſheath fiſh, are taken upon the ſands near Liverpool; ſturgeon is caught near Warrington, and along the whole coaſt are found green-backs, mullets, ſoles, ſand-eels, oyſters, lobſters, ſhrimps, prawns, the beſt and largeſt cockles in England, the echim, toreulars, wilks, and perriwinkles, rabbetfiſh, and papfiſh; and ſuch abundance of muſcles, that the huſbandmen near the ſea coaſts manure their grounds with them.

Almoſt all the rivers in the county abound with fiſh; the Merſee in particular with ſparlings and ſmelts; the Ribble with flounders and plaiſe; the Lon with the beſt of ſalmon; and the Wire is famous for a large ſort of muſcles called *Hambleton bookings*, becauſe they are dragged from their beds with hooks, in which pearls of a conſiderable ſize are very often found. The Irk, a ſmall river that falls into the Merſee, is remarkable for eels, ſo fat, that few people can eat them; the fatneſs of theſe eels is imputed to their feeding upon the greaſe and oil which is preſſed by a number of water mills upon this ſtream, out of the woollen cloths that are milled in them. There are alſo ſeveral lakes in this county, which abound with fiſh, particularly Kenningſton Meer, about five miles from Winander Meer in Weſtmoreland, which has very fine charrs and other fiſh. The principal manufactures of this county are woollen-cloth, cottons and tickens.

MARKET-TOWNS.

LANCASTER is 233 miles from London, and is ſituated near the mouth of the river Lone, over which it has a fine ſtone bridge. It is a corporation governed by a mayor, aldermen, and burgeſſes. It is a flouriſhing town, well ſituated for trade, and carries on a pretty briſk one; poſſeſſing about an hundred ſail of ſhips, ſome of them of good burthen, for the African and American

American trades. But the only manufactory in the town is that of cabinet-ware; here are many cabinet-makers, who work up the mahogany brought home in their own ſhips, and re-export it to the Weſt-Indies, &c. It is a town that encreaſes in buildings; having many new piles, much ſuperior to the old ſtreets, and handſomely raiſed of white ſtone and ſlate. The aſſizes are held in the caſtle, where is alſo the county gaol. The caſtle is a fine ſtrong building, but not very large: on the top of it there is a ſquare tower, commonly called John of Gaunt's chair, from which there is a beautiful and extenſive proſpect of the adjacent country, and the ſea. Here is but one church, which is an handſome ſtructure, and ſtands on the top of the caſtle hill. Several utenſils uſed in ſacrifice, and a variety of Roman coins have been dug up here; and near the church, on the ſteepeſt ſide of the hill, hangs a piece of an old Roman wall, now called Wery-wall.

MANCHESTER is 182 miles from London. It is a place of very great antiquity. A town was raiſed here by the Romans, in the reign of Titus, in the 97th year of the Chriſtian æra; and long before this there had been a Britiſh town here, in the midſt of a foreſt.

Mancheſter is now a town of great trade; and the manufactories here are very conſiderable. The fuſtian mannfactory, for which Mancheſter has been long famous, is divided into numerous branches, of diſtinct and ſeparate work; particularly corded dimities, velvets, velverets, thickſets, diapers, and various other ſorts. Theſe goods are worked up of cotton, of flax and cotton mixed, and of Hamburgh yarn. All ſorts of cotton are uſed, but chiefly the Weſt Indian. The check and hat-manufactories here are alſo very conſiderable; and all theſe manufactories employ men, women, and children. The number of ſpinners employed in Mancheſter and the neighbourhood, is exceedingly great. They reckon 30,000 ſouls in that town; and 50,000 manufacturers employed out of it. It is ſaid, that America took three-fourths of all the manufactures of Mancheſter: ſo that the trade of this place has been exceedingly injured by the unjuſt, oppreſſive, and impolitic meaſures, that have been lately adopted reſpecting America.

Mancheſter has an exchange, a ſpacious market-place, and two pariſh churches, St. Mary's and St. Anne's: St. Mary's is a collegiate church, built in 1422, and is a very large, beautiful, and ſtately edifice, with a choir remarkable for its curious carved work; and a clock that ſhews the age of the moon. St. Anne's church was begun by a contribution of the inhabitants in the reign of Queen Anne, and finiſhed in 1723. The three moſt eminent foundations here are, a college, an hoſpital, and a free-

ſchool.

ſchool. The hoſpital was founded by Humphrey Cheetham, Eſq. and incorporated by King Charles the Second, for the maintenance of forty boys of this town, and the neighbouring pariſhes; but the governors have enlarged the number to ſixty, to be taken in between ſix and ten years of age, and maintained, lodged, and cloathed, till the age of fourteen, when they are to be bound apprentices at the charge of the hoſpital. The founder endowed it with 420l. a year, which, in 1695, was improved to 517l. 8s. 4d. He alſo erected a library in it, and ſettled 116l. a year on it for ever, to buy books, and to ſupport a librarian. There is a ſchool for the hoſpital boys, where they are taught reading, writing, and other uſeful knowledge.

The free ſchool was founded in the year 1519, by Dr. Oldham biſhop of Exeter, whoſe endowment, by the purchaſe of an eſtate of the lord Delawar, was conſiderably increaſed by Hugh Bexwick and his ſiſter, who having purchaſed another eſtate for the ſame lord Delawar, and the mills upon the river Irk, left them to the ſame free ſchool for ever. Here are three maſters with liberal ſalaries; and the foundation boys have certain exhibitions for their maintenance in the univerſity. Beſides theſe public benefactions, here are three charity ſchools, two of which are for forty boys each. Here is a firm old ſtone bridge over the Irwell, which is built exceedingly high, becauſe, as the river comes from the mountainous part of the county, it riſes ſometimes four or five yards in one night. There are for three miles above the town no leſs than ſixty mills upon this river: and the weavers here have looms that work twenty four laces at a time; an invention for which they are indebted to the Dutch.

LIVERPOOL is 202 miles from London. It ſtands upon the decline of a hill, about ſix miles from the ſea. It is waſhed by the river Merſee, where ſhips lying at anchor are expoſed to the ſudden ſqualls of wind, that often ſweep the ſurface from the flat Cheſhire ſhore on the weſt, or the high lands of Lancaſhire that overlook the town on the eaſt; and the banks are ſo ſhallow and deceitful, that when once a ſhip drives, there is hardly a poſſibility of preſerving her, if the weather proves rough, from being wrecked even cloſe to the town. This is the reaſon that ſo few ſhips anchor in the road; for the merchants endeavour to get them immediately into dock, where they lie very ſecure. The docks which are three in number, have been built with vaſt labour and expence: they are flanked with broad commodious quays ſurrounded by handſome brick houſes, inhabited for the moſt part by ſea faring people, and communicating with the town by draw-bridges and flood gates, which a man muſt be wary in croſſing over, as they are pretty narrow. When the tide

tide is full in, the bridges are drawn up, and the gates thrown open, for the paſſage of veſſels inward and out.

Liverpool ſeems to be nearly as broad as as it is long. The ſtreets are narrow, but the houſes tolerably well built: ſome of them are faced with ſtone, and elegantly finiſhed. The number of the inhabitants is computed to be about forty thouſand. Here is an infirmary, and a play houſe. The Exchange is an handſome ſquare ſtructure, of grey ſtone, ſupported by arches. In the upper part of the exchange are noble apartments, wherein the corporation tranſact public buſineſs. The court room is remarkably handſome, large and commodious; here the mayor tries petty cauſes, and has power to ſentence for tranſportation. The aſſembly-room, which is alſo up ſtairs, is grand, ſpacious and finely illuminated: here is a meeting once a fortnight to dance and play at cards. The principal exports of Liverpool are all ſorts of woollen and worſted goods, with other maufactures of Mancheſter, and Yorkſhire; Sheffield and Birmingham wares; &c. Theſe they barter, on the coaſt of Guinea, for ſlaves, gold duſt, and elephants teeth. The ſlaves they diſpoſe of at Jamaica, Barbadoes, and the other Weſt India Iſlands, for rum and ſugars, for which they are ſure of a quick ſale at home.

PRESTON, or *Prieſt's town*, was ſo called from its having been inhabited by a great number of religious: it is ſituated on a delightful eminence on the bank of the Ribble, at the diſtance of 212 miles from London. This town was firſt incorporated by King Henry the Second, and is governed by a mayor, recorder, eight aldermen, four under aldermen, ſeventeen common-council men, and a town clerk. It roſe out of the ruins of Ribcheſter, now a village, but antiently a very conſiderable city in this neighbourhood; and is a handſome town, as large as ſome cities; and being the place of reſidence for the officers belonging to the chancery of the county palatine, and reckoned one of the prettieſt retirements in England; it is a very gay place. Here is a ſtone bridge over the Ribble, and a charity ſchool for twenty-eight boys, and another for as many girls. On the neighbouring common there are frequent horſe-races; and the market of this town is one of the moſt conſiderable north of Trent, for corn, fiſh, fowl, and all ſorts of proviſion.

CARTMEL lies among ſome hills called *Cartmel Fells*, at the diſtance of 258 miles from London. It has a church, which is built in the form of a cathedral, a harbour for boats, and a good market for corn, ſheep, and fiſh. This town lying between two bays of the ſea, one formed by the æſtuary of the river Ken from Weſtmoreland, and the other by the conflux of ſeveral ſmall rivers from Weſtmoreland and Cumberland, into the Iriſh ſea, there are near it three ſands, one called Ken Sand

deno-

denominated from the river Ken, another called Dudden Sand, from a river of the ſame name, and the third, on the like account called Leven Sand. Theſe ſands are very dangerous to travellers, who paſs them frequently, as the ſhorteſt way to ſeveral places they may be bound to, both by reaſon of the uncertainty of the tides, which are quicker or ſlower, according as the winds blow more or leſs from the ſea, and by reaſon of many quick ſands, chiefly occaſioned by much rainy weather; upon this account there is a guide on horſeback, appointed to each ſand, for the direction of ſuch perſons as ſhall have occaſion to paſs over, and each of theſe three guides has a ſalary paid him by the government.

HAWKESHEAD is ſituated on the weſt ſide of Winander Meer, in a woody promontory, called Fourneſs, in the northermoſt part of this county; at the diſtance of 271 miles from London. Dr. Gibſon is of opinion that Fourneſs ſhould be written Furneſs, or Fournage, and that the name is derived from the many furnaces which were anciently in this place, as the rents and ſervices at this day paid for them, under the name of *Bloom-Smithy rents*, ſtill teſtify. Here is a good market for proviſions, and woollen commodities, and a free grammar ſchool, endowed by Edwin Sands, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, who was born near it.

NEWTON is diſtant from London 187 miles, and is an antient borough by preſcription, governed by a ſteward, bailiff, and burgeſſes. This town had once a market; but that is diſuſed; and it is now remarkable only for chuſing two members of parliament, who are returned by the ſteward of the lord of the manor, and for a charity ſchool, founded in 1707, by one Hornby, a yeoman of this place, and endowed with 20col. where children are taught to read, write, and caſt accompts, and are allowed a dinner every ſchool-day; and there are ten boys and ten girls lodged in a neighbouring hoſpital, where they are provided with all ſorts of neceſſaries till they are fourteen years old.

WARRINGTON is diſtant from London 182 miles, and is a pretty large, neat, old built, but populous and rich town, with a fine ſtone bridge over the Merſee, and a charity-ſchool, where twenty-four poor boys are taught and cloathed, out of an eſtate given by Peter Leigh, Eſq. Some of the boys are taught grammar until they are old enough for apprenticeſhip. This town is full of good country tradeſmen; and in its neighbourhood there is a fine linen manufacture, called Huckaback, of which, it is ſaid, 500l. worth, or more, is generally ſold here at a weekly market, kept for that purpoſe. The market for proviſions is ſerved with great plenty of all ſorts of fiſh, fleſh, corn and cattle, and the malt here is remarkably good. There is a Diſſenting

Academy here of conſiderable reputation. Dr. Aikin, father of the celebrated Miſs Aikin, lately married to the Rev. Mr. Barbault, is one of the tutors. The learned Dr. John Taylor, of Norwich, well known for his valuable theological publications, was alſo one of the tutors at this Academy.

HORNBY is ſituated on the river Lon, at the extremity of the county, next to Weſtmoreland, at the diſtance of 243 miles from London. It contains little that is remarkable, except the remains of an ancient caſtle, beautifully ſituated on a hill, round the bottom of which runs a river, called the Winning.

ORMSKIRK is 205 miles from London, and is a handſome town, and has a good inland trade. This place is chiefly noted for a bituminous earth, from which an oil reſembling that of amber is extracted, that preſerves raw-fleſh, and ſerves the country people inſtead of candles; and in the adjacent country there is a mineral ſpring, called Maudlin-well, handſomely walled in and covered; the waters of which have performed no table cures. It is impregnated with ſulphur, vitriol, oker, and a mineral ſalt. It uſed to throw up marine ſhells in great quantities, notwithſtanding it is ſituated far from the ſea, or any ſalt rivers, till they found a way to keep them down together with the ſand, by laying mill-ſtones upon the ſpring.

WIGAN, or WIGGIN, is a corporation town, pleaſantly ſituated near the ſource of the Dougles, at the diſtance of 195 miles from London, in the poſt-road to Lancaſter. Here is a ſtately church, well endowed; and the rector of it is always lord of the manor. It is a neat, well built town, is famous for the manufacture of coverlets, rugs, blankets, and other ſorts of beddings, and for its pit-coal, and iron-work; and is inhabited chiefly by braſiers, pewterers, dyers, and weavers.

POULTON is 229 miles from London, and is conveniently ſituated for trade, being not far from the mouth of the Wire, and juſt by the Shippon, which runs into it.

ULVERSTON is ſituated on the weſt ſide of the large bay that runs up through this county, at the diſtance of 265 miles from London.

PRESCOT is a pretty large, but not a populous town, at the diſtance of 194 miles from London.

ROCHDALE derives its name from its ſituation in a valley, on a ſmall river that falls into the Irwell, called the Roch. The valley in which this town ſtands, is at the bottom of a ridge of hills, called Blackſtone Edge, which are ſo high, that they are ſometimes covered with ſnow in the month of Auguſt. This is a pretty large and populous town, which is of ſome note for its woollen manufactory, and is 195 miles from London.

KIRKHAM

KIRKHAM ſtands on the north-ſide of the æſtuary of the Ribble, at the diſtance of 221 miles from London. It is ſituate in that part of the county called Field Land, between the Ribble and a little river ſome miles ſouth of Lancaſter. In many places on this coaſt, the inhabitants gather great quantities of ſand, which having lain ſome time, they put into troughs with holes in them, pour water on it, and boil the water into a white ſalt. Here is a free grammar ſchool, well endowed by Mr. Colborn, a citizen of London, in 1674, with three maſters, one of whom muſt be in holy orders, and preach a lecture once a month in the mother church, or in ſome chapel in the pariſh.

BURY is 190 miles from London, and is a town of good trade, on the Irwell; it is employed in the fuſtian manufacture, and drives a conſiderable trade in coarſe goods, called half-thicks and kerſies, for which there is a great market, though the town lies out of the way, and at the foot of the mountains, that otherwiſe it would not be much frequented.

BOLTON is a ſtaple for fuſtians of divers ſorts, eſpecially thoſe called Augſburg and Milan fuſtians, which are brought to its markets and fairs from all parts of the country. It ſtands at the diſtance of 237 miles from London, and has medicinal waters. The old Earl of Derby was beheaded here for proclaiming King Charles the Second.

BLACKBOURN derives its name from its ſituation on the bank of the Bourn, or river Darwen, which is remarkable for the blackneſs of its waters. It is 203 miles from London.

BURNLEY is an inconſiderable town, 207 miles from London. It is ſituated in an healthy air, upon the bourn or river called Great Calder.

GARSTANG is 222 miles from London, and is ſituated in the poſt-road between Preſton and Lancaſter.

CHARLEY is 201 miles from London.

HASLINGDON is ſituated under the mountains, on the eaſt-ſide of the county, at the diſtance of 195 miles from London.

CLITHERO is 210 miles from London, and is ſituated at the bottom of Pendle Hill, near the ſource of the Ribble. Here are the remains of an antient caſtle, which was built about the year 1178. Horſe-races are ſometimes held on the adjacent moor.

ECCLESTON is 205 miles from London.

COLNE is 215 miles from London; and is ſituated not far from Pendle Hill, on the eaſt-ſide of the county. It appears to have been very antient, if not a Roman ſtation, from the many coins, both of ſilver and copper, that have been caſt up here by the plough.

DALTON is 271 miles from London, and contains nothing remarkable.

REMARK-

REMARKABLE VILLAGES, CURIOSITIES, *and* ANTIQUITIES.

A remarkable piece of antiquity in the neighbourhood of Ribcheſter, and which has been an object of much ſpeculation, is an antient fortification, which, becauſe anchors, rings, nails, and other parts of veſſels have been dug up near it, is called Anchor Hill. As this hill is a conſiderable diſtance from the ſea, it is ſuppoſed that it was a rampart of the fortreſs of Coccium; and the broad and deep foſſe under it, which leads towards the river, ſerved as a canal for the boats that were to paſs and repaſs the river, for the ſervice of the garriſon; and as we may reaſonably ſuppoſe that there were a great number of ſuch boats belonging to ſo large a fort and city, we may conclude that the Anchor Hill was a little dock for the building and repairing them.

In this hill have often been dug up Roman pateræ or bowls, conſiſting of a ſubſtance, ſaid to be like that of the China bowls, adorned with flowers, and the figures of wolves, and ſome of them marked at the bottom FAB. PRO: which appears to imply, that they were made when one of the Fabii was procurator, or proconſul. Near Anchor Hill was alſo diſcovered a common ſewer, and a floor laid with Roman tiles.

Overburrow, on the Lon, north-eaſt of Lancaſter, according to the tradition of its inhabitants, was formerly a very great county, and is thought to have been the *Bremetonacum* of the Romans; its antiquity is evident from the old monuments, inſcriptions, chequered pavements, and Roman coins, that have been found in this place.

Not many years ago, in draining Merton lake, which was ſeveral miles in circumference, and ſituated on the north ſide of the mouth of Ribble, there was found ſunk at the bottom of it, eight canoes, ſomewhat like thoſe made uſe of by the Indians in America, in which, it is ſuppoſed, the ancient Britons uſed to fiſh upon this lake.

At Ancliff, about two miles from Wigan, there is a curious phænomenon, called the burning well, the water of which is cold, and has no ſmell; yet ſo ſtrong a vapour iſſues out with it, that upon applying a flame to it, the top of the water is covered with a flame, like that of burning ſpirits, which laks ſeveral hours, and emits ſo fierce a heat, that meat may be boiled over it. but this water being taken out of the well, will not emit vapours in a quantity ſufficient to catch fire.

At Barton, near Ormſkirk, there is a remarkable ſpring of ſalt water, a quart of which will produce eight ounces of ſalt, though a quart of ſea water will yield but an ounce and an half.

In

In many parts on the coaſt near Kirkman, the inhabitants gather great heaps of ſand together, which, after having lain ſome time, they pour into troughs, full of holes at bottom, pour water on it, and boil the lees into white ſalt.

About Latham is found a bituminous earth, which yields a ſcent much like the oil of amber; and an oil may be extracted from it, little inferior to that of amber, in its moſt valuable qualities. The country people cut it into pieces, which they burn inſtead of candles.

SEATS.

KNOWSLEY-HOUSE, near Liverpool, is the ſeat of the Earl of Derby. It was the ſeat of the Stanley family before the time of Henry the Seventh; for whoſe particular reception the oldeſt part of the preſent building was erected, on his intending to viſit his father-in-law, then heir of this noble houſe. It is of a dark brown ſtone, and looks like an antient caſtle. In the year 1731, there was added to it a brick wing, and a large range of ſtables. The front looks neat, and ſome of the apartments are handſome. Here is a large collection of pictures, brought from abroad by a painter, whom the late Earl, who was a virtuoſo, maintained ſeveral years in Italy to purchaſe them. Here is an Hercules and Antæus by Rubens, an holy family, by the ſame maſter; a Madonna, by Coreggio, ſome ſhip pieces by Vandervelt; a very capital piece by Rembrandt, repreſenting Belſhazzar, amidſt his concubines and courtiers, gazing at the hand-writing on the wall; there are alſo ſome good family-pieces here by Vandyke, Sir Peter Lely, &c. But ſome very capital pieces, which were at this ſeat, were ſpoiled by the falling in of part of the old building, ſome years ſince, in a ſtorm.

Knowſley Park has a fine variety of ground, and good cover for the deer. A piece of water, deep and broad, expanding itſelf for above three miles, adds greatly to the beauties of the ſcene. On the top of the higheſt eminence in this delightful park, is a very neat ſummer-houſe, with four arched windows, opening upon as many elegant and extenſive proſpects. Theſe landſcapes are painted in the arch of each reſpective window. The room is all of oak, finely carved, the growth of the place. At about ſixty yards diſtance, under ground, are a very convenient kitchen and cellar.

Aſhton-hall, is the ſeat of the Duke of Hamilton; *Shawplace* and *Worſley* are ſeats of Lord Willoughby of Parham; *Croxteth-Hall* is the ſeat of Lord Molineux; and *Kirkby-Croſs-Houſe* is the ſeat of Mr. Kirkby. It has been in the ſame family ever ſince the Norman invaſion.

CHESHIRE.

This county is bounded on the north by Lancaſhire, on the eaſt and ſouth-eaſt by Derbyſhire and Staffordſhire, on the ſouth by Shropſhire, and part of Flintſhire, and on the weſt and north-weſt by Denbighſhire and the Iriſh ſea, into which the north-weſt corner ſhoots out, and forms a peninſula near ſixteen miles long, and ſeven broad, called Wiral. The ſea breaking on each ſide of this peninſula, and the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Lancaſhire; the other between the ſouth weſt coaſt of it, and the north-eaſt coaſt of Flintſhire: theſe two creeks receive all the rivers of the county. The whole county is about five and forty miles long, and five and twenty broad, in its greateſt extent.

The air of this county is ſerene and healthful, but proportionably colder than the more ſouthern parts of the iſland. The country is in general flat and open, though it riſes into hills on the borders of Staffordſhire and Derbyſhire, and contains ſeveral foreſts, two of which, called Delamere and Macclesfield, are of conſiderable extent. The ſoil in many parts is naturally fertile; and its fertility is greatly increaſed by a kind of marle, or fat clay, of two ſorts, one white and the other red, which the peaſants find in great abundance, and ſpread upon their lands as manure: corn and graſs is thus produced with the moſt plentiful encreaſe; and the paſture is ſaid to be the ſweeteſt of any in the kingdom. There are however large tracts of land covered with heath and moſs, which the inhabitants can uſe only for fuel. The moſſy tracts conſiſt of a kind of mooriſh boggy earth; the inhabitants call them *moſſes*, and diſtinguiſh them into white, grey, and black, from the colour of the moſs that grows upon them. The white moſſes, or bogs, are evidently compages of the leaves, ſeeds, flowers, ſtalks, and roots of herbs, plants or ſhrubs. The grey conſiſts of the ſame ſubſtances in a higher degree of putrefaction; and the only difference of the black is, that in this the putrefaction is perfect; the grey is harder, and more ponderous than the white; and the black is cloſer and more bituminous than either. From theſe moſſes, ſquare pieces like bricks, are dug out, and laid in the ſun to dry for fuel, and are called turfs.

The chief commodities of this county are cheeſe, ſalt, and mill-ſtones. The cheeſe is eſteemed the beſt in England, and furniſhed in great plenty by the excellent paſturage on which the cattle are fed. The ſalt is produced not from the water of the ſea, but from ſalt ſprings, which riſe in Northwich, Namptwich, and Middlewich, which are called the Salt Wiches, and Dunham,

ham, at the diſtance of about ſix miles from each other. The pits are ſeldom more than four yards deep, and never more than ſeven. In two places in Namptwich the ſpring breaks out in the meadows, ſo as to fret away the graſs; and a ſalt liquor ouzes through the earth, which is ſwampy to a conſiderable diſtance. The ſalt ſprings at Namptwich are about thirty miles from the ſea, and generally lie along the river Weaver; yet there is an appearance of the ſame vein at Middlewich, nearer a little ſtream called the Dane, or Dan, than the Weaver. All theſe ſprings lie near brooks, and in meadow grounds. The water is ſo very cold at the bottom of theſe pits, that the briners cannot ſtay in them above half an hour at a time, nor ſo long, without frequently drinking ſtrong waters. Some of thoſe ſprings afford much more water than others; but it is obſerved, that there is more ſalt in any given quantity of water drawn from the ſprings that yield little, than in the ſame quantity drawn from thoſe that yield much; and that the ſtrength of the brine is generally in proportion to the paucity of the ſpring. It is alſo remarkable, that more ſalt is produced from the ſame quantity of brine in dry weather, than in wet. Whence the brine of theſe ſprings is ſupplied, is a queſtion that has never yet been finally decided; ſome have ſuppoſed it to come from the ſea; ſome from ſubterraneous rocks of ſalt, which were diſcovered in theſe parts about the middle of the laſt century; and others from ſubtle ſaline particles, ſubſiſting in the air, and depoſited in a proper bed. It is not probable that this water comes from the ſea, becauſe a quart of ſea-water will produce no more than an ounce and an half of ſalt, but a quart of water from theſe ſprings, will often produce ſeven or eight ounces. But whether the ſaline rocks, or the ſaline particles are the cauſe of this phœnomenon, future naturaliſts muſt determine. The ſtone which is wrought into mill-ſtones, is dug from a quarry at Mowcop Hill, near Congleton.

The principal rivers are the Merſee, the Weaver, and the Dee. The Merſee runs from the north-eaſt weſtward, and dividing this county into Lancaſhire, falls into the northern creek of the peninſula. The Weaver riſes in Shropſhire, runs from ſouth to north, and falls alſo into the northern creek. The Dee riſes from two ſprings near Bala, a market-town in Merionythſhire, in Wales, and is a name ſuppoſed to have been derived from *Dwy*, which in the ancient Britiſh language ſignifies the number *two*; it runs north-eaſt, through Merionythſhire and Denbighſhire, and then directing its courſe north, and ſeparating Cheſhire from North Wales, falls into the ſouthern creek of the peninſula. The Dee abounds with ſalmon; and it is remarkable that the longeſt and heavieſt rains never cauſe it to

overflow, though it always floods the neighbouring fields, when the wind blows freſh at ſouth-weſt. The Britiſh name of this river is Dyffyrdwy, a word ſignifying *the water of two ſprings*. The Romans call it *Deva*, probably from D, ffyr; and its preſent name is evidently derived from the ſame ſource. Of the names of the Merſee and Weaver there is no account. Beſides theſe rivers there are ſeveral meres and lakes of conſiderable extent, which abound with carp, tench, bream, eels, and other fiſh.

This county is divided into ſeven hundreds, and contains one city, and twelve market towns. It lies in the province of York, and dioceſe of Cheſter; and includes 124 pariſhes.

CHESTER.

This city derives its name from *Caſtra*, the Latin name for a camp, the Roman legions having ſeveral times encamped near this place, and the twentieth legion, called Victrix, being ſettled here by the emperor Galba, under Titus Vinius, to overawe the inhabitants of the neighbouring counties.

Cheſter is a large, populous, and wealthy city, with a noble bridge, which has a gate at each end, and twelve arches over the Dee, which falls into the ſea. It has eleven pariſhes, and nine well-built churches. The cathedral, called St. Werburg's, once a monaſtery, looks as antique as the caſtle; ſome ſay they were both built by William the Norman's nephew, Hugh Lupus; and others, that the church was founded by Edgar. The continual reſort of paſſengers here, to and from Ireland, adds very much to its trade. This city is ſuppoſed to have been founded by the Romans; and after it had ſubmitted to the Saxons, the Britons recovered and kept it, till Egbert, the firſt Saxon monarch, took it from them about 826; and ſixty years after it was taken by the Danes; but they were beſieged and forced to ſurrender it to the united Saxons and Britons. In the reign of King Edward the elder it was enlarged; and King Edgar having in the thirteenth year of his reign, ſummoned all the Kings and Princes of the iſland hither to pay him homage, the Kings of Scotland, Cumberland, and Man, and five petty Kings of Wales, ſwore fealty to him, and rowed him in a barge in the river Dee, while he himſelf ſat in triumph ſteering the helm. The houſes here in general are of timber, very large and ſpacious, but are built with galleries, piazzas, or covered walls before them, in which the paſſengers are ſo hid, that to look into the ſtreets, one ſees nobody ſtirring, except with horſes, coaches, carts, &c. and the ſhops are hardly to be ſeen from the ſtreets, ſo that they are for the moſt part dark and cloſe; but in ſuch parts where the row

rows do not cloud the buildings, there are large well-built houſes. The ſtreets are generally even and ſpacious, and croſſing one another in ſtreight lines, meet in the centre. The walls were firſt erected by Ædelfleda, a Mercian lady, in the year 908, and join on the ſouth ſide of the city to the caſtle, from whence there is a pleaſant walk round the city upon the walls, except where it is intercepted by ſome of the towers over the gates; and from hence there is a proſpect of Flintſhire and the mountains of Wales. The city conſiſts chiefly of four large ſtreets, which make an exact croſs, with the town-houſe, and an exchange in the middle, which is a neat ſtructure, ſupported by columns thirteen feet high, of one ſtone each; the city has four gates, three poſterns, and is two miles in compaſs. The epiſcopal ſee was firſt tranſlated to it from Litchfield, immediately after the conqueſt; but it was afterwards removed to Coventry, and thence back again to Litchfield; ſo that Cheſter remained without this dignity till it was reſtored by Henry VIII. It was made a corporation and county by King Henry VII. It is governed by a mayor, twenty-four aldermen, two ſheriffs, and forty common-council-men. In the caſtle, where the earls of Cheſter formerly held their parliaments, is a ſtately hall, ſomewhat like that at Weſtminſter, where the palatine courts and aſſizes are held; there are alſo offices for the records, a priſon for the county, and a tower aſcribed to Julius Cæſar. A Dutch colony was ſettled here not many years ago, by whoſe induſtry the traffic of this city was much augmented; but the manufacture of moſt note here, is tobacco pipes, ſaid to be the beſt in Europe, being made of clay brought from the Iſle of Wight, Pool, and Biddleford. Here are aſſemblies every week, and horſe races upon St. George's day, beyond the Rhodee, which is a fine large green, but ſo low that it is often overflowed by the Dee. The walls, being built like moſt of the houſes, of a ſtone which is a ſoft reddiſh grit, often want repairing; for which purpoſe there are officers called Murengers. The keeping of the gates was once reckoned ſo honourable an office, that it was claimed by ſeveral noble families; as eaſt-gate by the earl of Oxford, bridge-gate by the earl of Shrewſbury, Water-gate by the earl of Derby, and North-gate by the mayor of the city. On the eaſt-ſide of it there is a poſtern, which was ſhut up by one of its mayors, becauſe his daughter, who had been at ſtool-ball, with ſome maidens in Pepper-ſtreet, was ſtolen, and conveyed away through this gate; this has occaſioned a proverb here, "When the daughter is ſtolen ſhut, Pepper-gate." The city is well ſupplied with water from the river Dee by mills, and the water-power, which is one of the gates of the bridge. The centre of the city, where the four ſtreets meet facing the cardinal points, is

called the Pentiſe, from whence there is a pleaſant proſpect of all four at one. The ſuburb of Hanbrid is called by the Welſh *Treboth*, that is *Burnt Town*, it having been often burnt by them in their incurſions. The fee-farm rents of this city are veſted in the princes of Wales, as earls of Cheſter, who hold them with the caſtle and profits of the temporalities of the biſhoprick, and the freemen ſwear to be true to the king and earl. The officers eſtabliſhed here are, a governor of the city and caſtle, a lieutenant-governor, with a maſter-gunner, ſtore-keeper, and furbiſher of ſmall arms; and for the cuſtoms, beſides a collector, comptroller, and ſearcher, here are twenty-one ſubordinate officers. Here is a charity-ſchool for forty boys, who are taught, cloathed and maintained by a fund of 500l. and 70l. a year ſubſcription. This place was of great account ſo early as in the days of king Arthur, for teaching the arts and ſciences, and the learned languages. King Ethelwolf, and two other Britiſh kings, are ſaid to have been crowned here; and, it is ſaid, that Henry IV. Emperor of Germany, died and was buried here, after having lived a hermit here unknown for ten years. This city is 181 miles from London.

A little below Cheſter, on the ſouth ſide of the peninſula, called Wiral, is *Park-gate*, the port at which paſſengers from England to Ireland take ſhipping, and paſſengers from Ireland to England come on ſhore.

MARKET-TOWNS.

MACCLESFIELD is 170 miles from London. It is ſituated on the river Bollin, and is a borough, governed by a mayor. It has a church, which is a fair edifice, with a high ſteeple, in form of a ſpire; but it is rather a chapel than a church, for it ſtands in the pariſh of Preſtbury. On the ſouth ſide of the church there is a college, founded by Thomas Savage, who was firſt biſhop of London, and then archbiſhop of York; there is alſo on the ſame ſide, an oratory, built by the Leighs of Lime. In this place there is a free-ſchool, of an ancient foundation; and the chief manufacture is buttons.

NAMPTWICH lies on the Vale Royal, on the river Weaver, and is diſtant from London 161 miles. It is the greateſt and beſt built town in the county, except Cheſter; the ſtreets are regular, and adorned with many gentlemen's houſes; the church is a large and beautiful ſtructure, built in the form of a croſs, like a cathedral, with a ſteeple in the middle: it has two charity ſchools, one for forty boys, and the other for thirty girls. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in cheeſe and ſalt, both which are made here in the greateſt perfection; they alſo derive

conſiderable

conſiderable advantages from its being the greateſt thoroughfare to Ireland, and from the traffic which is carried on at their great weekly fairs for corn and cattle.

CONGLETON is ſo called from its old name Condatum, which it is ſuppoſed to derive from *Condate*, a town in ancient Gaul, whence it was peopled. It is 161 miles diſtant from London, and ſtands on the borders of Staffordſhire; the town is well built, though it is antient, and the middle of it is watered by the little brook Howrey, the eaſt ſide by the Daning Schow, and the north by the Dan, over which it has a bridge. It is very populous, and in ancient writings is called a borough; it is now a corporation, governed by a mayor and ſix aldermen, and has two churches. It carries on a conſiderable trade in leather-gloves, &c.

HALTON, or HAULTON, that is HIGHTOWN, is ſo called from its ſituation, which is a hill about two miles north of Frodſham, and about 182 miles diſtant from London. It has a caſtle, ſaid to have been built by Hugh Lupus, to whom the county was granted by William the Conqueror, which, with the barony, belongs to the dutchy of Lancaſter, and maintains a large juriſdiction in the county round it, by the name of Halton Fee, or the Honour of Halton, having a court of record, and a priſon. The king's officers of the dutchy keep a law-day at the caſtle every year, about Michaelmas; and a court is held there once a fortnight, to determine all matters within their juriſdiction. The inhabitants claim a market here by preſcription, and there is a ſmall market held here on a Saturday; but the town has not been generally conſidered as a market-town, nor regiſtered as ſuch.

NORTHWICH is 172 miles diſtant from London, and ſtands on the river Weaver, near its conflux with the Dan. It appears by the buildings to be of conſiderable antiquity, and is ſo near the center of the county, that it is generally made the place of meeting to tranſact public affairs. There is a deep and plentiful brine pit near the brink of the river Dan, with ſtairs about it, by which, when they have drawn the water in leather buckets, they aſcend half naked to the troughs and fill them, from whence it is conveyed to the wich houſes. The ſalt is not ſo white as at other wiches, nor made with ſo much eaſe. On the ſouth ſide of this town, within theſe fifty years, have alſo been diſcovered a great many mines of rock ſalt, which they continue frequently to dig up and ſend in great lumps to the ſea-ports, where it is diſſolved and made into eating ſalt. The ſalt quarries here, when a perſon is let down into them to the depth of about 150 feet, afford a moſt pleaſant proſpect, looking like a ſubterraneous

cathedral ſupported by rows of pillars, having a chryſtal roof, all of the ſame rock, tranſparent and glittering from the numerous candles burnt there to light the workmen, who, with their ſteel pick-axes, dig it away; this rock work extends ſeveral acres. There is a good church in this town, with a fine roof, and ſemicircular choir.

FRODSHAM is a ſea-port, diſtant from London 183 miles. It is ſituated on the river Weaver, near its conflux with the Merſee, and has a ſtone bridge over it; it conſiſts of one long ſtreet, at the weſt end of which there is a caſtle, that for many ages was the ſeat of the earls Rivers. It has a church, which ſtands at a field's length from the town, near a lofty hill, called Frodſham Hill, the higheſt in the county, on which there uſed to be a beacon: about a mile from this town, in the way to Halton, is a bridge over the Weaver, of brick, called Frodſham Bridge.

MALPAS derives its name from the narrow, ſteep rugged way to it. The Romans called it Malo paſſus, and the Normans Malpas, the name which it ſtill retains; it is 166 miles from London, and ſituated on a high hill, on the borders of Shropſhire, not far from the Dee. It conſiſts principally of three ſtreets, which are now well paved; it has a ſtately church, which ſtands on the higheſt part of the town, and the benefice is ſo conſiderable, that it ſupports two rectors, who officiate alternately. It had formerly a caſtle, and has now a grammar-ſchool and an hoſpital.

MIDDLEWICH, ſo called becauſe it ſtands between Namptwich and Norwich, is diſtant from London 166 miles, and ſtands on the conflux of the Dan with the Croke. It is an ancient borough, governed by burgeſſes; it conſiſts of many ſtreets and lanes, and is very populous. The ſalt water ſprings are ſaid to produce more ſalt, in proportion to the brine, than thoſe at any other place; the pariſh extends into many townſhips, and the town has a ſpacious church.

SANDBACH is 161 miles from London, and is delightfully ſituated on the river Wheelock, which flows in three ſtreams from Mowcop Hill, and falls into the Dan, a little above the town. It has a church with a lofty ſteeple, and in the market-place there are two ſtone croſſes, elevated on ſteps, and adorned with ſeveral images, and the hiſtory of the ſufferings of Chriſt carved in baſſo relievo. The ale here is much admired, and is ſaid to be equal to that of Derby.

STOCKPORT, ſometimes called STOPFORD, is 175 miles diſtant from London, and ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the river Merſee, over which it had a bridge, but it was blown up in the year 1745, to prevent the rebel army, which had marched from the

the north of Scotland into the centre of this kingdom, from returning that way.

KNOTTESFORD, NUTFORD, or CANUTE'S FORD, is 183 miles from London, and ſtands near the Merſee in a fine ſituation. It is divided into two parts, called the Upper and the Lower Town, by a rivulet, called Bicken. In the Upper Town there is a church, and in the Lower, a chapel, the market, and town-houſe.

ALTRINGHAM, or ALTRINCHAM, is 184 miles from London, and ſituated between Warrington and Stockport, near the borders of Lancaſhire. It is governed by a mayor of an ancient inſtitution, but contains nothing remarkable.

REMARKABLE VILLAGES, CURIOSITIES, *and* ANTIQUITIES

In this county there are ſeveral mineral ſprings, particularly at Stockport there is a chalybeat, ſaid to be ſtronger than that at Tunbridge. In the moraſſes, or moſſes, whence the country people cut their turf, or peat, for fuel, there are marine ſhells in great plenty, pine cones, nuts and ſhells, trunks of fir-trees, and fir-apples, with many other exotic ſubſtances. The moraſſes, in which theſe ſubſtances are found, are frequently upon the ſummits of high mountains, and the learned are much divided in their opinion how they came here; the general opinion is, that they were brought thither by the deluge, not merely from their ſituation, but becauſe ſeven or eight vaſt trees are frequently found lying much cloſer to each other, than it was poſſible they could grow; and under the trees are frequently found the exuviæ of animals, as ſhells and bones of fiſhes; and particulaly the head of an hippopotamus was dug from one of theſe moors ſome years ago, and was ſeen by Dr. Leigh, who has written the natural hiſtory of this county. There are, however, ſubſtances of a much later date than the general deluge, found among theſe trees and exuviæ, particularly a mill ſtone, a braſs kettle and ſome amber beads, which were given to the Doctor ſoon after they were dug up. The fir-trees are dug up by the peaſants, and are ſo full of turpentine, that they are cut into ſlips, and uſed inſtead of candles.

At Sanghill, near Cheſter, there lived in the year 1668, a woman aged 72, who had two horns growing out of the right ſide of her head, a little above her ear. When ſhe was eight and twenty years old, an excreſcence grew out of this part of her head, which reſembled a wen; after it had continued two and thirty years, it ſhot out into two horns, about three inches long; after they had continued five years ſhe caſt them, and two more came up in their room; after four years ſhe caſt theſe, and two more

more grew up in their room, which continued growing four years, and then became looſe.

There is a ſmall wild white-hart cherry, peculiar to a little ſpot in this county, near Fordſham; where there is alſo a free-ſtone rock, in which the belemnites, or thunderbolt, has been often found.

At a little diſtance from Delamere Foreſt, near a village called Bunbury, ſtands Beeſton Caſtle, which was built by Ranulph the third, the ſixth earl of Cheſter, after the conqueſt, when he returned from the Holy War. This Ranulph began his government in the year 1180, and having governed ſomething more than fifty years, died in 1232. The caſtle, which covers a great extent of ground, ſtands upon a hill, and is fortified, as well by the mountains that almoſt ſurround it, as by its wall, and the great number of its towers; the chief of theſe towers was ſupplied with waters from a well that is ninety-one yards deep, though it is ſuppoſed to be near half filled up with rubbiſh, that has either fallen into it by accident, or been thrown in by deſign. This caſtle is now in a ruinous condition, but Leland, in ſome verſes which he wrote upon it, ſays, that if old propheſies are to be believed, it will in ſome future time recover its original ſplendor; near this place there are many traces of ditches, and other military works.

In a ruinous fabrick, called the chapter, at Cheſter, there was diſcovered, about thirty years ago, a ſkeleton, ſuppoſed to be the remains of Hugh Lupus, earl of Cheſter; the bones were very freſh and in their natural poſition; they were wrapped in leather, and contained in a ſtone coffin; the legs were bound together at the ancles, and the ſtring was intire.

SEATS.

At *Woodhay*, near Nantwich, is the ſeat of the earl of Dyſart; and the ſame nobleman has another ſeat at *Dutton*, 13 miles from Cheſter: at *Cumbermere*, on the borders of Shropſhire, is a ſeat of Sir Lynch Saliſbury Cotton, Bart. *Sough hall*, near Cheſter, is the ſeat of Thomas Brereton, Eſq. *Kinderton Park*, is the ſeat of Lord Vernon: *Pointon-hill*, near Stockport, is the ſeat of Sir George Warren: the earl of Cholmondeley has a ſeat about ſeven miles from Namptwich; as has alſo the earl of Barrymore, at Rock Savage, near Frodeſham; and lord Groſvenor, at Eaton, near Cheſter; and Sir Roger Moxton, at Cathriſtleton, in the hundred of Proxton: *Crew-hall*, in the hundred of Namptwich, is the ſeat of John Crew, Eſq. *Vale-royal* is the ſeat of Charles Cholmondeley, Eſq. and at *Lime*, in the hundred of Macclesfield, is a ſeat of Peter Leigh, Eſq.

SHROP-

SHROPSHIRE.

This county, which is ſometimes called the county of Salop, a name by which the town of Shrewſbury was diſtinguiſhed by the Normans, is bounded on the north by Cheſhire, and part of Flintſhire, in the principality of Wales; on the ſouth by Worceſterſhire, Herefordſhire, and part of Radnorſhire in Wales; on the eaſt by Staffordſhire, and on the weſt by the counties of Denbigh and Montgomery in Wales. It is reckoned the largeſt inland county in England; it is of an oval form, forty miles in length, from north to ſouth, thirty-three miles in breadth, from eaſt to weſt, and 134 miles in circumference.

The air is pure and healthy, but the county being mountainous, it is in many places ſharp and piercing. The ſoil is various; the northern and eaſtern parts of the county yield great plenty of wheat and barley, but the ſouthern and weſtern parts, which are hilly, are not ſo fertile, yet afford paſturage for ſheep and cattle; and along the banks of the Severn there are large rich meadows, that produce abundance of graſs. Here are mines of copper, lead, iron, ſtone, and lime-ſtone; and the county abounds with inexhauſtible pits of coal. Between the ſurface of moſt of the coal ground and the coal, there lies a ſtratum of a black, hard, but very porous ſubſtance, which being ground to powder in proper mills, and well boiled with water in coppers, depoſits the earthy or gritty parts at the bottom, and throws up a bituminous matter to the ſurface of the water, which by evaporation is brought to the conſiſtency of pitch; an oil is alſo produced from the ſame ſtratum by diſtillation, which, mixed with the bituminous ſubſtance, dilutes it into a kind of tar.

The chief rivers of this county are the Severn, the Temd, and the Colun. The Severn, which runs through the county from eaſt to weſt, and divides it nearly into two equal parts; the Temd riſes in the north part of Radnorſhire, and running eaſtward, and ſeparating Shropſhire from the counties of Radnor, Hereford, and Worceſter, falls into the Severn near the city of Worceſter; the Colun, or Clun, riſes near Biſhop's Caſtle, and running ſouthward, diſcharges itſelf into the Temd, not far from Ludlow. Other leſs conſiderable ſtreams in this county, are the Ony, the Warren, the Corve, the Rea, the Tern, and the Rodan. The rivers of this county yield great plenty of trout, pike, lamprey, grailing, carp, eel, and other freſh water fiſh.

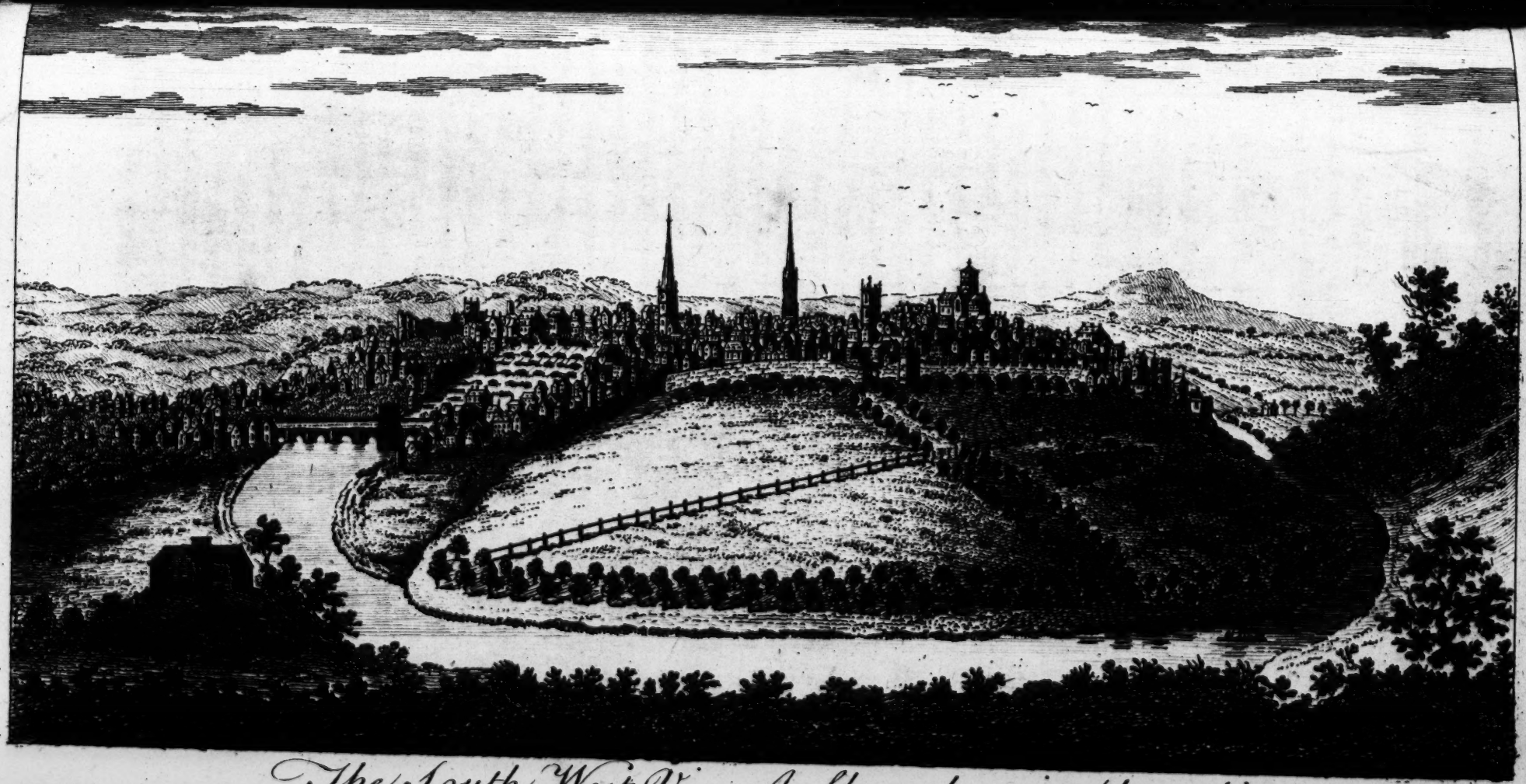
This county is divided into fifteen hundreds, it has no city, but contains thirteen market-towns. It lies in the province of Canterbury; that part of which lies ſouth of the Severn, is under

der the jurisdiction of the bishop of Hereford, and that which lies north, is under the bishop of Coventry and Litchfield, except Oswestry, and a few more places which belong to the bishop of St. Asaph. The archdeacon of Shrewsbury is the archdeacon for the three dioceses. The county is divided into 170 parishes.

MARKET-TOWNS.

SHREWSBURY is 156 miles from London, and is most delightfully situated on an eminence, with two bridges over the Severn at the foot of it, which encompasses it in the form of an horse-shoe; it is walled all round, and where the river does not fence it, it has a castle. It was a well built and well frequented place, so long ago as the Norman invasion, when twelve of the townsmen were bound to keep guard, when the kings of England came hither, and as many to attend them in hunting. Roger de Montgomery, to whom it was granted by William the Norman, with the title of earl, erected the castle, and founded an abbey here, whose abbot was mitred, and sat in parliament. Mr. Camden says, that, in his time, this was a fine populous, trading town, much enriched by the industry of the inhabitants, their cloth manufacture, and their commerce with the Welsh, who brought their commodities to this place, as to the common mart of both nations. Near the Black Raven inn, which is noted by being mentioned in the play of the Recruiting Officer, there is one of the largest schools in England; it was first founded and endowed by king Edward the sixth, by the name of the Free Grammar-school; queen Elizabeth rebuilt it from the ground, and endowed it more largely. It is a fine stately fabric, with a very good library, a chapel, and spacious buildings, not inferior to many colleges at Oxford and Cambridge, in which last university several scholarships are founded in its favour. Besides hospitals, and St. George's and St. Chad's, and other alms-houses, here are also several charity-schools. Here are, besides meeting-houses, six churches, including St. Giles's parish united to that of Holy Cross, or Abbey Forgate; the jurisdiction whereof was granted to the corporation on the dissolution of abbeys, it being no part of the ancient borough of Shrewsbury, or the suburbs thereof. The government of this town is by a mayor, recorder, steward, town clerk, 24 aldermen, and 48 common council men, who have their sword bearer, three serjeants at mace, and other inferior officers. The corporation has a power of trying causes within itself, even such as are capital, except for high treason. The burgesses qualified to chuse its members are about 450. Here are twelve trading companies, who repair on the Monday fortnight after Whitsuntide to a place called Kingland, on the south-side

of



The South West View of Shrewsbury in Shropshire.



of the town, but on the oppoſite bank of the Severn, where they entertain the mayor and corporation in arbours, or bowers, erected for the purpoſe, and diſtinguiſhed by ſome mottos, or devices, alluding to their arts and crafts. The ſtreets of this town are large, and the houſes well built, particularly the earl of Bradford's; which, with others, have hanging gardens down to the river. It is ſaid that Charles the ſecond would have erected this town into a city, and that the townſmen refuſing the honour, were afterwards called *The proud Salopians*. This town has been many years famous for its delicate cakes and excellent brawn. There is ſuch plenty of proviſions of all ſorts here, eſpecially ſalmon and other good fiſh, both from the Severn and the Dee; and the place itſelf is ſo pleaſant, that it is full of gentry, who have aſſemblies and balls here once a week all the year round, it being a town reckoned not inferior to St. Edmundsbury, or Durham, for mirth and gallantry, but is much bigger than both together; and, it is obſerved, that more gentlemens coaches are kept here, than in any town in the north-weſt part of the kingdom, except Cheſter; for the cheapneſs of proviſions draws many genteel families to this place, who love to live within compaſs. One great ornament of this town, is that called the Quarry, from ſtones having been dug up there formerly, but ſince converted into one of the fineſt walks in England. It takes in at leaſt twenty acres, on the ſouth and ſouth-weſt ſide of the town; between its walls and the Severn it is ſhaded with a double row of lime trees, and has a fine double alcove in the center, with ſeats on one ſide facing the town, and the other the river. There is a very noble ſeat upon the Welſh-bridge, over the arch of which is the ſtatue of Llewellin, the idol of the Welſh, and their laſt prince of Wales; this being the town where the ancient princes of Powis-Land, or North Wales, uſed to reſide at. The caſtle is ruinous, but the walls built ſoon after the conqueſt, on that ſide of the town which is not encloſed with the Severn, are yet ſtanding with their gates, though houſes are built on ſome part of the walls. Here is an infirmiry for ſixty patients, which was opened in 1747. There is a good town-houſe here, and many ale-houſes round it, which have the name of coffee houſes. They all ſpeak Engliſh in the town, though it is inhabited both by Engliſh and Welſh; but on the Thurſday's market-day, when there is a great market for Welſh cottons, freezes, and flannels, the chief language is Welſh. The ancient road called Watling ſtreet, comes hither from London, and goes on to the utmoſt coaſt of Wales. It it is raiſed very high above the ſoil, and ſo ſtraight, that upon an eminence it may be ſeen ten or fifteen miles before or behind, over many hill-tops, anſwering one another like a viſta of trees.

LUDLOW is 138 miles from London, and ſtands on the north ſide of the river Temd, near its conflux with the Corve, on the borders of Worceſterſhire and Herefordſhire. This town was much damaged by the civil wars, during the reigns of King Stephen and Henry VI. but afterwards recovered, eſpecially after Henry VIII. eſtabliſhed the council of the marches, whoſe lord preſident uſed to keep his courts here, till it was diſuſed in the reign of king William, who appointed two lords lieutenants of North and South Wales. It receives great advantages by its thoroughfare to Wales, and the education of the Welſh youth of both ſexes. The inhabitants are reckoned very polite. It is as neat and clean a town as any in England, and is as flouriſhing as moſt in this part of it. It was incorporated by Edward VI. has a power of trying and executing criminals diſtinct from the county, and is governed by two bailiffs, 12 aldermen, 25 common-council-men, a recorder, a town-clerk, ſteward, chamberlain, &c. The town is divided into four wards, has ſeven gates in its walls, and a caſtle over the Corve, that was beſieged and taken by king Stephen, of which ſome of the offices are fallen down, and a great part of it turned into a bowling-green; but part of the royal apartments, and the ſword of ſtate are ſtill left. The walls were at firſt one mile in compaſs, and there was a lawn before it for near two miles, of which much is now enclоſed. The battlements are very high and thick, and adorned with towers. It has a neat chapel, where are the coats of arms of abundance of the Welſh gentry; and over the ſtable doors are the arms of queen Elizabeth, the earls of Pembroke, &c. This caſtle was a palace of the prince of Wales, in right of his principality. The river Temd has a good bridge over it, ſeveral wears acroſs it, and turns a great many mills. Here is a large parochial church which was formerly collegiate, in the choir whereof is an inſcription relating to Prince Arthur, elder brother to Henry VIII, who died here, and whoſe bowels were here depoſited, though it is ſaid his heart was taken up ſome time ago in a leaden box. In this choir is a cloſet commonly called the Godt-houſe, where the prieſts uſed to keep their conſecreated utenſils; and in the market-place is a conduit, with a long ſtone croſs on it, and a niche, wherein is the image of St. Lawrence, to whom the church was dedicated. On the north ſide of the town there was a priory, whereof there are few remains to be ſeen, except thoſe of its church. Here are an almſhouſe for 30 poor people, and two charity ſchools. Proviſions are very cheap here; and, at the annual horſe-race, there is the beſt of company. The country round is exceedingly pleaſant, fruitful, and populous; eſpecially that part called the Corveſdale, being the vale on the banks of the river Corve.

BRIDGE-

A View of Ludlow Castle in Shropshire.



BRIDGENORTH is diſtant from London 139 miles, and is a very antient town, having been built in 582, by the widow o Etheldred, king of the Mercians. It was afterwards fortified with a wall and caſtle, both now in ruins: it had ſeveral great privileges granted it by charters from Henry the Second, and king John; and it is governed under king John's charter, by two bailiffs, elected yearly out of 24 aldermen, by a jury of 14 men, together with 84 common-council-men, a recorder, town-clerk, and other officers. It is a large and populous town, pleaſantly ſituated in a healthy air; the greateſt part of it ſtands upon a rock, on the weſtern bank of the Severn, and the reſt on the oppoſite ſide of the river, which has here a very great fall. Theſe two parts are called the Upper and Lower Towns; the ſituation of the weſtern diviſion being ſixty yards higher than the other. The Upper and Lower Towns are connected by a ſtone-bridge of ſeven arches, upon which there is a gate and gate-houſe, with ſeveral other houſes; the whole conſiſts principally of three ſtreets, well paved, and well built; one of which, in the Upper Town, lying parallel to the river, and called Mill-ſtreet, becauſe it leads to ſome mills, is adorned with ſtately houſes, which have cellars dug out of the rock.

Here are two churches, and a free-ſchool for the ſons of the burgeſſes, which was founded in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and an hoſpital for ten poor widows of the Upper Town. Upon the top of a hill above the town, are the remains of a caſtle, whence the hill is called Caſtle Hill. This place is ſupplied with good water by leaden pipes from a ſpring half a mile diſtant; and the water of the Severn is alſo thrown up to the top of Caſtle Hill by an engine, which was the contrivance of thoſe who erected the water-works at London Bridge. From the high part of the town, a hollow way leads down to the bridge, that is much admired by ſtrangers, being hewn through the rock to the depth of twenty feet; and though the declivity is very great, yet the way is rendered eaſy by ſteps and rails. Bridgenorth is a place of great trade, both by land and water; its markets are ſtocked with all ſorts of proviſions, and its fairs are reſorted to from many parts of the kingdom, for cattle, ſheep, butter, cheeſe, bacon, linen-cloth, hops, and ſeveral other commodities.

OSWESTRY, or Oſwalſtry, was originally called MASTERFIELD, and derives its preſent name from Oſwald, a king of Northumberland, who being defeated here, and ſlain in battle by Penda, a prince of Mercia, was beheaded and quartered by order of the conqueror; and his head being fixed upon a pole in this place, the pole or tree, was probably called Oſwald's tree, whence the town might by corruption be called Oſwaldſtry and Oſweſtry. It ſtands upon the borders of Denbighſhire, at the

diſtance of 171 miles from London, and is a very old town; it was anciently a borough, and is ſtill governed by two bailiffs, burgeſſes, and other officers; it has a church and a good grammar-ſchool, with an excellent charity-ſchool for forty boys, beſides girls, who are cloathed as well as taught. This place had formerly a great trade in Welſh cottons and flannels, but it is now ſo much decayed, that there is ſcarcely a houſe in it fit to accommodate a traveller.

NEWPORT is diſtant from London 140 miles, and is a good town, with a free grammar-ſchool, founded by William Adams, a native of this place, and a haberdaſher of London, and endowed by him to the value of 7000l. with a library, a houſe for the maſter, and a ſalary of 60l. a year, which is now ſaid to be worth 100l. and 30l. a year for an uſher. Near the ſchool he alſo erected two alms-houſes, and gave 550l. towards building a town-houſe. Here is alſo an Engliſh free-ſchool for the poor children of the town, endowed by a private gentleman with 20l. a year, to which the crown has made an addition of 5l. a year.

BISHOPS CASTLE takes its name from its having formerly belonged to the biſhops of Hereford, who probably had a ſeat or caſtle here. It is 142 miles from London, and is an old corporation, conſiſting of a bailiff, recorder, and 15 aldermen; its market is famous for cattle and ſeveral other commodities, and is much frequented by the Welſh.

CHURCH STRETTON is 153 miles diſtant from London, and is remarkable for a good corn-market.

WENLOCK, called alſo GREAT WENLOCK, to diſtinguiſh it from a village in its neighbourhood, known by the name of Little Wenlock, is 143 miles from London. It is an ancient corporation, governed under the charter of Charles the firſt, by a bailiff, a recorder, two juſtices of the peace, and twelve bailiff peers, or capital burgeſſes. This place is only remarkable for lime-ſtone, and tobacco-pipe clay.

WHITCHURCH is ſituated on the borders of Cheſhire, at the diſtance of 161 miles from London; it is a pleaſant, large, populous town, with a handſome church, in which are ſeveral monuments of the Talbots, earls of Shrewſbury. In the civil wars this town is ſaid to have raiſed a whole regiment for the ſervice of king Charles the Firſt.

WEM is ſituated near the ſource of the Rodan, at the diſtance of 166 miles from London. It has a free-ſchool, founded and liberally endowed by Sir Thomas Adams, lord mayor of London, in 1645; and was the birth-place of Mr. Wycherly, the celebrated dramatic writer.

WELLINGTON ſtands at the diſtance of 152 miles from London, but contains nothing worthy notice.

CLER-

CLERBURY ſtands on the north-ſide of the river Tend, at the diſtance of 136 miles from London. It formerly had a caſtle, but has nothing now remarkable.

DRAYTON is an inconſiderable town, 153 miles diſtant from London.

REMARKABLE VILLAGES, CURIOSITIES, *and* ANTIQUITIES.

Shropſhire being a frontier county between England and Wales, was antiently better fortified than any other county in England, having no leſs than thirty-two caſtles, beſides fortified towns. The extremity of Shropſhire towards Wales, being the limits of both countries, was called the Marches of Wales, and governed by ſome of the nobility of this county, who were ſtiled Lords of the Marches. Theſe lords, within the bounds of their ſeveral juriſdictions, acted with a kind of palatine authority, which approached nearer to ſovereign power, than perhaps any delegated authority whatever; but this power, which was generally exerciſed with great inſolence over the Marches, was by degrees aboliſhed after the reduction of Wales, and the acceſſion of it to the crown of England.

The famous military way called Watling-ſtreet, enters Shropſhire out of Staffordſhire, at Boningale, a village on the borders of that county, north-eaſt of Bridgenorth. From Boningale, it paſſes north-weſt to Wellington, and from thence ſouth-weſt through Wroxeter, where, croſſing the Severn at a place called Wroxetor Ford, it runs ſouthward through the county into Herefordſhire. In the neighbourhood of Wroxeter this road is very intire, and, being ſtraight, and raiſed a conſiderable height above the level of the ſoil, may be ſeen from hence to the extent of 10 or 15 miles, both ſouthward and northward.

Wroxeter was certainly a Roman city, and is generally thought to have been the ſtation called by the Romans Uriconium or Viroconium. It was called Caer Uruach by the ancient Britons, and Wreken-ceſter by the Saxons. It was, without doubt, the ſecond, if not the firſt city of the ancient Cornavii, and fortified by the Romans to ſecure the ford of the Severn. The extent of the wall was about three miles, and from ſome fragments of it that ſtill remain, the foundation appears to have been nine feet thick; it had a vaſt trench on the outſide, which even at this day is in ſome places very deep.

Here are alſo other remains of Roman buildings, called the Old Works of Wroxeter; theſe are fragments of a ſtone wall, about a hundred feet long, and in the middle twenty feet high: and not many years ago here was diſcovered a ſquare room under ground, ſupported by four rows of ſmall brick pillars, with a

double floor of mortar, built in the nature of a ſudatory, or ſweating-houſe, much in uſe among the Romans. In the channel of the Severn, near this place, when the water is low, there may be ſeen the remains of a ſtone bridge; and in and about this village Roman coins, and other remains of Roman antiquity have frequently been dug up.

When or how this conſiderable place was demoliſhed, is not certainly known, but it is highly probable, that it was deſtroyed by the Saxons, becauſe, among the great number of Roman coins found here, there has not yet been diſcovered one ſingle piece of the Saxon money. From the blackneſs of the ſoil here, and the defaced appearance of moſt of the coins, it is probable that this place was conſumed by fire.

At Caer Caradock, a hill near the conflux of the Clun and the Temd, are ſtill to be ſeen ſome remains of a fortification, erected by the famous Britiſh king Caractacus, in the year 53, and gallantly defended againſt Oſtorius, and a Roman army. It is commonly called the Gair, and is ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the hill, which is acceſſible only on the weſt; the ramparts are walled, but now for the moſt part covered with earth; and though the ſoil of this hill is a hard rock, yet the trenches of the Roman camp are very deep. This fortification was however taken by Oſtorious, and the Britiſh prince Caractacus and his family ſent priſoners to Rome, for which the Roman ſenate decreed their general a triumph; but the behaviour of Caractacus at Rome was ſo noble, that the emperor Claudius ſet him and his family at liberty.

Other traces in this neighbourhood of Roman camps and Britiſh fortifications, ſaid to be deſtroyed in the ſame celebrated expedition of Oſtorius againſt Caractacus, are a perfect Roman camp called Brandon, a Britiſh camp called Coxall, the ruins of a large fort on the ſouth point of a hill called Tongley, another great fort called the Biſhop's Mote, on the weſt ſide of a hill within a mile of Biſhop's Caſtle; and on the eaſt ſide of the ſame fort is an acre of ground ſurrounded with an intrenchment.

At *Acton Burnel*, three miles from Great Wenlock, a parliament was held in the reign of Edward the Firſt, when the lords ſat in a caſtle, and the commons in a barn, both which are now ſtanding. In this ſeſſions of parliament the famous ſtatute, called the Statute Merchant, was enacted for the aſſurance of debts.

Boſcobel Houſe and Grove, north-eaſt of Bridgenorth, upon the borders of Staffordſhire, are famous for having been the hiding-place of king Charles the Second, after his defeat at Worceſter, in which his majeſty eluded the ſearch of the enemy ſent in purſuit of him. In the night his majeſty was concealed in the houſe, and toward morning was conducted to the grove, where he

he hid himſelf in the top of a great oak tree, from whence he ſaw a troop that were in ſearch of him diverted to another ſide of the grove in chace of an owl, which flew out of a neighbouring tree, and fluttered along the ground, as if he had been broken winged. The tree which concealed this pious prince was afterwards called the Royal Oak, and incloſed with a brick wall, but it is now almoſt cut away by travellers.

One of the greateſt curioſities in this county is a well at *Broſey*, a little to the north-eaſt of Wenlock, which exhales a vapour that, when contracted to a ſmall vent by an iron cover with a hole in it, catches fire from any flame applied to it, and burns up like a lamp, ſo that eggs, or even meat may be boiled over it; upon taking off the cover the flame goes out; and it is remarkable, that a piece of meat broiled in it has not the leaſt ſmell or taſte of its ſulphureous quality. The water is extremely cold, and as much ſo immediately after the fire is put out, as before the vapour was lighted.

At *Pitchforth* or *Pitchford*, north-weſt of Wenlock, there is a well, upon the water of which floats a liquid bitumen, which the people in the neighbourhood ſkim off, and uſe inſtead of pitch, whence the place is called Pitchford. Some have pretended that this bitumen cures wounds and the epilepſy.

Wrekin-hill is noted for being the higheſt hill in all the county, and ſtands between the Severn and Watling-ſtreet.

Colebrooke Dale in this county is extremely rural and pleaſant.

SEATS.

The moſt celebrated ſeat in this county is that which is called the LEASOWES, which belonged to the late ingenous WILLIAM SHENSTONE, Eſq. and which is ſituated in the pariſh of Hales Owen. The way to it is out of the road from Birmingham to Bewdley; about half a mile ſhort of Hales Owen, you quit the great road, and turn into a green lane on the left hand, where deſcending to the bottom of a valley finely ſhaded, the firſt object that occurs is a ruined wall, and a ſmall gate within an arch, inſcribed the *Priory Gate*. Afterwards paſſing through another ſmall gate, at the bottom of the fine ſwelling lawn that ſurrounds the houſe, you enter upon a winding path, with a piece of water on your right. The path and water over ſhaded with trees, from a ſcene at once cool, ſolemn and ſequeſtered; which is ſo ſtriking a contraſt to the lively ſcene you have juſt left, that you ſeem all on a ſudden landed in a ſubterraneous region. Winding down the valley, you paſs beſide a ſmall root houſe, where, on a tablet, are theſe lines:

Here

Here in cool grot, and moſſy cell,
We rural fays and fairies dwell;
Though rarely ſeen by mortal eye,
When the pale moon aſcending high,
Darts through yon limes her quiv'ring beams,
We friſk it near theſe chryſtal ſtreams.

Her beams reflected from the wave,
Afford the light our revels crave;
The turf with daiſies broider'd o'er,
Exceeds we wot the Parian floor;
Nor yet for artful ſtrains we call,
But liſten to the waters fall.

Would you then taſte our tranquil ſcene,
Beſure your boſoms be ſerene;
Devoid of hate, devoid of ſtrife,
Devoid of all that poiſons life:
And much it 'vails you in their place,
To graft the love of human race.

And tread with awe theſe favour'd bowers,
Nor wound the ſhrubs, nor bruiſe the flowers,
So may your paths with ſweets abound!
So may your couch with reſt be crown'd!
But harm betide the wayward ſwain,
Who dares our hollow'd haunts prophane.

You now paſs through the Priory Gate, and are admitted into a part of the valley ſomewhat different from the former; tall trees, high irregular ground, and rugged ſeats. The right preſents you with perhaps the moſt natural, if not the moſt beautiful of the caſcades here found: the left with a ſloping grove of oaks, and the center with a pretty circular landſcape appearing through the trees, of which Hales Owen ſteeple, and other objects at a diſtance form an intereſting part. The ſeat beneath the ruined wall has theſe lines of Virgil inſcribed:

——— Lucis habitamus opacis,
Riparumque toros, & prata recentia rivis
Incolimus.

——— "We here reſide
"In ſhady groves, or lie on moſſy beds,
"Near purling ſtreams, which murmur through the meads."

You now proceed a few paces down the valley to another bench, where you have this caſcade in front, which, together with the internal arch and other appendages, make a pretty irregular picture. The ſtream attending us with its agreeable murmurs as we deſcend along this pleaſing valley, we come next to a ſmall ſeat, where we have a ſloping grove upon the right, and on the left a ſtriking viſta of the ſteeple of Hales Owen, which is here ſeen in a new light. We now deſcend further down this ſequeſtered valley, accompanied on the right by the ſame brawling rivulet running over pebbles, till it empties itſelf into a fine piece of water at the bottom. The path here winding to the left, conforms to the water before mentioned, running round the foot of a ſmall hill, and accompanying this ſemicircular lake into another winding valley, ſomewhat more open, and not leſs pleaſing than the former. There is a ſeat about the centre of this water-ſcene, where the ends of it are loſt in the two vallies on each ſide; and in front it is inviſibly connected with another piece of water, of about 20 acres, open to the Leaſowes, but not the property of the owner. The back ground of this ſcene is very beautiful, and exhibits a picture of villages and varied ground, finely held up to the eye.

You now leave the Priory upon the left, and wind along into the other valley, till by a pleaſing ſerpentine walk you enter a narrow glade, the ſlopes on each ſide finely covered with oaks and beeches; on the left of which is a common bench, which affords a retiring place ſecluded from every eye, and a ſhort reſpite, during which the eye repoſes on a fine amphitheatre of wood. You now proceed to a ſeat beneath a fine canopy of ſpreading oak, on the back of which is this inſcription:

Huc ades, O Melibœe! caper tibi ſalvus, & hœdi;
Et, ſi quid ceſſare potes, requieſce ſub umbrâ.

"Come hither, O Melibœus, your goat and your kids
"are ſafe; and, if you are at leiſure, reſt under this
"ſhade."

The picture before it is that of a beautiful home ſcene; a ſmall lawn of well varied ground, encompaſſed with hills and well grown oaks. and embelliſhed with a caſt of the piping Fau-

nus, amidſt trees and ſhrubs on a ſlope upon the left; and on the right, and nearer the eye, is an urn inſcribed to Mr. William Somerville. The ſcene is incloſed on all ſides by trees, in the middle only there is an opening, where the lawn is continued and winds out of ſight. Here, through a gate, you are led by a thicket of many ſorts of willows into a large root-houſe, inſcribed to the Earl of Stamford, who was preſent at the firſt opening of the caſcade, which is the principal object from the root-houſe. Other caſcades may have the advantage of a greater deſcent, and a larger torrent, but a more wild and romantic appearance of water, and at the ſame time ſtrictly natural, for one hundred and fifty yards together, is perhaps no where to be ſeen. Proceeding on the right hand path, the next ſeat affords a ſcene of what Mr. Shenſtone uſed to call his foreſt ground, conſiſting of wild green ſlopes peeping through dingle, or irregular groups of trees, a confuſed mixture of ſavage and cultivated ground, forming a landſcape fit for the pencil of Salvator Roſa.

Winding on beſide this lawn, which is over-arched with ſpreading trees, the eye catches at intervals, over an immediate hill, the ſpire of Hales church, forming here a perfect obeliſk, the urn to Mr. Somerville, &c. And now paſſing through a kind of thicket, we arrive at a natural bower of almoſt circular oaks, inſcribed to Mr. Robert Dodſley in the manner following:

Come then, my friend, thy ſylvan taſte diſplay,
Come hear my Fanus tune his ruſtic lay;
Ah! rather come, and in theſe dells diſown,
The care of other ſtrains, and tune thy own.

On the bank above it, amidſt the aforementioned ſhrubs, is a ſtatue of the piping Fanus, which not only embelliſhes this ſcene, but is alſo ſeen from the court before the houſe, and from other places. It is ſurrounded by venerable oaks, and very happily ſituated. From this bower alſo you look down upon the aforementioned irregular ground, ſhut up with trees on all ſides, except ſome few openings to the more pleaſing parts of this groteſque and hilly country. The next little bench affords the firſt, but not the moſt ſtriking view of the Priory. It is indeed a ſmall buiding, but ſeen as it is beneath trees, and its extremity alſo hid by the ſame, it has in ſome ſort the dignity and ſolemn appearance of a large edifice. Paſſing through a gate, you enter a ſmall open grove, where the firſt ſeat you find affords a picturesque view through trees of a clump of oaks at a diſtance, overſhadowing a little cottage upon a green hill. From hence you immediately enter a perfect dome, or circular temple of magnificent beeches, in the centre of which it was intended to place

an antique altar, or ſtatue of Pan. The path ſerpentizing through this open grove, leads us by an eaſy aſcent to a ſmall bench with this motto, from Horace:

Me gelidum nemus
Nympharumque leves cum ſatyris chori
Secernunt populo.

"A cool grove, and light choirs of nymphs, mingled
"with ſatyrs, ſeparate me from the populace."

Alluding to the retired ſituation of the grove. There is alſo ſeen through an opening to the left, a pleaſing landſcape of a diſtant hill, with a white farm-houſe upon the ſummit; and to the right a beautiful round ſlope, crowned with a clump of large firs, with a pyramidical ſeat on its centre; to which, after a ſhort walk, the path conducts you. At a little diſtance from hence, is an urn inſcribed to the memory of Mr. Shenſtone's brother. But you firſt come to another view of the Priory, more advantageous, and at a better diſtance, to which the eye is led down a green ſlope, through a ſcenery of tall oaks, in a moſt agreeable manner; the grove you have juſt paſt on one ſide, and a hill of trees and thickets on the other; conducting the eye to a narrow opening through which it appears. You now aſcend to a ſmall bench, where the circumjacent country begins to open; in particular a glaſs-houſe appears between two large clumps of trees, at about the diſtance of four miles. Aſcending to the next ſeat, which is in the gothic form, the ſcene grows more and more extended; woods and lawns, hills and vallies, thickets and plains, agreeably intermingled. On the back of the ſeat is the following beautiful inſcription;

Shepherd, would'ſt thou here obtain
Pleaſure unalloy'd with pain?
Joy that ſuits the rural ſphere?
Gentle ſhepherd, lend an ear.

Learn to reliſh calm delight,
Verdant vales and fountains bright;
Trees that nod on ſloping hills,
Caves that echo tinkling rills.

If thou canſt no charms diſcloſe
In the ſimpleſt bud that blows;
Go, forſake thy plain and fold,
Join the crowd, and toil for gold.

Tranquil pleaſures never cloy;
Baniſh each tumultuous joy:
All but love—for love inſpires
Fonder wiſhes, warmer fires.

Love and all its joys be thine——
Yet ere thou the reins reſign,
Hear what reaſon ſeems to ſay,
Hear attentive, and obey.

"Crimſon leaves the roſe adorn,
"But beneath them lurks a thorn;
"Fair and flow'ry is the brake,
"Yet it hides the vengeful ſnake.

"Think not ſhe, whoſe empty pride
"Dares the fleecy garb deride,
"Think not ſhe, who, light and vain,
"Scorns the ſheep, can love the ſwain.

"Artleſs deeds and ſimple dreſs,
"Mark the choſen ſhepherdeſs;
"Thoughts by decency controul'd,
"Well conceiv'd and freely told.

"Senſe that ſhuns each conſcious air,
"Wit that falls ere well aware;
"Generous pity prone to ſigh,
"If her kid or lambkin die.

"Let not lucre, let not pride,
"Draw thee from ſuch charms aſide;
"Have not thoſe their proper ſphere,
"Gentler paſſions triumph here.

"See to ſweeten thy repoſe,
"The bloſſom bud, the fountain flows;
"Lo! to crown thy healthful board,
"All that milk and fruits afford.

"Seek no more——the reſt is vain;
"Pleaſure ending ſoon in pain:
"Anguiſh lightly gilded o'er:
"Cloſe thy wiſh, and ſeeek no more."

And

And now paſſing through a wicket, the path winds up the back part of a circular green hill, diſcovering little of the country till you enter a clump of ſtately firs upon the ſummit. Overarched by theſe is an octogonal ſeat, the back of which forms a table or pedeſtal for a bowl, inſcribed

To all friends round the Wrekin:

Which large and venerable hill appears full in front, at the diſtance of about 30 miles. This ſcene is a very fine one, divided by the firs into ſeveral compartments, each anſwering to the ſides of the octogonal ſeat, and to every one is allotted a competent number of ſtriking objects to make a complete picture. Hence the path winds on betwixt two ſmall benches, each of which exhibits a pleaſing landſcape, which cannot eſcape the eye of a connoiſſeur. Here you wind through a ſmall thicket, and ſoon enter a cavity in the hill, filled with trees, in the centre of which is a ſeat, from whence is diſcovered, gleaming acroſs the trees, a conſiderable length of the ſerpentine ſtream, running under a ſlight ruſtic bridge to the right. Hence we aſcend to a kind of gothic alcove, looking down a ſlope, flanked with large oaks and tall beeches, which together overarch the ſcene. On the back of this building is found the following inſcription:

O you that bathe in courtlye blyſſe,
Or toyle in fortune's giddy ſpheare;
Do not raſhly deeme amyſſe
Of him, that bydes contented here.

Nor yet diſdeigne the ruſſet ſtoale,
Which o'er each careleſs lymbe he flyngs:
Nor yet deryde the beechen bowle,
In whyche he quaffs the lympid ſprings.

Forgive him if at eve or dawne
Devoid of worldlye eark he ſtray;
Or all beſide ſome flowerye lawne,
He waſte his inoffenſive daye.

So may he pardonne fraud and ſtrife,
If ſuch in courtlye haunt he ſee,
For faults there beene in buſye life,
From which theſe peaceful glennes are free.

Below the alcove is a large ſloping lawn finely bounded, croſſed by the ſerpentine water, and interſperſed with ſingle or clumps of oaks at agreeable diſtances; farther on the ſcene is finely varied,

varied. Proceeding hence through a wicket, you enter upon another lawn, beyond which is a new theatre of wild, ſhaggy precipices, hanging coppice ground, and ſmooth round hills between, of an oppoſite character to the ground which you have paſſed. Walking along the head of this lawn, you come to a ſeat under a ſpreading beach, with this inſcription:

Hoc erat in votis; modus agri non ita magnus,
Hortus ubi, & tecto vicinus jugis aquæ fons,
Et paulum ſylvæ, ſuper his foret. Auctius atque
Dii melius fecere.

"This was among my wiſhes: a portion of land not "large; but in which there might be a garden, and "contiguous to my houſe a never-failing ſpring of wa-"ter; and beſides theſe a little grove. But the "gods have dealt ſtill better, and more bountifully "by me."

In the centre of the hanging lawn before you, is diſcovered the houſe, half hid with trees and buſhes. A little hanging wood, and a piece of winding water iſſues through a noble clump of large oaks and ſpreading beeches. At the diſtance of about ten or twelve miles lord Stamford's ground appears, and beyond theſe the Clee hills in Shropſhire. Hence, ſtill paſſing along the top of the lawn, you croſs another gate, and behind the fence begin to deſcend into the valley. About half way down it is a ſmall bench, which throws the eye upon a near ſcene of hanging woods, and ſhaggy, wild declivities, intermixed with ſmooth green ſlopes, and ſcenes of cultivation. You now return again into the great lawn at bottom, and ſoon come to a ſeat which gives a nearer view of the water beforementioned, between the trunks of high overſhadowing oaks and beeches; beyond which the winding line of trees is continued down to the valley to the right. To the left, at a diſtance, the top of Clent hill appears, and the houſe upon a ſwell amidſt the trees and buſhes. In the centre, the eye is carried down a length of lawn, till it reſts upon the town and ſpire of Hales, with ſome beautiful pictureſque ground riſing behind it. Somewhat out of the path, and in the centre of a noble clump of ſtately beeches, is a ſeat inſcribed to Mr. Joſeph Spence.

You now, through a ſmall gate, enter the Lover's Walk, and proceed to a ſeat where the water is ſeen very advantageouſly at full length, which, though not large, is ſo agreeably ſhaped, and has its bounds ſo well concealed, that the beholder may receive leſs pleaſure from many lakes of greater extent. The margin

on

on one ſide is fringed with alders, the other is overhung with moſt ſtately oaks and beeches, and the middle beyond the water, preſents the Hales Owen ſcene, with a group of houſes on the ſlope behind, and the horizon well fringed with the wood. Now winding a few paces round the margin of the water, you come to another ſmall bench, which preſents the former ſcene ſomewhat varied, with the addition of a whited village among trees upon a hill; proceeding on, you enter the pleaſing gloom of this agreeable walk, and come to a bench beneath a ſpreading beech that overhangs both walk and water, which has been called the *Aſſignation Seat*, and has this inſcription on the back of it from Virgil:

Nerine Galatea! thymo mihi dulcior Hyblæ,
Candidor cycnis, hedera formoſior albâ!
Cùm primùm paſti repetent præſepia tauri,
Si qua tui Corydonis habit te cura, venito.

"Divine Galatea! ſweeter to me than Hyblean thyme,
"whiter than ſwans, fairer than white ivy; as ſoon
"as the well-fed ſteers ſhall have returned to their
"ſtalls, do thou come hither, if thou haſt any regard
"for Croydon."

Here the path begins gradually to aſcend beneath a depth of ſhade, by the ſide of which is a ſmall bubbling rill, either forming little peninſulas rolling over pebbles, or falling down in ſmall caſcades, all under cover, and taught to murmur very agreeably. This ſoft and penſive ſcene, very properly called the *Lover's Walk*, is terminated by an ornamental urn, inſcribed to Miſs Dolman, a beautiful and amiable relation of Mr. Shenſtone's, who died of the ſmall pox, about twenty one years of age. The aſcent from hence winds ſomewhat more ſteeply to another ſeat, where the eye is thrown over a rough ſcene of broken and furry ground, upon a piece of water in the flat, whoſe extremities are hid behind trees and ſhrubs, amongſt which the houſe appears, and makes upon the whole no unpleaſing picture. The path ſtill winds under cover up the hill, the ſteep declivity of which is ſomewhat eaſed by the ſerpentine of it, till you come to a ſmall bench with this line from Mr. Pope's Eloiſa;

"Divine oblivion of low-thoughted care!"

The opening before it preſents a ſolitary ſcene of trees, thickets, and precipices, and terminates upon a green hill, with a clump of firs on the top. You may find the great uſe as well as beauty of the ſerpentine path in climbing up this wood. The

firſt

firſt ſeat of which, in alluſion to the beautiful ſcene before it, has the following lines from Virgil:

——— *Hic latis otia fundis,*
Speluncæ, vivique lacus, hic frigida Tempe,
Mugituſque boum, malleſque ſub arbore ſomni.

"Here are peaceful retreats in ſpacious fields, grottoes "and chryſtal lakes; with cool, delicious vales, the "lowings of kine, and gentle ſlumbers under ſhady "trees."

Here the eye looking down a ſlope beneath the ſpreading arms of oak and beech trees, paſſes firſt over ſome rough furry ground, then over water to the large ſwelling lawn, in the centre of which the houſe is diſcovered among trees and thickets; this forms the fore grounds. Beyond this appears a ſwell of waſte furry land, diverſified with a cottage, and a road that winds behind a farm houſe, and a fine clump of trees. The back ſcene of all is a ſemicircular range of hills, deverſified with wood, ſcenes of cultivation, and encloſures, to about four or five miles diſtance. Sill winding up into the wood, you come to a ſlight ſeat, opening through the trees to a bridge of five piers, croſſing a large piece of water at about half a mile diſtance. The next ſeat looks down from a conſiderable height, along the ſide of a ſteep precipice, upon ſome irregular and pleaſing ground; and now you turn on a ſudden into a long, ſtreight lined walk in the wood, arched over with tall trees, and terminating with a ſmall ruſtic building. Though the walk be ſtreight lined, yet the baſe riſes and falls ſo agreeably, as leaves no reaſon to cenſure its formality. About the middle of this avenue, you arrive at a lofty gothic ſeat, whence you look down a ſlope, through the wood on each ſide. This view is indeed a fine one; the eye firſt travelling down over well-variegated ground into the valley, where is a large piece of water. The ground from hence riſes gradually to the top of Clent-hill, and the landſcape is enriched with a view of Hales Owen, the late lord Dudley's houſe, and a large wood of lord Lyttelton's. Hence you proceed to the ruſtic building beforementioned, a ſlight and unexpenſive edifice, formed of rough unhewn ſtone, commonly called here the Temple of Pan; having a trophy of the Tibia and Syrinx, with this inſcription from Virgil over the entrance:

Pan primus calamos cerâ conjungere plures
Edocuit; Pan curat oves, oviumque magiſtros.

"Pan,



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VII.

" Pan, who firſt taught us to conjoin our reeds,
" Pan, who protects the ſheep, their maſters feeds."

Hence mounting once more to the right through this dark umbrageous walk, you enter at once upon a lightſome high natural terras, whence the eye is thrown over the ſcenes which have been viewed before, together with many fine additional ones, and all beheld from a declivity that approaches as near to a precipice as is agreeable. In the middle is a ſeat with this inſcription:

Divini Gloria Ruris!

To the glory of the country!

This is by far the moſt magnificent ſcene here. It would be idle to mention the Clee-hills, the Wrekin, the Welch mountains, or Caer Caradoc, at a prodigious diſtance; which, tho' they finely terminate the ſcene, ſhould not be mentioned at the Leaſowes, the beauty of which turns chiefly upon diſtinguiſhable ſcenes. The valley upon the right is equally enriched, and the oppoſite ſide is well fringed with wood; and the high hills on one ſide this long winding vale rolling agreeably into the hollows on the other. Hence returning back into the wood, and croſſing Pan's Temple, you go directly down the ſlope, into another part of Mr. Shenſtone's ground, till you come to a ſeat under a noble beech, preſenting a rich variety of fore ground; and, at above half a mile's diſtance, the Gothic alcove, on a hill well covered with woods, a pretty cottage under trees, in the more diſtant part of the concave, and a farm houſe upon the right, all pictureſque objects. The next, and the ſubſequent ſeat, afford pretty much the ſame ſcenes a little enlarged; with the addition of that remarkable clump of trees, called Frankly Beeches, adjoining to the old family ſeat of the Lyttleton's, and from whence the Lords of that name derive their title. You come now to a handſome Gothic ſcreen, backed with a clump of firs, which throws the eye in front full upon the caſcade in the valley, iſſuing from beneath a dark ſhade of poplars. The houſe appears in the centre of a large ſwelling lawn, buſhed with trees and thicket. The pleaſing variety of eaſy ſwells and hollows, bounded by ſcenes leſs ſmooth and cultivated, affords the moſt delightful picture of domeſtic retirement and tranquility. You now deſcend to a ſeat encloſed with handſome pales, and inſcribed to the late lord Lyttleton. It preſents a beautiful view up a valley, contracted gradually, and ending in a group of moſt magnificent oaks and beeches. The right hand ſide is enlivened with two ſtriking caſcades, and a winding ſtream, ſeen at intervals between tufts of trees and woodland. To the left ap-

pears the hanging wood already mentioned, with the gothic ſcreen on the ſlope in the centre. Winding ſtill downwards, you come to a ſmall ſeat, where one of the offices of the houſe, and a view of a cottage on very high ground is ſeen over the tops of the trees of the grove in the adjacent valley. The next ſeat ſhews another face of the ſame valley, the water gliding calmly along betwixt two ſeeming groves, without any caſcade. The ſcene very ſignificantly alluded to by the motto from Virgil:

Rura mihi, et rigui placeant in vallibus amnes,
Flumina amem, ſylvaſque inglorius.

"May fields and ſtreams gliding in the vallies be my
"delight, and may I enjoy the rivers and the woods
"in peaceful obſcurity."

You now deſcend to a beautiful gloomy ſcene, called Virgil's Grove: at the entrance you paſs by a ſmall obeliſk on the right hand, inſcribed to Virgil. Before this is a ſlight bench, where ſome of the ſame objects are ſeen again, but in a different point of view. The whole ſcene is opake and gloomy, conſiſting of a ſmall deep valley, the ſides of which are encloſed with irregular tufts of hazel and other underwood; and the whole overſhadowed with lofty trees, riſing out of the bottom of the valley, through which a copious ſtream makes its way by moſſy banks, enamelled with primroſes, and variety of wild wood flowers. The firſt ſeat you approach is inſcribed to the celebrated Mr. James Thompſon, author of the Seaſons; and the following lines are alſo placed on it.

Quæ tibi, quæ tali reddam pro carmine dona?
Nam neque me tantùm venientis ſibilus Auſtri,
Nec percuſſa juvant fluctu tam littora, nec quæ
Saxoſas inter decurrunt flumina valles.

"What ſhall I give thee, what return can I make for ſo
"excellent a ſong? for neither do the whiſpers of the
"riſing ſouth-wind, nor the gentle daſhing of the
"waves, ſo much delight, nor rivers gliding among
"the rocky vallies."

This ſeat is placed upon a ſteep bank, on the edge of the valley, from which the eye is here drawn down into the flat below, by the light that glimmers in front, and by the ſound of various caſcades, by which the winding ſtream is agreeably broken.

Oppoſite

Oppoſite to this ſeat, the ground riſes again to a kind of dripping fountain, where a ſmall rill trickles down a rude nich of rock-work, through fern, liverwort, and aquatic trees. After falling down theſe caſcades, it winds under a bridge of one arch, and then empties itſelf into a ſmall lake, which catches it below. On the left is ſeen one of the moſt beautiful caſcades imaginable, through a kind of viſta or glade, falling down a precipice overarched with trees. You now proceed to a ſeat, at the bottom of a large root, on the ſide of a ſlope, with this inſcription:

O let me haunt the peaceful ſhade;
Nor let ambition e'er invade
The tenants of this leafy bower
That ſhun her paths, and ſlight her power.

Hither the peaceful halcyon flies
From ſocial meads, and open ſkies;
Pleas'd by this rill her courſe to ſteer,
And hide her ſapphire plumage here.

The trout bedropt with crimſon ſtains,
Forſakes the river's proud domains,
Forſakes the ſun's unwelcome gleam,
To lurk within this humble ſtream.

And ſure I hear the Naiad ſay,
"Flow, flow, my ſtreams, this devious way,
"Though lovely ſoft thy murmurs are,
"Thy waters lovely, cool and fair.

"Flow gentle ſtream, nor let the vain
"Thy ſmall unſully'd ſtores diſdain;
"Nor let the penſive ſage repine,
"Whoſe latent courſe reſembles thine."

The view from it is a tranquil ſcene of water, gliding through ſloping ground, with a ſketch through the trees of the ſmall pond below. Farther on, you loſe all ſight of water, and only hear the noiſe. You now turn all on a ſudden upon the high caſcade, which attracted admiration before in viſta. The ſcene around is quite a grotto of native ſtone, roots of trees overchanging it, and the whole ſhaded over-head. However, you firſt approach upon the left a chalybeat ſpring, with an iron bowl chained to it. Then turning to the right, you find a ſtone ſeat, making part of the aforeſaid cave. You now wind up a ſhady

path on the left-hand, and croſſing the head of this caſcade, paſs beſide the river that ſupplies it, in your way up to the houſe. One ſeat firſt occurs under a ſhady oak as you aſcend the hill; ſoon after, you aſcend the ſhrubbery, which half ſurrounds the houſe, where you find two ſeats inſcribed to Mr. Richard Graves, and Mr. Richard Jago, two of Mr. Shenſtone's moſt particular friends. From the ſeat inſcribed to Mr. Jago is an opening down the valley, over a lawn, well edged with oaks to a piece of water croſſed by a conſiderable bridge in the flat, the ſteeple of Hales, a village amidſt trees, making on the whole a very pleaſing picture. Thus winding through flowering ſhrubs, beſides a menagerie for doves, you are conducted to the ſtables. But it ſhould not be forgot, that on the entrance into this ſhrubbery, the firſt object that ſtrikes us is a Venus de Medicis, beſide a baſon of gold fiſh, encompaſſed with ſhrubs, and illuſtrated with the following inſcription:

——"*Semi—reducta Venus.*"

To Venus, Venus here retir'd,
My ſober vows I pay;
Not her on Paphian plains admir'd
The bold, the pert, the gay.

Not her whoſe amorous leer prevail'd
To bribe the Phrygian boy;
Not her who, clad in armour fail'd,
To ſave diſaſtrous Troy.

Freſh riſing from the foamy tide,
She every boſom warms;
While half withdrawn ſhe ſeems to hide,
And half reveal her charms.

Learn hence, ye boaſted ſons of taſte,
Who plan the rural ſhade;
Learn hence to ſhun the vicious waſte
Of pomp, at large diſplay'd.

Let ſweet concealment's magic art
Your mazy bounds inveſt;
And while the ſight unveils a part,
Let fancy paint the reſt.

Let

Let coy reſerve with coſt unite
To grace your wood or field;
No ray obtruſive pall the ſight,
In aught you paint, or build.

And far be driven the ſumptuous glare
Of gold from Britiſh groves;
And far the meretricious air
Of China's vain alcoves.

'Tis baſhful beauty ever twines
The moſt coerſive chain,
'Tis ſhe, that ſov'reign rule declines,
Who beſt deſerves to reign.

The Duke of Kingſton has alſo a ſeat in this county, known by the name of *Tong Caſtle*; it is a very ancient ſtructure, and in the Saxon times belonged to the earls of Northumberland. At *Pepper-hill*, 16 miles from Shrewſbury, is the ſeat of the earl of Shrewſbury. *Shenton-hall*, three miles from Drayton, is the ſeat of lord viſcount Kilmurray. At *Stoke*, near Wenlock, is a ſeat of lord Craven. *Ockley Park*, near Munſlow, is the ſeat of the earl of Powis. At *Apley* is the ſeat of Sir Thomas Whitmore; at *Longnor*, that of Sir Richard Corbet, bart. and at *Houghton*, near Shefnal, that of Sir Hugh Briggs, bart. At *Audley*, near Bridgenorth, is the ſeat of Sir Richard Acton; and at *Lanvarda*, near Oſweſtry, the ſeat of Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, bart. At *Weſt-coppice* is the ſeat of Edward Powis, Eſq; where he has a deep-park bounded by the Severn. At *Acton Burnel* is the ſeat of Sir Edward Smith, bart. and at *Buntingſdale*, near Drayton, that of Herbert Mackworth, Eſq.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

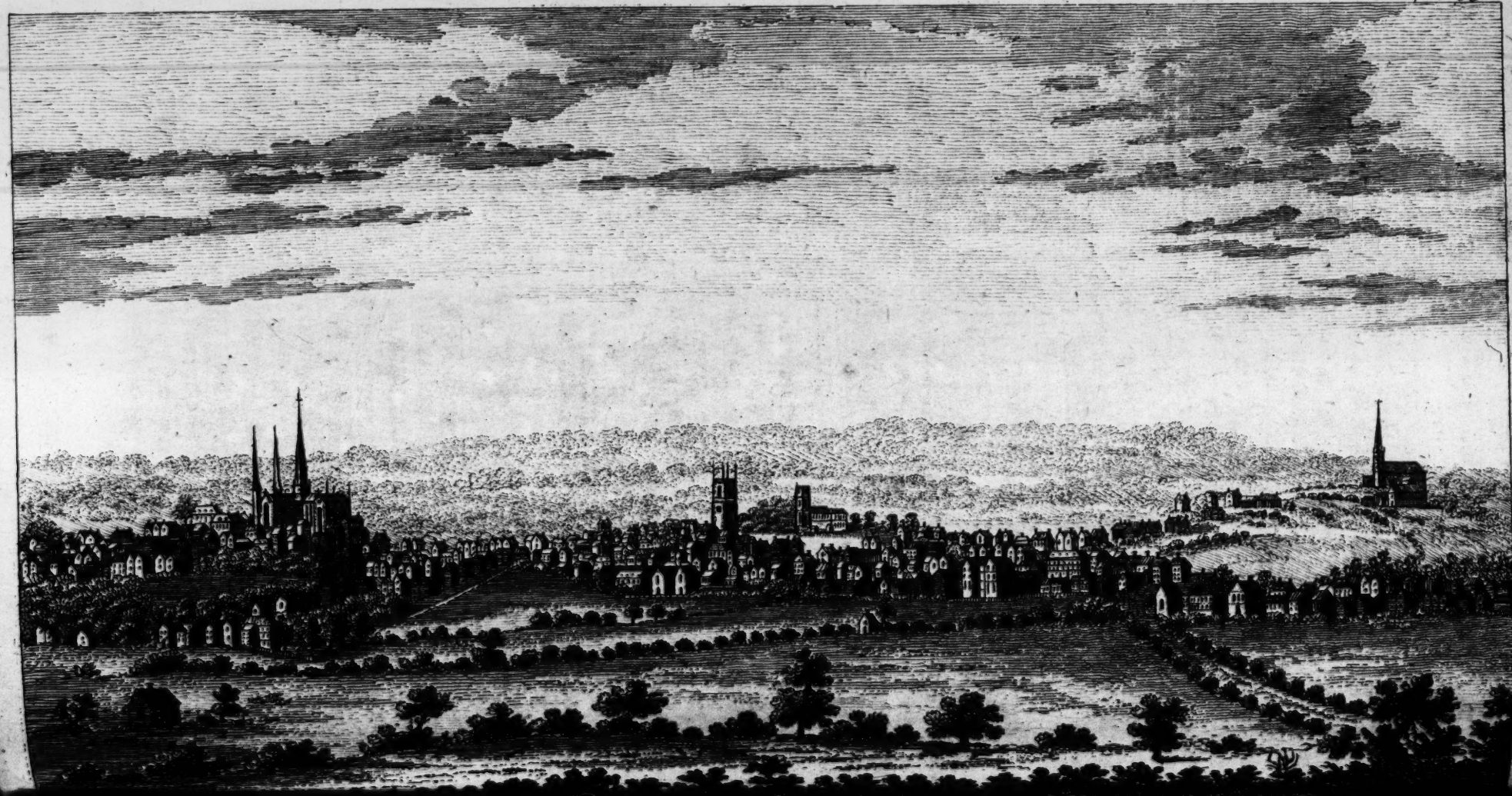
This county is bounded on the north-weſt by Cheſhire; on the north-eaſt by Derbyſhire; on the ſouth by Worceſterſhire; on the weſt by Shropſhire; and on the eaſt by Warwickſhire. It extends from north to ſouth forty miles; and is 141 miles in circumference. The air of Staffordſhire is in general pure and healthy; but in ſome parts it is ſharp and cold, particularly in the mountainous places, north-weſt of the town of Stone. The arable and paſture land is excellent; and even the mountainous parts, by good tillage, will produce conſiderable crops of corn: but they are remarkable for a ſhort and ſweet graſs, which makes the cattle as fine as thoſe of Lancaſhire. On the banks

of

of the Trent and the Dove, the meadows are as rich as any in England, and maintain great dairies, which ſupply the markets with vaſt quantities of butter and cheeſe. The rivers afford plenty of almoſt all ſorts of freſh water fiſh; and the county in general abounds with proviſions of all kinds. Beſides plenty of turf and peat, for firing, this county yields three ſorts of coals, which are diſtinguiſhed by the names of pit coal, peacock coal, and cannel coal. The pit is dug chiefly in the ſouth part of the county, at Wedneſbury, Dudley, and Sedgley, not far from Wolverhampton. The peacock coal, ſo called from its reflecting various colours, like thoſe of a peacock's tail, is found at Henley Green, near Newcaſtle under Line, and is better for the forge than for the kitchen. The cannel coal, which gives a very clear and bright flame, derives its name from *canwil*, an ancient Britiſh word for *candle*. It is ſo hard as to bear poliſhing, and is uſed in this county for paving churches, and other public buildings: it is alſo manufactured into ſnuff boxes and other toys. Under the ſurface of the ground, in ſeveral parts of this county, are found yellow and red oker, tobacco-pipe clay, potters clay, fullers earth, and a ſort of brick earth, which burns blue, and is ſuppoſed to be the earth of which the Romans made their urns. Here alſo are found ſtones and minerals of various ſorts; as fire-ſtone, for the hearths of iron furnaces and ovens, lime-ſtone, iron-ſtone, or ore, the beſt kind of which is called muſh, and is found at Ruſhal, near Walſhall. This is the ore from which the beſt iron is extracted. Some of theſe iron-ſtones are as big as the crown of a man's hat, and ſome of them being hollow on the inſide, contain about a pint of a ſharp cold liquor, which is ſaid to be very grateful to the taſte, and of which the workmen are very fond. Copper ſtones, or ore, are dug out of Ecton Hill, near Leek; and lead ore is dug in no other parts of the county. Here are alſo found the hæmatites or blood-ſtones, alabaſter, divers kinds of marble, quarry-ſtones, mill-ſtones, and grind-ſtones, of ſeveral colours.

The principal rivers of this county are the Trent, the Dove, the Thame, or Tame, and the Sow. Whence the Trent derives its name is not known: it is eſteemed the third river in England, and riſes from two or three ſprings in the north-weſt part of this county, near Leek; it runs ſouth-eaſt, and dividing Staffordſhire nearly into two equal parts, enters Derbyſhire near Burton upon the Trent; and running north-eaſt, through the counties of Derby, Nottingham, and Lincoln, falls into the river Humber, north of Burton in Lincolnſhire. The Dove riſes in Derbyſhire, and ſeparates that county from Staffordſhire. The Thame riſes in the ſouth part of this county not far from Wolverhampton, and runs ſouth eaſt into Warwickſhire, where, directing


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directing its courſe northward, it enters Staffordſhire again near Tamworth, and falls into the Trent a few miles north of Tamworth. The Sow riſes not far weſtward of Newcaſtle under Line, and running ſouth-eaſt, and paſſing by the town of Stafford, falls into the Trent, about three miles eaſt of Stafford. Other leſs conſiderable rivers of this county are Walſal-Water, the Black Brook, the Penk, Eccleſhal-Water, the Charnet, and the Hamps. This county is divided into five hundreds, and contains one city and eighteen market towns: it lies in the province of Canterbury and dioceſe of Litchfield and Coventry, and has one hundred and fifty pariſhes. The principal manufactures of this county are cloth, and iron utenſils, all kinds of which are made here in great perfection.

LITCHFIELD.

This city is 117 miles from London, and united with the city of Coventry in Warwickſhire, is the ſee of a biſhop, who is called biſhop of Litchfield and Coventry: it is both a city and county incorporated by King Edward the Sixth, and governed by two bailiffs, twenty-four burgeſſes, a recorder, a ſheriff, a ſteward, and other officers. The diſtrict comprehended in the county of this city, is ten or twelve miles in circumference; and the ſheriff rides round it in proceſſion on the 8th of September annually, and then feaſts the corporation and neighbouring gentry. Litchfield ſtands in a valley, three miles ſouth of the Trent, and is divided by a ſtream, which runs into that river. The diviſion of it on the ſouth ſide of this ſtream is called the City, and that on the north is called the Cloſe, from its being incloſed with a wall and a dry ditch on every ſide, except that next the city: both parts are connected by two bridges, but the city is by much the largeſt. Litchfield is thought to be the moſt conſiderable city in the north-weſt of England, except Cheſter. It is a long ſtraggling place, but has ſome handſome houſes; the ſtreets are well paved and kept clean; and this being a great thoroughfare from London to the north-weſt counties, here are ſeveral very good inns. This city has a cathedral and three pariſh churches. The cathedral, which ſtands in the Cloſe, was founded in the year 1148: it ſuffered much in the civil wars under Charles the Firſt, but was ſo repaired ſoon after the reſtoration, that it is now one of the nobleſt Gothic ſtructures in England. It extends in length, on the inſide, 450 feet, of which the choir is 110, and it is 80 feet broad. There is a fine lofty ſteeple over the middle of the church: the front is adorned with a good portico, and over that are two correſponding ſpires. About the portico are alſo twenty ſix ſtatues of the prophets,

prophets, apoſtles, and kings of Judah, as big as the life. There are alſo ſeveral ſtatues on the inſide of this church. The choir is in great part paved with alabaſter and cannel coal, in imitation of black and white marble; and behind the choir is a neat chapel. The prebendaries ſtalls are of excellent workmanſhip: they were erected at the charge of ſome gentlemen in the county; and each ſtall bears the name and arms of the Donor. In the Cloſe are a palace for the biſhop, a houſe for the dean, and very handſome houſes for the prebendaries. In the pariſh churches there is nothing remarkable; but one of them, dedicated to St. Michael, has a church yard that contains ſix or ſeven acres of ground. In this city there is a gaol for felons and debtors apprehended within its liberties, a free-ſchool, and a large and well endowed hoſpital for the relief of the poor: and in the neighbourhood of this city there are frequent horſe races. Litchfield is famous for fine ale.

MARKET-TOWNS.

NEWCASTLE UNDER LINE, which is 148 miles from London, was firſt called *Newcaſtle*, from a caſtle now in ruins, built here in the reign of Henry the IIId. and by way of diſtinction from an older caſtle, which ſtood at Cheſtertown, a village in the neighbourhood. It was afterwards called *Newcaſtle under Line*, or *Lime*, from its ſituation upon the eaſt ſide of a branch of the Trent, called the *Line* or the *Lime*, to diſtinguiſh it from Newcaſtle upon Tine, in the county of Northumberland This town was firſt incorporated by King Henry the Firſt, and afterwards by Queen Elizabeth, and King Charles the Second. It is governed by a mayor, two bailiffs, and twenty-four common council men; and the corporation has a court, which holds pleas for actions under 40l. The ſtreets are broad and well paved, but the buildings low, and moſtly thatched. Here were formerly four churches, which are now reduced to one. The cloathing trade flouriſhes much in this town; but the chief manufacture is hats; and here is an incorporated company of felt-makers. Near this place there is a greater quantity of ſtone-ware made than in any other place in England, ſo that the inhabitants of Newcaſtle and its neighbourhood, are ſaid to export this manufacture to the value of 20,000l. per annum. There is alſo carried on at the ſame place a manufacture of earthen ware, in imitation of china, which is neatly figured, coloured, and gilt. In the neghbourhood of Newcaſtle, there are frequent horſe races, though the place is almoſt ſurrounded with coal pits.—This place was formerly famous for a peculiar method of taming ſhrews; this was by putting a bridle into the

the ſcold's mouth, in ſuch a manner as quite to deprive her of ſpeech for the time, and ſo leading her about the town, till ſhe made ſigns of her intention to keep her tongue in better diſcipline for the future; and then ſetting her at liberty, upon her promiſing amendment.

STAFFORD is 135 miles from London. In Doomſday book, which contains a ſurvey of England made in the time of William the Norman, this town is called a city, but it does not appear to have been incorporated before the reign of King John, who made a corporation of it, and Edward VI. both confirmed and enlarged its charter; and by virtue of a ſtatute of Queen Elizabeth, not only the county aſſizes, but the quarter ſeſſions are always to be kept here. The ſituation of this town is low, upon the banks of the river Sow, but the ſtreets are well paved, and the houſes generally built of ſtone, and covered with ſlate. Here was formerly a caſtle, built by William the Norman, which is now in ruins; and the town is thought to have been walled in, from ſome remains of walls that are ſtill to be ſeen round it. Here are two handſome pariſh churches, a free ſchool, and an hoſpital, built towards the cloſe of the laſt century, by Mr. Martin Noel, a native of this town. Here is a ſpacious market-place, in which is a ſhire-hall, and here is a good bridge over the Sow.—Stafford has a manufacture of cloth, which has greatly encreaſed the wealth and inhabitants of the place; and it is famous, as well as ſome other towns in the county, for excellent ale.

TAMWORTH is 113 miles from London, and is ſo equally divided by the river Tame, that one half of it, which ſtands upon the weſtern bank of that river, is in Staffordſhire, and the other half in Warwickſhire; and the borough is by ſome writers placed in Staffordſhire, and by others in Warwickſhire. This is the oldeſt town in theſe parts, and was the royal ſeat of the Mercian Kings; but it appears to have been firſt incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, under whoſe charter it is governed, by a high ſteward, two bailiffs, one for each county, a recorder, a town-clerk, an under-ſteward, twenty-four principal burgeſſes, two ſerjeants at mace, and other officers. The corporation have power to keep a three weeks court of record, and a court leet twice a year; and they have a gaol and a common ſeal. In the Staffordſhire ſide of this town there is a church, which is collegiate, a grammar ſchool, founded by Queen Elizabeth, and a fine hoſpital, founded by Mr. Guy, the founder of the noble hoſpital in the borough of Southwark, that bears his name. This town has a conſiderable trade in narrow cloths, and other manufactures.

WALSAL is a ſmall corporation-town, 116 miles from London. There are ſeveral iron-mines near it; and many of

the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of ſpurs, bridle-bits, ſtirrups, and buckles.

TUTBURY is ſituated upon the river Dove, a little before it joins the Trent, and is 128 miles from London. On a hill near the town is an ancient caſtle, which formerly belonged to John of Ghent, Duke of Lancaſter. It is ſtill a good old dwelling-houſe, walled all round, except on the ſide of a hill, where it is ſo ſteep that it needs no fortification; and yet there it is incloſed with a ſtrong pale. It has a proſpect to the eaſt over the Dove and Trent, as far as Nottingham, on the north-weſt and north to Uttoxeter, Rowceſter, Aſhburn, and Derby, on the ſouth-eaſt towards Burton, and Aſhby de la Zouch, &c. and on the ſouth and ſouth-eaſt are all wood-lands, in which are many parks that belong, for the moſt part, to the caſtle and honour of Tutbury, to which many of the neighbours are homagers, and of which they hold their eſtates.

STONE is 140 miles from London, and is ſaid to have derived its name from an heap of ſtones thrown up here, according to a cuſtom of the Saxons, to perpetuate the memory of a murder committed by Wolphere, a King of Mercia, on his two ſons, for embracing Chriſtianity.—The town ſtands upon the north-bank of the river Trent, in the great road from London to Cheſter. It is well provided with good inns, and here is a ſmall charity-ſchool, and a free grammar ſchool.

WOLVERHAMPTON is 124 miles from London, and ſtands upon a high ground. It is a populous town, well-built, and the ſtreets are well paved, but all the water the town is ſupplied with, except what falls from the ſkies, comes from four weak ſprings of different qualities, which go by the names of Pudding-well, Horſe-well, Waſhing-well, and Meal-well, all appropriated to their ſeveral uſes; from the laſt they fetch all their water they uſe for boiling or brewing, in leather budgets laid acroſs a horſe, with a funnel at the top, by which they fill them; and to the other three wells they carry their tripe, horſes, and linen. To this ſcarcity of water, and the high ſituation of the place, is aſcribed its healthy ſtate, notwithſtanding the adjacent coal-pits; and it is ſaid the plague was never known there. The chief manufacturers of this town are lockſmiths, who are reckoned the moſt expert of any in England. They are ſo curious in this art, that they can contrive a lock ſo, that if a ſervant be ſent into the cloſet with a maſter-key, or their own, it will ſhew how many times that ſervant has gone in at any diſtance of time, and how many times the lock has been ſhot for a whole year, ſome of them being made to diſcover five hundred or a thouſand times. A lock with a curious ſet of chimes in it, that ſold for twenty pounds, was made in this town. Here is a col-

a collegiate church which is annexed to the Dean and Chapter of Windſor.

PENKRIDGE is 125 miles from London, and derives its name from its ſituation upon the river Penk, over which it has a ſtone bridge. Here is one of the greateſt fairs in the kingdom for horſes, both for the ſaddle and draught.

RUGELEY is 124 miles from London, and is an handſome well-built town, in the Lancaſhire and Cheſhire road from London, and one ſide of Cankwood-chace.

LEEK is 154 miles from London, has a manufacture for buttons, and is noted for excellent ale. At what are called the Blue Hills in the neighbourhood of this town, there are coal-mines; and a ſalt ſtream comes from thence, which tinges the ſtones and earth through which it runs with a ruſty colour, and, with the infuſion of galls, turns as black as ink. Here are rocks of an exceeding great height, without any turf or mould upon them.

KINVER is 129 miles from London; and has an old fortification in it, and a remarkable ſtone two yards high and four yards in circumference: which ſome ſuppoſe to have been a Britiſh Deity, and others that it was in memorial of a battle fought here by that people; they call it Battle ſtone, or Bolt-ſtone.

BURTON UPON TRENT is 123 miles from London. It was formerly diſtinguiſhed by its abbey, whoſe abbots being mitred, ſat in parliament; but it is now chiefly noted for its ale. Here is an exceeding fine bridge over the Trent, which is entirely built of ſquared free ſtone, and is above a quarter of a mile in length, with 37 arches, through which the river runs, and here divides into three channels. The pariſh church is adjoining to the decayed abbey. The town conſiſts chiefly of one long ſtreet, extending from the abbey to the bridge. Here is a manufacture of cloth. Barges come up hither by the help of art, with a full ſtream in a deep ſafe channel. Between the Trent, Dove, and Blithe, near this town is Needwood, a large foreſt, with many parks in it, where the gentlemen in the neighbourhood often divert themſelves with hunting and horſe-races.

UTTOXETER, or Utceſter, ſtands on a gentle aſcent, upon the weſtern bank of the river Dove, at the diſtance of 134 miles from London. It is a pretty large town, the ſtreets are broad, clean, and well paved, but the houſes in general are meanly built. Here is a ſpacious market place, with a croſs in the center, and a good ſtone bridge over the Dove. The market is one of the moſt conſiderable in theſe parts for cattle, ſheep, ſwine, butter, cheeſe, corn, and all ſorts of proviſions. Some of the London cheeſe-mongers have factors here, who, it is ſaid, buy

up cheeſe to the value of five hundred pounds every market-day. In this town and neighbourhood are many very conſiderable iron manufactories.

BROMLEY PAGETS is 129 miles from London, and is a pretty town, on the ſkirts of Derbyſhire, remarkable for a ſport on New-Year's Day and Twelfth Day, called the Hobby-horſe-dance, from a perſon who rode upon the image of a horſe, with a bow and arrow in his hands, with which he made a ſnapping noiſe, and kept time with the muſic, while ſix other men danced the hay, and other country dances, with as many reindeers heads on their ſhoulders. To this Hobby-horſe belonged a pot which the Reeves of the town kept and filled with cakes and ale, towards which the ſpectators contributed a penny, and with the remainder they maintained their poor and repaired the Church.

BETLEY is 157 miles from London, and is a ſmall inconſiderable place.

BREWOOD is 132 miles from London, and is a pretty little town with a free ſchool.

CHEADLE is diſtant from London 144 miles, and has a charity-ſchool.

ECCLESHAL ſtands at the diſtance of 142 miles from London. It is a pretty place, has a good charity-ſchool, and is famous for pedlars wares.

REMARKABLE VILLAGES, CURIOSITIES, *and* ANTIQUITIES.

Watling-ſtreet, and Ikenild-ſtreet, two of the four great military ways of the Romans in Britain, run through this county. Watling-ſtreet croſſes the river Tame out of Warwickſhire into Staffordſhire, at Falkeſley-bridge, near Tamworth, and running weſtward, paſſes into Shropſhire, near Brewood. Ikenild-ſtreet enters Staffordſhire at Streeton, near Tutbury, and running ſouth-weſt, croſſes Watling-ſtreet about a mile ſouth of Litchfield, and paſſes into Warwickſhire at Handſworth, near Birmingham in that county. Upon theſe two ancient roads have been diſcovered, in this county, conſiderable remains of Roman antiquities.

Upon Watling-ſtreet, near the place where that road is interſected by Ikenild-ſtreet, there is a ſmall village called *Wall*, from the remains of ſome walls which encloſe about two acres of ground, known by the name of Caſtle Crofts; here have been found Roman coins, and two ancient pavements of Roman bricks. The inhabitants have a tradition that there was a city here, which was deſtroyed before the Norman invaſion; and it is generally believed, that the city at this place, was that called Etocetum by Antoninus.

At *Alton*, about three miles from Cheadle, are the ruins of a caſtle, which was built before the time of William the Norman, and about the year 1173, the twenty-ſecond of Henry the Second, was in poſſeſſion of Bertram de Verdun.

Apewood Caſtle, north-weſt of Kinver, upon the borders of Shropſhire, is an ancient fortification, which ſtands on a high promontory, and is ſuppoſed to have been Britiſh. It has a ſteep ridge for half a mile together, with hollows cut in the ground, over which the tents are ſuppoſed to have been pitched; and on Aſhwood-heath is the appearance of a Roman camp.

There are in this county medicinal ſprings of various qualites; ſome impregnated with bitumen, ſome with ſalts, and others with ſulphur. Of the bitumus kind is a warm ſpring at Beresford, ſouth eaſt of Leek, near the bank of the Dove, and another at Hints, near Tamworth. Of the ſaline kind, the ſtrongeſt are the brine pits at Chatley, near Stafford, of the water of which as good white ſalt is made, as any in England. Among the ſprings of a weaker brine, there is one in Blue Hill, near Leek, which tinges the ſtones and earth it touches, with a ruſty colour, and which galls will turn as black as ink. Of the ſulphureous ſort, is St. Eraſmus's Well, at Ingeſtre, two miles north-eaſt of Stafford, and another ſpring at Codſal, north-weſt of Wolverhampton. There are alſo other medicinal waters in this county, not reducible to either of theſe claſſes, which are ſaid to have performed great cures, at Salter's Well, near Newcaſtle under Line, which has the reputation of curing the king's evil; Elder Well, at Blimhill, near Penkridge, ſaid to cure diſorders of the eyes; and a well, called the Spaw, near Wolverhampton, which is reputed to have cured diſeaſes of various kinds.

SEATS.

At *Newborough*, five miles from Litchfield, is a ſeat of the duke of Bridgewater: at *Elford*, near Litchfield, is the ſeat of the earl of Berkſhire: at *Stafford-caſtle*, is the ſeat of the late earl of Stafford: and at *Beaudeſert*, four miles from Litchfield, is a ſeat of the earl of Uxbridge. The earl of Dartmouth has a ſeat at *Sandwell*; as has alſo the earl of Stamford, at *Enfield-hall*, three miles from Sturbridge; and earl Gower, at *Trentham*, near Newcaſtle. At *Ridware*, near Litchfield, is the ſeat of lord Leigh: at *Careſwell*, nine miles from Stafford, lord Vane has a ſeat; as has alſo the baroneſs Dudley, at *Dudley-caſtle*; lord Aſton, at Tixal, near Stafford; and lord Chetwynd at *Ingeſtree*.

WARWICK-

WARWICKSHIRE.

This county is bounded by Staffordſhire and Derbyſhire on the north, by Glouceſterſhire and Oxfordſhire on the ſouth, by Worceſterſhire on the weſt, and by Leiceſterſhire and Northamptonſhire on the eaſt. It extends from north to ſouth 33 miles, from eaſt to weſt 26 miles, and is 122 miles in circumference. The air of Warwickſhire is mild, pleaſant and healthy, and the ſoil rich. The two parts into which it is ſeparated by the river Avon, are diſtinguiſhed by the names of the Feldon and the Woodland. The name *Feldon* ſignifies *a champaigne country*; this diviſion lies ſouth of the Avon, and produces excellent corn and paſture. The Woodland, which is the largeſt of the two diviſions, lies north of that river, and produces plenty of timber; but great part of it being now cleared of the woods, it yields alſo abundance of fine corn and paſture. The cheeſe made in Warwickſhire is not inferior to any made in England.

The moſt conſiderable rivers of this county are the Avon, and the Tame. The Avon, which is navigable by barges to Warwick, runs through this county from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt, and divides it into two unequal parts. The Tame has been mentioned among the rivers of Staffordſhire. Other ſmaller ſtreams in this county are the Anker, the Arrow, the Alne, the Leam, the Swift, and the Stour. This county is divided into five hundreds, and contains one city and twelve market towns. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and partly in the dioceſe of Litchfield and Coventry, and partly in that of Worceſter, and contains 158 pariſhes.

COVENTRY.

This city is 91 miles from London, and, jointly with the city of Litchfield, is the ſee of a biſhop: it had divers privileges and immunities from ſeveral kings; Edward the third granted it a mayor and two bailiffs, and Henry the Sixth, who had annexed ſeveral towns and villages to it, granted that the city, with 191 neighbouring villages, ſhould be an incorporate county, diſtinct from the county of Warwick; and that the bailiffs of the city ſhould be ſheriffs of its county. King James the Firſt granted it a charter, by which ten aldermen were to perſide over ten wards of the city; which aldermen were juſtices of the peace within the city of its county. Other officers are a recorder, a ſteward,

ſteward, a coroner, two chamberlains, and two wardens. This city was incloſed with walls, which were three miles in compaſs, and fortified with twenty-ſix towers; but ſoon after the reſtoration of king Charles the Second, they were demoliſhed, and only the gates left ſtanding; theſe are twelve, and are ſtill beautiful and noble ſtructures. This city is large, populous, and rich, but the buildings are generally old. Here are three pariſh churches, and a tall ſpire, being the only remains of a church that formerly belonged to a monaſtery of Gray friars. One of the churches, called St. Michael's, has a ſtone ſpire, 300 feet in height, which is much admired. Here are two or three meeting-houſes for proteſtant diſſenters, a free-ſchool, with a good library, called king Henry the Eighth's ſchool, founded by John Hales, Eſq; a charity-ſchool, and an hoſpital. This city has a town-houſe; the windows of which are finely painted; and here is a ſpacious market-place, with a croſs in the middle, 60 feet high, which is adorned with ſtatues of ſeveral kings of England, as big as the life, and for its workmanſhip and beauty, is inferior to no ſtructure of the kind in the kingdom, It was erected in the reign of king Henry the Eighth, by a legacy of Sir William Holles, formerly lord mayor of the city of London. The roads that lead to this city are kept well paved for a mile round. The chief manufacture is tammeys, and the weaving the common ſort of ribbon.

There is a yearly proceſſion through this city, on the Friday after Trinity Sunday, with the figure of a naked woman on horſeback, in commemoration of the following tranſaction. Leofric, earl of Mercia, and firſt lord of the city, who died in the thirteenth year of Edward the Confeſſor, on account of ſome offence given him by the citizens, loaded them with very heavy taxes, for the remiſſion of which, Godiva, his lady, the daughter of Thorold, ſheriſh of Lincolnſhire, a woman of moſt exemplary virtue and piety, inceſſantly ſolicited him. Being at length tired with her importunities, he hoped to put an end to them, by ſaying that he would take off the new duties, provided ſhe would ride naked in open day-light, through the moſt frequented parts of the city, aſſuring himſelf that her modeſty would never comply with that condition. Godiva, however, being ſenſibly touched with compaſſion for the diſtreſs of the city, took a reſolution to relieve it, even upon the terms propoſed. She therefore, after having iſſued orders to the citizens that all their doors and windows ſhould be ſhut, and that nobody ſhould attempt to look out, rode naked through the ſtreets, on horſeback; but her hair being ſo looſe about her, was ſo long that it covered her down to her legs. It is added, that during the time of her riding in this manner through the ſtreets, no

perſon

perſon ventured to look at her except a taylor, who, notwithſtanding the lady publiſhed her commands, and her pious and benevolent deſign in performing this action, had the audacity to violate them; and, as it is ſaid, was ſtruck blind, as a puniſhment for his impudence. The taylor is now known by the name of peeping Tom; and the window, through which he is ſaid to have peeped, is ſtill to be ſeen, with his effigy in it, which is new dreſſed on the anniverſary of the proceſſion; and in a window belonging to one of the churches, called Trinity church, there are pictures of earl Leofric, and his counteſs Godiva, with the following inſcription:

I Lurick, for the love of thee,
Do ſet Coventry toll free.

MARKET-TOWNS.

WARWICK is a very ancient town, and is ſaid to have been founded by Kimbeline, a Britiſh king, who was cotemporary with our Saviour. It appears to have been very eminent in the time of the Romans; and it is thought that it was the Roman Præſidium, where, according to the Notitia, the præfect of the Dalmatian horſe was poſted by order of the governor of Britain. Warwick ſent two members to parliament as early as any town in England, and is a very ancient corporation, governed under a charter of king Charles the Second, by a mayor, a recorder, twelve brethren, or aldermen, and twenty-four burgeſſes or common-council-men. The county aſſizes and general quarter ſeſſions are always held in this town. Warwick is 93 miles from London, and ſtands upon a rock of free-ſtone, on the bank of the Avon, and a way is cut to it through the rock from each of the four cardinal points. It was formerly fortified with a wall and ditch, ſome remains of which are ſtill viſible. The ſtreets are ſpacious and regular, and all meet in the center of the town, which being the ſummit of an eminence, is always clean: its wells and cellars are cut in the rock, and it is ſupplied with water by pipes from ſprings about half a mile diſtant. It is a fine populous town, with only two pariſh churches, one of which, St. Mary's, is a beautiful edifice. Here are three charity ſchools, in which 62 boys and 42 girls are taught and cloathed, and four hoſpitals, one founded in the reign of queen Elizabeth, by Robert Dudley, earl of Leiceſter, for twelve decayed gentlemen, with an allowance of 20l. a year for each, and 50l. to a chaplain; another founded ſometime afterwards, by Sir Thomas Puckering, for eight poor women, and two others founded in 1633, for decayed tradeſmen.

But

A View of Warwick Castle.



But the principal ornament of this place is a caſtle belonging to the Earl of Warwick, ſtanding upon the bank of the Avon, on a rock which riſes forty feet perpendicularly above the level of that river; and adjoining to the caſtle, is a fine terrace fifty feet above the ſame level, from whence there is a beautiful and extenſive proſpect of the river, and of the country beyond it. The apartments of the caſtle are well contrived, and adorned with many original pictures of Vandyke, and other great maſters. It was originally built by William the Norman. Here is a town-houſe built of free-ſtone, and ſupported by ſtone pillars, in which are held the aſſizes and quarter ſeſſions; and this town has a good ſtone bridge conſiſting of twelve arches, over the river Avon. Its chief trade is in malt; and it is a pretty retirement for gentlemen of ſmall fortunes, and is frequented by very genteel company. In the neighbourhood there are frequent horſe races. There are rich pleaſant meadows to the ſouth, and lofty groves and ſpacious parks to the north of this town.

SUTTON COFIELD, or COLDFIELD, was called *Sutton*, which is a corruption or contraction of *South Town*, on account of its ſituation *ſouth* of Litchfield; and the additional name of *Cofield*, or *Coldfield*, is ſuppoſed to be derived from a remarkable bleak and barren common, which lies directly weſt of it. It ſtands at the diſtance of 106 miles from London, in an excellent air, but a barren ſoil, and among pleaſant woods. It was incorporated by king Henry the Eighth, and is governed by a warden and ſociety, conſiſting of twenty-four members, a clerk of the market, a ſteward, and a ſerjeant at mace. The warden, for the time being, is coroner within the corporation; and no ſheriff or bailiff muſt meddle within its liberties. Here is a church, dedicated to the Trinity, conſiſting of a nave, a chancel, and two ſide iſles. The iſles were built in the reign of king Henry the Eighth, by John Herman, alias Veſy, biſhop of Exeter, a native of this town. The nave was lately rebuilt; and at the weſt end of the church there is an handſome ſquare tower, ſixty-feet high. In this church are three vaults, remarkable for conſuming the dead bodies in them very quickly, and a monument belonging to the family of Jeſſons, which is well executed. This town has a grammar-ſchool, founded by biſhop Veſy, and endowed with an eſtate, now worth 100l. a year. The ſchool houſe was rebuilt in an elegant manner in the year 1728. This town has the manor and lordſhip of the pariſh, together with a large tract of waſte ground, called the park, which is exceeding uſeful for paſturage, and has beſides 5000l. worth of wood growing in it.

STRATFORD is commonly called STRATFORD UPON AVON, from its ſituation upon that river, and to diſtinguiſh it from ſeveral other towns in England of the ſame name. It is

94 miles from London, and is a corporation, governed by a mayor, a recorder, a high ſteward, twelve aldermen, of whom two are juſtices of the peace, and twelve capital burgeſſes. This is a large populous town, and has one pariſh church and a chapel of eaſe. The church is dedicated to the Trinity, and it is thought to be almoſt as old as the Norman invaſion; but parts of it have been at different times rebuilt. It was formerly collegiate, and is celebrated for containing the remains of Shakeſpear, our immortal dramatic poet, who in 1564 was interred in one of the iſles on the north ſide of the church. His grave is covered with a ſtone, which has the following inſcription;

"Good friend, for Jeſus' ſake, forbear
"To dig the duſt incloſed here.
"Bleſt be the man that ſpares theſe ſtones,
"And curſt be he that moves my bones."

And in the wall over the grave, there is a buſt of him in marble. The chapel of eaſe in this town was built in the reign of king Henry the Seventh, by Hugh Clopton, lord mayor of London. Here alſo is a free grammar ſchool, and an alms-houſe founded by King Edward the Sixth; and Hugh Clopton, who built the chapel, erected at this place a ſtone bridge, conſiſting of nine arches, over the river Avon, with a long cauſey at the end of it, walled on both ſides. This town has a great trade in corn and malt.

BIRMINGHAM ſtands upon the borders of Staffordſhire, at the diſtance of 110 miles from London. It is a large, well-built, populous town, famous for the moſt ingenious artificers in all ſorts of iron and ſteel ſmall wares, in all ſorts of fire-arms, and in the manufacture of falſe ſtones for buckles, buttons, &c. which are made here in vaſt quantities, and exported to all parts of Europe. In the neighbourhood of this town there are annual horſe-races. At a little diſtance from the town there are gardens, which they call Vauxhall, ſmall and neat, though but indifferently ſituated: theſe are ſometimes illuminated in an evening; and a band of vocal and inſtrumental muſic plays for the entertainment of the company, at the price of a ſhilling a head. The houſe belonging to theſe gardens was formerly a ſeat of Sir Liſter Holts.

COLESHILL is a name probably derived from the ſituation of the town upon the ſide of a hill, near the bank of a ſmall river called the Cole. It is diſtant from London 102 miles, and has two charity ſchools, and a piece of Land called Pater-noſter-piece, on account of its having been given by one of the family of Digby, who was lord of the manor, for encouraging children

to

The East View of Birmingham in Warwickshire.



to learn the Lord's Prayer. In conſequence of this donation all the children in town are ſent in their turns, by one at a time, every morning to church, at the ſound of the bell, when each kneeling down, ſays the Lord's Prayer, before the undermaſter, and by him is rewarded with a penny. Here is a ſtone bridge over the river Cole.

ATHERSTON is commonly called ATHERSTON ON THE STOUR, from its ſituation upon that river, and to diſtinguiſh it from a village of the ſame name, in this county, north of Nuneaton, upon the borders of Leiceſterſhire, It is 103 miles from London, and is a large well-built town, with a chapel of eaſe, and a charity ſchool, where twenty girls are taught to read, knit, ſew, and ſpin. This place is famous for its cheeſe fair, which is one of the greateſt in England.

NUNEATON is ſaid to have been originally called *Eaton*, a word which the ancient Engliſh language ſignifies the *Water Town*, and may have been applied to this place from its ſituation on the river Anker. The epithet *Nun*, was afterwards prefixed to the name of *Eaton*, from a nunnery founded here. It ſtands at the diſtance of 98 miles from London; is a good, large, well-built town, with a free ſchool, and a manufacture of woollen cloth.

RUGBY ſtands upon the river Avon, at the diſtance of 85 miles from London, and has a grammar ſchool, with four almshouſes, founded in the reign of queen Elizabeth, by Laurence Sheriff, a haberdaſher of London. Here is alſo a charity ſchool for teaching and cloathing thirty poor children, and an almshouſe for maintaining ſix poor widows, built and endowed by Richard Elborow of this place, in 1707. Rugby is remarkable for a great number of butchers.

HENLEY is alſo called HENLEY IN ARDEN, from its ſituation in Arden, which was the ancient name of that part of the county, now called Woodland, and to diſtinguiſh it from ſeveral other towns in the kingdom of that name. It ſtands near the river Alne, at the diſtance of 103 miles from London, and has a chapel of eaſe to Waveney, in the neighbourhood, where the pariſh church is. This chapel was firſt built in the forty-firſt year of Edward the Third.

AULCESTER is diſtant from London 102 miles; it ſtands upon the river Avon, and is a very antient town and corporation, with a free ſchool, and a very good market for corn.

BITFORD ſtands upon the river Avon, near its confluence with the Arrow, at the diſtance of 100 miles from London, but contains nothing remarkable.

KINETON is by ſome ſuppoſed to have been called *Kine-Town*, from its market for black cattle; others are of opinion

that it was called *King's Town*, from having been in poſſeſſion of the kings of England, particularly of Edward the Confeſſor, and William the Norman. King John kept his court here; and near the town there is a ſpring, which is ſtill called King John's Well. Kineton is 88 miles from London, but contains nothing worthy of note.

REMARKABLE VILLAGES, CURIOSITIES, *and* ANTIQUITIES.

High-croſs is a conſiderable village, where there was formerly a Roman ſtation, as appears from the vaſt number of antiquities that have been dug up here at different times. It is ſituated on an eminence, and the croſs ſtanding at it, from when it receives its name, is a very handſome ſtructure, conſiſting of four pillars of the Tuſcan order, above which riſes four Doric columns, fronting as many roads, with a dial and a globe ſupporting the croſs. The proſpect from this croſs is extenſive and delighful.

Maxtoke, a village near Coleſhill, was formerly noted on account of its priory, which was founded in the reign of Edward III. for Auguſtine Monks. Great part of this abbey is ſtill ſtanding, and it appears to have been a magnificent ſtructure. One of the earls of Huntingdon built a ſtrong caſtle about a mile diſtant from the priory, as a ſeat for himſelf, and his ſucceſſiors; but it has ſince fallen into our hands. The whole of this ſtately ſtructure is ſtill ſtanding, it having been repaired at different times, and is now now one of the beſt antient edifices of the ſame kind in England. The gate is extremely curious, and at each of the corners are lofty towers with battlements, and behind, as well as on each ſide, are gardens laid out with elegance.

Kenelworth, in the center of Warwickſhire, is famous for its noble caſtle, which was once a priſon for king Edward II. and afterwards a palace to Robert Dudley, earl of Leiceſter, who is ſaid to have laid out 60,000l. in repairing, enlarging, and adorning it. He entertained Queen Elizabeth and her court here for ſeventeen days, in a moſt gay and ſplendid manner, with the greateſt variety and magnificence of beaſts and ſhows. Some idea may be formed of the expence which the earl was at in entertaining the Queen during this viſit, and of the largeneſs of her retinue, as well as of his, by the quantity of beer which was drank upon this occaſion, which amounted to three hundred and twenty hogſheads. Kenelworth caſtle was nearly demoliſhed in the civil wars; but there are ſtill remaining ſo many walls, gates, towers, and rooms, as convey to the mind ſome idea of its antient grandeur. A ſplendid convent was alſo founded at Kenelworth in the reign of King Henry I. for monks of the Auguſtine

Auguſtine order; and great part of the ruins of this abbey are ſtill ſtanding, from whence it appears to have been a very magnificent ſtructure.

At *Brownſover*, north of Rugby, are the remains of an ancient caſtle, ſuppoſed to have been built in the reign of King Stephen.

Edgehill, in the neighbourhood of Kineton, is famous for the firſt battle between Charles the Firſt, and the parliament in 1642. It is otherwiſe called the vale of Red-Horſe, from the form of that animal cut by the country people on the ſide of the hill, upon red ſoil, near Tyſoe; ſome neighbouring freeholders are obliged by their tenure to keep it clean and in ſhape.

Newham-Regis, over-againſt Rugby, and near the river Swift, is remarkable for its medicinal waters ariſing from three ſprings ſuppoſed to be percolated through a mineral of allum. The waters which are of a milky colour and taſte, are reckoned good for the ſtone. They are very diuretic, and cloſe and heal green wounds; being drank with ſalt they are laxitive, and with ſugar reſtringent.

Dovebridge, upon the Avon, was anciently a Roman ſtation, called Tripontium. Here the ſtream divides in two. It has an inſcription denoting, that it is maintained at the expence of three counties.

S E A T S.

Combe-Abbey, about four miles eaſt of Coventry, is the ſeat of Lord Craven. This place was formerly famous for a rich abbey, for monks of the Ciſtertian order. The church is demoliſhed; but the abbey is ſtill ſtanding; and it is this edifice, with ſome modern additions and improvements, which forms the ſeat of Lord Craven.

Malcot-Houſe, near Stratford, is the ſeat of the Duke of Dorſet; *Tamworth-caſtle* is the ſeat of Earl Ferrers; *Newnham-Paddox*, that of the Earl of Denbigh; *Hewell Grange*, that of the Earl of Plymouth; and *Stonely-Abbey*, five miles from Warwick, that of Lord Leigh. At *Coleſhill*, is the ſeat of Lord Digby; at *Compton in the Vale*, that of the Earl of Northampton, and at *Caſtle-Bromwich*, that of Lord Hereford.

W O R C E S T E R S H I R E

Is bounded by Staffordſhire on the north; by Glouceſterſhire on the ſouth; by Shropſhire and Herefordſhire on the weſt, and by Warwick-

Warwickſhire on the eaſt. It is of a triangular form, and extends in length 36 miles, in breadth 21 miles, and is 130 miles in circumference. The air of this county is exceedingly ſweet and healthy, and the ſoil is very rich, both in tillage and paſture, the hills being covered with flocks of ſheep, and the vallies abounding in corn and rich meadows.

The principal rivers of this county are the Severn, the Avon, the Stour, and the Teme; and the leſs conſiderable rivers of it are the Rea, the Arrow, the Bow, the Salwarp, and the Swiliate. The rivers afford plenty of fiſh, and the Severn particularly abounds with lampreys.

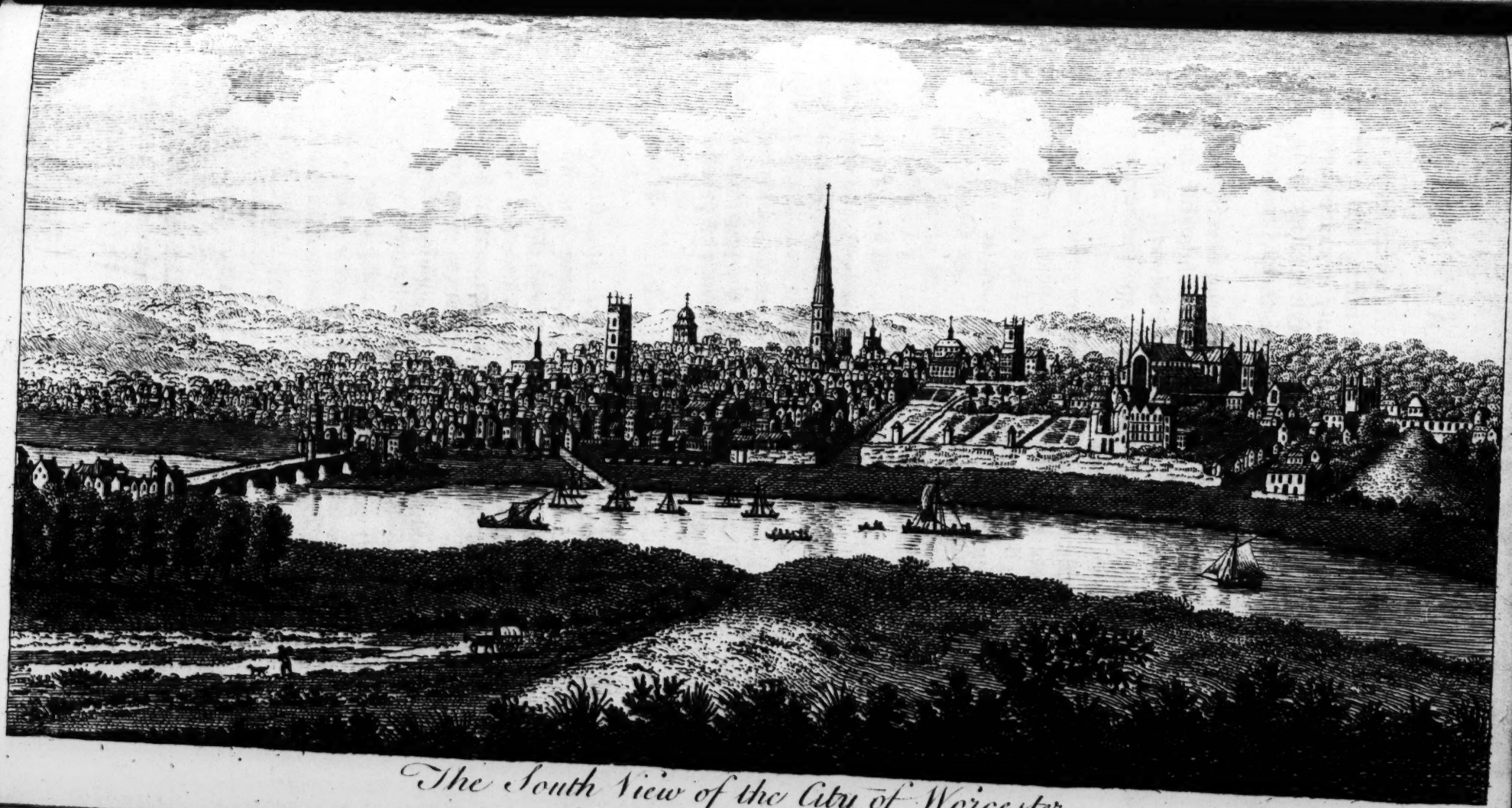
Hops are much cultivated in this county; and it yields great plenty of all ſorts of fruit, particularly pears, of which great quantities of excellent perry are made.—This county is remarkable for many brine-pits, and ſalt-ſpring; and at Droitwich there are ſeveral ſuch ſprings, from which ſo much ſalt is made, that the taxes paid for it to the Crown, at the rate of 3s. 6d. a buſhel, are ſaid to amount to no leſs than 50,000l. a year.—The chief manufactures of Worceſterſhire are cloth, ſtockings, gloves, and glaſs; in which, together with the ſalt, hops and other commodities of this county, the inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade.

This county is divided into ſeven hundreds, and contains one city, and ten market towns. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and dioceſe of Worceſter, and has 152 pariſhes.

WORCESTER.

This city is 110 miles from London. It is ſuppoſed to have been one of the cities built by the Romans, in order to be a check upon the Britons who dwelt beyond the Severn. It is a corporation, governed by a mayor, aldermen, and aſſiſtants. This city has from the earlieſt times ſent members to parliament, who are elected by the citizens and freemen, who are in number about two thouſand. It is a large and populous city, and is ſituated in a bottom; one part of it is inhabited by the Welſh. Its chief manufactures are broad cloth and gloves, eſpecially the former, which affords employment to great numbers of people here and in the neighbourhood. The public buildings here make an handſome appearance, particularly the guildhall, and the workhouſe, though the former is very old. There was formerly a caſtle here, as alſo walls 1650 paces in compaſs, but both walls and caſtle have long been deſtroyed. The cathedral is a large edifice, the exact model of that at Bruſſels, with an elegant choir, of very curious workmanſhip, 120 feet long, in the middle of which lies king John, between

two



The South View of the City of Worcester.





The North West Prospect of Worcester Cathedral.



two biſhops, viz. Wulſtan and Oſwald, his two ſaints, by whoſe neighbourhood he hoped for ſalvation. The whole length of the church is 394 feet, the breadth 78, and the tower is 162 feet high. Prince Arthur, elder brother of Henry the Eighth, lies buried here; and here is a very fine monument of the counteſs of Saliſbury, who dropt her garter as ſhe danced before king Edward the Third, at Windſor. There are ſeveral angels cut in ſtone, about this tomb, ſtrewing garters over it. Here are alſo twelve pariſh churches, nine of which are within the city, and three without. The ſtreets are broad and well paved, of which the Foregate ſtreet is remarkably regular and beautiful; and it is upon the whole a very agreeable place. Here is a noble hoſpital, in the building of which Robert Berkley, of Spetchley, laid out 2000l. and endowed it with 4000l. for twelve poor men. There are ſix or ſeven others in and about the city; and beſides the king's ſchool here, founded by Henry the Eighth, which has been famous both for its maſters and ſcholars, here is a grammar free-ſchool, in which 110 boys are taught, and part of them cloathed. It is remarked, that the Severn though generally rapid elſewhere, glides gently by this city. Here is a very good water-houſe and a quay, to which many ſhips come. It was erected into an epiſcopal ſee by the Saxon king Etheldred, in the year 679. Without the ſouth gate of the city, in the London road, the knights of Sir John of Jeruſalem had a monaſtery, which is now in the poſſeſſion of a private gentleman. It is a fine old houſe of timber, and the hall rooſed with Iriſh oak, which makes one ſide of it, was built for the reception of pilgrims. Coals are carried here on horſes backs in panniers, like thoſe the higlers uſe, only they are open at top, and they are ſold here by the horſe load, as they are in London by the chaldron.

MARKET-TOWNS.

KIDDERMINSTER is an ancient town, 125 miles from London. It is ſituated on the Stour, not far from the Severn; and is a compact-town, containing five or ſix hundred houſes, wherein the inhabitants carry on a pretty good trade in cloth, and weaving linſey-woolſey, &c. It is governed by a bailiff, and twelve capital burgeſſes, &c. Here is an handſome church, two free grammar-ſchools, and a charity ſchool.

BEWDLEY is 128 miles from London, and is ſometimes called *Beaulieu*, from its preſent ſituation on the declivity of a hill, on the weſt-ſide of the river Severn, over which it has a ſtone-bridge. It is a place of conſiderable trade; for by means

of

of the Severn great quantities of ſalt, iron-ware, glaſs, and Mancheſter goods, are put on board barges here, and at Glouceſter on board troughs, for Briſtol, Bridgewater, and other ports, which trade renders this a populous and thriving town; but its chief manufacture is caps, which are ſold to the Dutch, and are called Monmouth-caps. This town is well ſupplied with corn, malt, and leather; and every Saturday there is a market for hops.

BROMSGROVE is 115 miles from London; it is ſituated near the riſe of the river Salwarp, and has a conſiderable trade in the cloathing buſineſs.

DROITWITCH is 118 miles from London; and is chiefly remarkable for its ſalt-ſprings. It is a corporate bailiwick, with about four hundred houſes, and four churches. It has been much enriched by its ſalt works, for which it was noted even before the Norman invaſion.

EVESHAM is 94 miles from London, and is a neat town, with a gentle aſcent from the river Avon, over which it has a handſome ſtone bridge, with a harbour for barges. The town is incorporated, has peculiar powers and privileges, can try and execute for all criminal caſes, except high treaſon: its chief manufacture is that of wool. At the bridge foot is the diviſion of Bingworth, where was formerly a caſtle: here are both a grammar ſchool and a charity ſchool liberally endowed. From this town is an open proſpect of the ſpacious valley, called hence the Valley of Eveſham, which affords ſuch abundance of the beſt corn, as well as paſture for ſheep, that it may be juſtly reckoned the granary of thoſe parts; but its roads, like thoſe in moſt fruitful countries are deep and miry. This vale runs all along the banks of the Avon, from Tewkſbury to Perſhore, and from thence to Stratford upon Avon, in the ſouth part of Warwickſhire, to which this fine river is navigable. Eveſham is famous for a great victory which prince Edward, afterwards Edward the Firſt, obtained over the earl of Leiceſter.

STURBRIDGE is ſo called from a ſtone *bridge* at this place, over the river Stour. Sturbridge is governed by a bailiff and other officers, and is diſtant from London 125 miles. It is a well built town, with a church, a good free-ſchool, together with a library, and ſome meeting houſes of Proteſtant Diſſenters. This place is much enriched by iron and glaſs works; and here are nine or ten glaſs-houſes, where all ſorts of glaſs work are made in great quantities. It is alſo famous for making of crucibles, the clay in this neighbourhood being the beſt adapted to that manufacture of any in England: and here is alſo a manufacture of fine frieze cloth.

PARSHORE



P. 267.

V. II.

PARSHORE ſtands upon the bank of the river Avon, at the diſtance of 102 miles from London, in the road from that city to Worceſter. It is a pretty large old town, with two pariſh churches, and has a conſiderable ſtocking manufacture.

SHIPTON UPON STOWER probably derives its name from a great *ſheep* market which is ſaid to have been formerly held in this place, and from its ſituation upon the river Stour. It is 84 miles from London, and is a ſmall town, but has a very large market.

TENBURY probably derived its name from its ſituation upon the river *Teme*. It is 130 miles diſtant from London, and is a large, populous, and well built town.

UPTON is diſtant from London 109 miles, and has a good bridge over the river Severn, with a harbour for barges.

REMARKABLE VILLAGES, CURIOSITIES, *and* ANTIQUITIES.

On *Malvern Hills*, ſouth of Upton, upon the borders of Herefordſhire, are two medicinal ſprings, called Holy Wells, one of which is recommended for many diſorders of the eyes, and the other for cancers.

"It is remarked by Camden, that theſe hills "are great and "lofty for ſeven miles together, riſing one higher than the "other, and dividing this county from that of Hereford; and "on that on the top Gilbert de la Clare caſt up a ditch, to ſe-"parate his lands from thoſe of the church of Worceſter, which "ditch is ſtill to be ſeen."

Great Malvern Abbey was in the times of the Saxons an hermitage of Urſo d'Abitol; and was made a priory in the reign of William the Norman, by the hermit Aldwin.

Dorn, a village of this county, near Campden in Glouceſterſhire, was a Roman city; many foundations of ancient buildings have been diſcovered here; the traces of ſtreets are ſtill diſcernable; Roman and Britiſh coins have frequently been dug up, and the Roman Foſſeway paſſes through it.

On Harrow-hill, north-eaſt of Eveſham, is a ſpring ſaid to be of great uſe in diſorders of the eyes. This water appears to be of a ſoft balſamic nature; and yet it is certain from the moſs growing about it, that it has a petrifying quality.

On the top of a hill called *Woodbury Hill*, near the river Teme, and not far from Tenbury, is an old entrenchment, commonly called Owen Glendower's camp.

At *Hartlebury*, near Worceſter, is a palace belonging to the biſhop of that ſee, called *Hartlebury Caſtle*. It was originally built in the reign of Henry the Third, about the year 1268, but it was demoliſhed in the civil wars under Charles the Firſt.

It was however afterwards rebuilt at the expence of the biſhops of Worceſter, and is now a beautiful ſeat.

S E A T S.

One of the fineſt ſeats in this county is that of Lord Lyttelton, known by the name of HAGLEY PARK. The grounds are diſpoſed in the greateſt taſte. Thoſe who view them are firſt conducted among the ſhrubs, of which there is a great variety, in a moſt flouriſhing ſtate. The church ſtands in the Park retired, and covered by trees. It is chiefly remarkable for an elegantly ſimple monument erected by the lord Lyttelton, to the memory of his firſt wife; on which there is an inſcription in Latin and Engliſh. From the church you enter a winding path up hill to a column ſupporting a ſtatue of Frederick Prince of Wales, looking on the houſe, with a view of the country over it: the black mountains, and the Malvern hills to the left. From hence the winding walk is continued through a grove, from whence is a view of Lord Stamford's grounds, to a pavilion dedicated to the celebrated James Thomſon, with an inſcription to his memory. From hence you paſs by a ruin, a pavilion, and a ſeat in an amphitheatre of wood; and then proceed by a pit of hard red ſtone to Jacob's Well, which brings you to a ſtrait walk by the park pales, on the outſide of which ſtands the parſonage houſe; white cottages and the country are ſeen at a diſtance: the hanging wood on the left. You enter now upon a walk winding to the right, from whence there is a view of the Clee Hills: this leads into a grove, whence a view of the Tower breaks in. Hence you arrive at a rotunda of the Ionic order; from whence you look down acroſs water and a lawn to the Palladian Bridge. Hence you wind down the hill into a wood, where, in a deep receſs, by a purling rill, is a retired bench; from this you wind to the left up hill, and find an urn inſcribed to Mr. Pope. Hence you come to a gentle fall of water, and to a lawn incircled with wood, from which is a ſteep aſcent to a ruined tower. From the top of this is an immenſely extended view of the country: Dudley, Worceſter, the Clee Hills, the Wrekin at forty, and Radnor-tump at eighty miles diſtance. From hence you deſcend to a triangular water, where there is a good view of the tower. You now wind through the hanging wood, to the ſeat of Contemplation; which is a fine cloſe ſcene, well contraſted with that vaſt expanſe of proſpect which the Tower afforded: and admirably fitted to relieve the eye, tired with the very great and diſtant objects which it has been viewing. Hence you ſoon arrive at the Root-Houſe or Hermitage, in which are the following lines from the Il Penſeroſo of Milton:

« And

A View in Hagley Park the Seat of Lord Lyttelton.



" And may at laſt my weary age
" Find out the peaceful hermitage;
" The hairy gown and moſſy cell,
" Where I may ſit and rightly ſpell,
" Of ev'ry ſtar that heav'n doth ſhew,
" And ev'ry herb that ſips the dew,
" 'Till old experience doth attain
" To ſomething like prophetic ſtrain,
" Theſe pleaſures melancholy give,
" And I with thee will chooſe to live."

Here are two views of the country, and the water below, Hence you return on the left by the water, to a cave of roots looking on it, and to an alcove of pebbles looking on another water. Here the path winds to the right up hill to a fine view of the country, and of the houſe in the bottom; hence you come to a ſeat where there is a noble view, and the following lines from Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, Book V. are with a happy propriety inſcribed upon it:

" Theſe are thy glorious works, Parent of good!
" Almighty! thine this univerſal frame,
" Thus wondrous fair! thyſelf how wondrous then
" Unſpeakable! who ſits above theſe heavens
" To us inviſible, or dimly ſeen
" In theſe thy loweſt works; yet theſe declare
" Thy goodneſs beyond thought, and power divine."

From this admirable view you turn into a thicket, and have a look at the Dorick Pavilion, Thomſon's ſeat, and the Obeliſk: hence you come to a ſeat where there is a view over a heath to the Wrekin; and then to another which was Mr. Pope's favourite, inſcribed,

Quieti & Muſis.
" To Quiet and the Muſes."

Here you have a lawn deſcending to a piece of water backed with a riſing wood, and a view of Thomſon's ſeat and the Obeliſk. Hence winding ſtill through the wood, you come to an open lawn with ſheep walks and a clump on the top, which ſcene lord Anſon uſed to ſay much reſembled ſome parts of the Iſland of Tinian—it is truly rural and pictureſque. Deſcending to a hollow of irregular wood, with water breaking out variouſly, you find a bench with this inſcription from Virgil:

Hic gelidi fontes, hic mollia prata Lycori;
Hic nemus: hic ipſo tecum conſumerer ævo.

"Here are cool fountains, here are ſoft meadows, here "are groves, O Lycoris; and here could I ſpend all "my days with thee."

Hence you ſerpentine by a fine trout ſtream with a delightful irregular thicket, and fine riſing lawn; Pope's ſeat backed with a theatre of wood, and the rotunda ſeen over water one way; and the Palladian bridge over another water backed with trees, over which the diſtant hills are ſeen, another way. Hence through a gate you enter the *Fairy-ground*, where you will be diſpoſed to indulge the pleaſing fancy, which the mind will be apt to take up, that every thing here is enchantment——a noiſe of falling water is heard; a trickling rill is ſeen; then a maſſy cave in front of a caſcade, with this inſcription from Horace:

——*Ego laudo ruris amoeni*
Rivos, & muſco circumlita ſaxa, nemuſque.

"I praiſe the rivulets of the delightful country, and the "rock over-grown with moſs, and the ſhady grove."

This is a ſcene inexpreſſibly fine. Hence you come to a ſmall vale encompaſſed with laurels.——A gloomy ſcene where we hear the diſtant fall of waters; and thence look over a ſwelling lawn to Thomſon's ſeat. Here you wind down the hill to the Palladian bridge, hearing all the way the ſound of caſcades, with this inſcription:

——*Viridantia Tempe,*
Tempe, quæ ſylvæ cingunt ſuper impendentes.

"Tempe, alluring by its delightful verdure; Tempe, "which is encircled by impending woods."

The opening is narrow with gloomy woods on both ſides. Theſe ſcenes are ſo exceedingly delightful, that it is difficult to find words that will convey to the mind an adequate idea of them.

The houſe, which was built by the late Lord Lyttelton, is built on a riſing ground, commanding a moſt extenſive proſpect. The aſcent is by a noble flight of ſteps, and the building, which is of a fine grained ſtone, is one of the moſt beautiful ſtructures in Eng'and. It is one hundred and twenty feet long, and ſixty broad, with a ruſtic baſe; but there is no portico, only at the four

four corners, are ſo many towers. The firſt place you enter is the hall, twenty-eight feet ſquare, adorned with many fine paintings, and moſt curious figures in plaiſter. From the hall you paſs between two fine ſtair-caſes to the ſaloon, which is lighted from the top, and on the left of it is the library, filled with the beſt books, both antient and modern, and paintings of ſome eminent writers with whom his lordſhip was perſonally acquainted, among whom are Mr. Pope, Mr. Thomſon, Mr. Gilbert Weſt, &c. Adjoining to the library are two fine bed-chambers, with dreſſing-rooms, the walls of which are adorned with many fine paintings; and near it is the drawing-room, the walls of which are adorned with a moſt curious tapeſtry, and the roof is painted by a young Italian artiſt, who reſided in England when the building was erected. The carvings in this room are extremely elegant, and over the door are the heads of Lord Hardwicke, Lord Cheſterfield, Lord Cobham, and Mr. Pelham. From the drawing room you paſs to the gallery, extending the length of the whole houſe, and in it are ſome of the fineſt paintings that are to be met with in England, which were purchaſed by the father of the preſent Lord Lyttelton at a great expence. The drawing-room near the gallery is of the ſame ſize with the library, and beſides its fine decorations of ſtucco work, there are paintings of Admiral Smith, Admiral Weſt, Judge Lyttelton, Miſs Lyttelton, the preſent Lord's ſiſter, now Lady Valentia, and Mr. Lyttelton his Lordſhip's uncle. The proſpect from the front windows of the houſe is very extenſive, reaching to Malvern hills, on the left, and the Black Mountains in Wales on the right.

The many beauties of this fine ſeat were the reſult of the elegant taſte of the late GEORGE Lord LYTTELTON, author of Letters from a Perſian in England to his friend in Iſpahan, the Hiſtory of Henry the Second, Dialogues of the Dead, Obſervations on the converſion and apoſtleſhip of St. Paul, and other pieces. This excellent nobleman was an honour to his high ſtation; his parts and learning were adorned by amiable and poliſhed manners, he was a firm believer of Chriſtianity, irreproachable in his own character, and a real friend to the intereſts of virtue.

The Earl of Shrewsbury has alſo a ſeat in this county, at Graſton; as has alſo the Earl of Coventry, at *Crome-court*; Lord Craven at *Lenchwick*; and Lord Foley at *Whitley-court*.

HERE-

HEREFORDSHIRE.

This county is bounded on the north by Shropſhire, on the ſouth by Monmouthſhire, on the eaſt by Worceſterſhire and Gloceſterſhire, and on the weſt by the Welch counties, Brecknockſhire and Radnorſhire. It is almoſt of a circular form, meaſuring 35 miles from north to ſouth, and 30 miles from eaſt to weſt, and 180 miles in circumference.

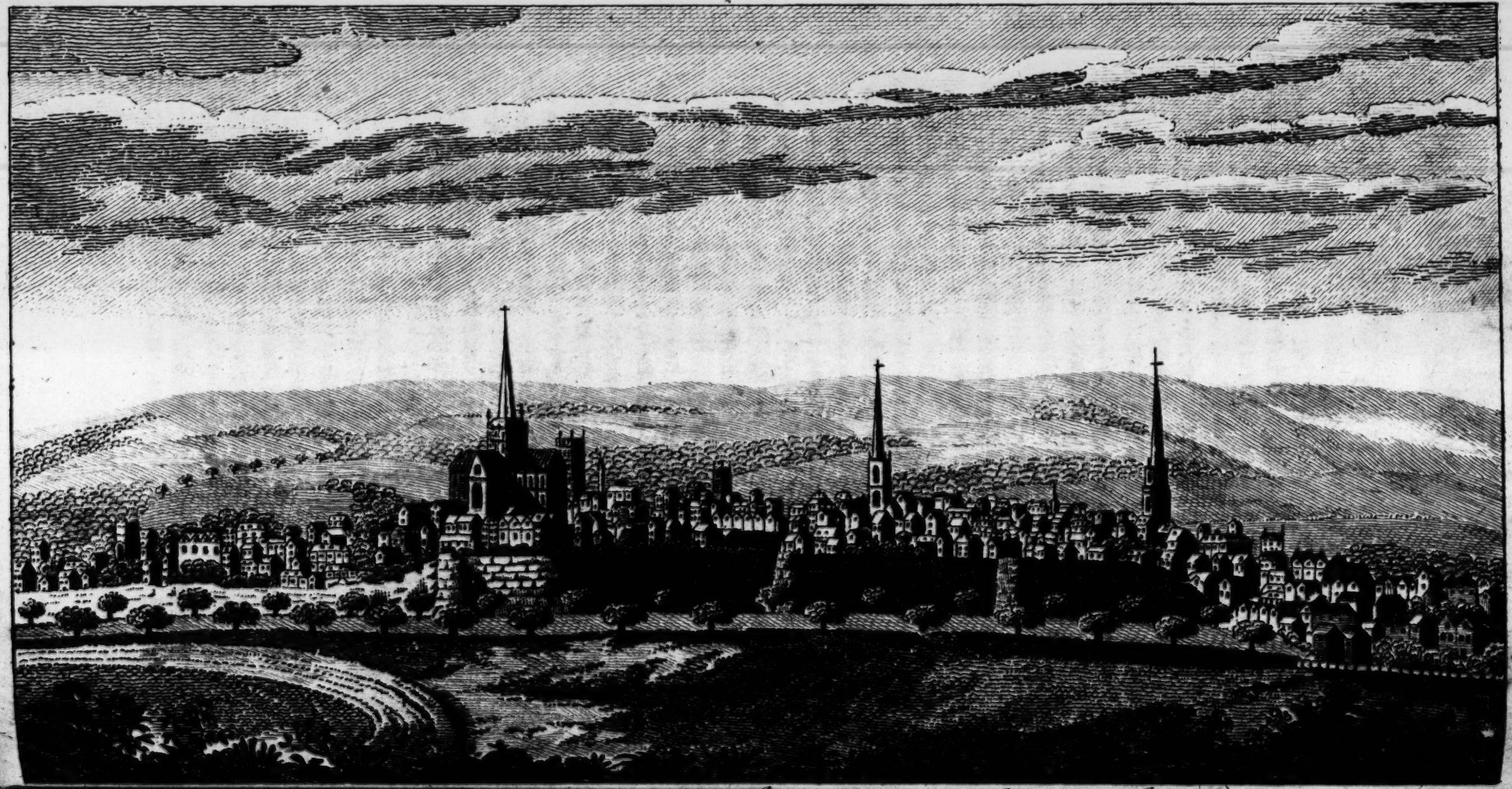
The air of this county is pure, and conſequently healthy, particularly between the rivers Wye and Severn, which has given occaſion to a proverb very common among the inhabitants of the county: 'Bleſſed is the eye between Severn and Wye.' The ſoil of Hereford is extremely fertile, yielding fine paſture, and great quantities of corn; it is alſo well ſtocked with wood, and there are ſome apple trees, particularly the red ſtreaks, which thrive here better than in any country; the hedges on the highways are full of them, and the hogs grow fat by feeding on the windfalls, which give a reddiſh colour and ſweet taſte to their fleſh; but from theſe apples a much greater advantage ariſes to the inhabitants, for they afford ſuch quantities of cyder, that it is the common drink of the county; and a few years ago, when the ſmooth cyder was preferred to the rough, it was eſteemed the beſt in England; and a great quantity of rough cyder has been made here ſince the rough was preferred to the ſmooth. The county abounds with ſprings of fine water, and the river affords abundance of fiſh.

This county is watered by ſeveral rivers, the chief of which are the Wye, the Monow, and the Lug. The Wye paſſes through this county, and ſeparates Monmouthſhire from Glouceſterſhire. The Monow riſes in a chain of mountains called Hatterel Hill, which on the ſouth weſt ſeparates this county from Radnorſhire; then it runs ſouth eaſt, dividing Monmouthſhire from Herefordſhire; and after having been augmented by ſeveral leſs conſiderable ſtreams, falls into the Wye at Monmouth. The Lug riſes in the hills in the north-eaſt of Radnorſhire, runs by ſeveral windings eaſt through Herefordſhire to Leominſter, and thence running ſouth-eaſt, after having been joined by ſeveral ſmaller rivers, falls into the Wye, near Hereford. Other leſs conſiderable rivers in this county are the Frome, the Loden, the Wadel, the Arrow, and the Dare.

This county is divided into eleven hundreds, and contains one city and ſeven market towns. It lies in the pro-

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BRITISH MUSEUM



vince of Canterbury and dioceſe of Hereford, and contains 176 pariſhes.

HEREFORD.

This city ſtands on the river Wye, and here that river falls into the Severn, and makes part of the barrier between England and Wales. Its name is Saxon, and is ſuppoſed to ſignify *the Lord of the Army*. As the two nations were almoſt always at war one with another, this town was generally the head quarters of ſuch Saxon or Engliſh forces as were ſtationed in the county; and at this place both armies probably forded the river, when they paſſed out of Wales into England, or out of England into Wales. This etymology, though plauſible, has been much diſputed. Hereford is governed by a mayor and twelve aldermen, a high ſteward, a deputy-ſteward, a recorder and town clerk, with thirty-one common-council-men, among whom are reckoned the mayor, and five of the aldermen; who are juſtices of the peace; the mayor has a ſword-bearer, and four ſerjeants at mace. The trading companies have their diſtinct halls, laws, and privileges; and here are held the aſſizes, quarter ſeſſions, and county courts. A ſmall river that appears to have no name, running by the north ſide of this city, falls on the eaſt ſide of it into the Wye, which flows by the ſouth-ſide, ſo that this city is ſurrounded by rivers, except on the weſt ſide. It often ſuffers by the ſwell of the Wye on the ſouth, over which it has a good ſtone bridge of eight arches. It is about a mile and a half in circumference; the houſes are old, the ſtreets dirty, and the inhabitants few. It has now a cathedral, and four pariſh churches; before the civil war in the laſt century, it had ſix, but two of them were deſtroyed. The cathedral is a beautiful and magnificent ſtructure, adorned with the monuments of ſeveral of its ancient prelates. It has a biſhop, a dean, a chancellor, ſixteen cannons, twenty-ſeven prebendaries, a chanter, a treaſurer, and twelve vicars choral, with deacons, choriſters, and other officers. The biſhop has a palace called the Caſtle, and the other dignitaries have houſes in a place called the Cloſe; the vicars and choriſters alſo have a college in which they live, in a collegiate or academical way, under a governor or preſident: the ſituation is pleaſant, but the buildings are mean. This city is 132 miles from London, and has an hoſpital, which was founded in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and well endowed, for twelve poor people, and two charity ſchools, one for ſixty boys, the other for forty girls, who are all taught and cloathed by ſubſcription. The only manufacture is gloves, and ſome other leathern wares.

MAR-

MARKET-TOWNS.

LEOMINSTER is diſtant from London 137 miles; it was incorporated by queen Mary, and is governed by a high ſteward, a bailiff, a recorder, twelve capital burgeſſes, out of whom the bailiff is choſen, and a town clerk. It is a large, handſome, populous town, with ſeveral bridges over the river Lug, and is a great thoroughfare between South Wales and London. It has a large beautiful church, and an alms-houſe, founded by the widow of a man who is ſaid to have given away the greateſt part of his eſtate in his life time, and to have been afterwards treated with diſreſpect, from which his money would have preſerved him: this is probably alluded to by the figure of a man, holding up a hatchet, in a nich over the entrance to the houſe, with the following lines underneath:

'Let him, that gives his goods before he is dead,
'Take this hatchet and cut off his head.'

At the fairs of this town are ſold many horſes and black cattle, and it had ſo conſiderable a trade in wool at its market, which was held on a Thurſday, the ſame day as the market was held at Hereford and Worceſter, that thoſe cities petitioned to have the day changed, complaining of their loſs of trade. Upon this petition Leominſter market day was changed from Thurſday to Friday, and ſince that time the trade has greatly decreaſed. The wool brought to this market has been reckoned the beſt in all Europe, except that of Apulia and Tarentum, and was deſervedly called Leominſter ore, becauſe it greatly enriched the town. This town has alſo the beſt of flax, wheat and barley, in England, carries on a conſiderable trade in wool, gloves, leather, and hats, having many mills and other machines conſtantly working on the rivers that flow through the valley on which it ſtands. The ruins of a palace are ſtill to be ſeen on a neighbouring hill, called Comfort Caſtle; and at the eaſt end of the church of Leominſter, there are ſome few remains of a priory.

ROSSE ſtands upon the river Wye, at the diſtance of 119 miles from London. It was made a free borough by king Henry the Third, and is a populous, well built town, conſiſting chiefly of two ſtreets, each about half a mile long, croſſing each other in the middle. Here are two charity ſchools, one for thirty boys, the other for twenty girls, who are taught and cloathed by ſubſcription. This town is much frequented on account of its markets and fairs, which are well ſtored with cattle and other proviſions. It is famous for cyder; and Mr. Camden ſays, that in

in his time it had a conſiderable manufacture of iron wares. The Man of Roſs, ſo much celebrated by Mr. Pope, lived and was buried here.

KYNETON ſtands upon a ſmall river called the Arrow, at the diſtance of 152 miles from London. It is a pretty large, well built old town, inhabited chiefly by clothiers, who carry on a conſiderable trade in narrow cloths. Its market is one of the moſt conſiderable in the county; and it has a free ſchool and a charity ſchool.

LEDBURY ſtands at the ſouth end of a ridge of mountains called Malvern-hills, on the eaſt ſide of this county, at the diſtance of 122 miles from London. It is a well-built town, inhabited chiefly by clothiers, and has an hoſpital liberally endowed, beſides a charity ſchool.

BROMYARD ſtands in a country full of orchards, near a river called the Frome, at the diſtance of 123 miles from London. It is a little obſcure town, containing nothing remarkable.

WEBLEY, ſituated at the diſtance of 143 miles from London, is an antient borough by preſcription, but no corporation. Here are two charity ſchools.

PEMBRIDGE is a ſmall town upon the river Arrow, at the diſtance of 147 miles from London, where there is a manufacture of woollen cloth.

REMARKABLE VILLAGES, CURIOSITIES, *and* ANTIQUITIES.

Below a hill on which ſtands a caſtle, called Richard's Caſtle, about five miles north of Leominſter, is a well, called *Bone Well*, in which a great quantity of ſmall bones is always found, and of which there is conſtantly a freſh ſupply, in a very ſhort time after it is cleared of them. Some imagine theſe to be the bones of ſome ſmall fiſh, and others the bones of frogs; but whence, or how they came to be collected here, is not eaſy to conjecture.

On the top of one of the hills called *Malvern-hills*, there is a ſpring, the water of which is ſaid to be a remedy for many diſorders of the eyes; and at about a furlong diſtance is another, ſaid to be of great efficacy in the cure of cancers.

At *Doward-hill*, in the pariſh of Whitchurch, not far from Roſſe, ſome men who were digging, found a cavity, which ſeemed to have been arched over, and in it a human ſkeleton, which appeared to have been more than double the ſtature of the talleſt man now known. Theſe bones were, ſome years ago, in the poſſeſſion of a ſurgeon at Briſtol.

In the year 1575, *Marcley-hill*, about ſix miles eaſt of Hereford, after ſhaking and roaring in a terrible manner, for three days together, was, about ſix o'clock, on Sunday evening, put in motion, and continued moving for eight hours, in which time it advanced upwards of 200 feet from its former ſituation, and mounted twelve fathoms higher than it was before. In the place whence it ſet out, it left a gap of 400 feet long, and 320 feet broad, and in its progreſs it overthrew a chapel, belonging to a village called Kinnaſton, together with all the trees, houſes, and every other thing that ſtood in its way; carrying with it the trees that grew upon it, with ſheep folds, and ſome flocks of ſheep that were grazing on it. Mr. Camden obſerves, that the earthquake which removed this hill, was of that kind which the naturaliſts call Braſmatia, being a motion up and down, or perpendicular to the horizon.

At *Craden-hill*, about a mile from Kencheſter, is a very great camp, and prodigious works, the graff being inwards and outwards, and the whole taking up above forty acres.

Near Lanterdin is a Roman camp, called *Brandon*, a ſingle ſquare work with four poſts; near which are two barrows, where, in 1662, an urn was found with aſhes and bones. About a mile from thence, on the other ſide of the river Bardfield, was a Britiſh camp called Croxall, now covered with large oaks.

At *Goodrich*, near Roſſe, is a very antient caſtle, now in ruins.

SEATS.

Aconbury, three miles from Hereford, is the ſeat of the Duke of Chandos.—The earl of Oxford has a ſeat ſeven miles from Ludlow, called *Brompton Bryan Caſtle*. This caſtle is an antient and ſtately pile of building, and belonged for ſome ages to a family of diſtinction, known by the name of Bryan de Brompton. In the reign of Edward the Third, Robert de Harley married the heireſs of that family. At *Hampton Court*, two miles from Hereford, is a ſeat which belonged to the late counteſs of Coningſby. At *Shopton Court*, eight miles from Hereford, is a ſeat of lord Bateman; at *Rothens*, near Hereford, is the ſeat of Mr. Heirs; and at *Home Lacy*, near Brockhampton, is the ſeat of the family of Scudamores.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

This county was formerly part of Wales, and as ſuch is deſcribed by Camden and others; but has been reckoned part of England ſince the reign of Charles the Second, when it was reckoned

reckoned an Engliſh county, becauſe the judges then began to keep the aſſizes here in the Oxford circuit. Monmouthſhire is bounded by Herefordſhire on the north, by Glouceſterſhire on the eaſt, by the river Severn on the ſouth, and by the two counties of Brecknock and Glamorgan in Wales, on the weſt. Its length from north to ſouth is twenty-nine miles; its breadth from eaſt to weſt, twenty miles; and its circumference eighty-four miles.

The air of Monmouthſhire is temperate and healthy, and the ſoil fruitful; the eaſtern parts are woody, and the weſtern parts mountainous; the hills feed cattle, ſheep, and goats; and the vallies produce plenty of hay and corn; the rivers abound with ſalmon, trout, and other fiſh: here is great plenty of coals, and the principal manufacture is flannel. This county is abundantly watered with fine rivers, the principal of which are the Severn, the Wye, the Mynow, the Rumney, and the Uſk. The Severn is properly a river of Glouceſterſhire, and the Wye will be deſcribed among the rivers of Gloceſterſhire. The Mynow, or Monow, riſes in Brecknockſhire, and running ſouth-eaſt, and dividing this from the county of Hereford, falls into the river Wye, at Monmouth. The Rumney riſes alſo in Brecknockſhire, and running ſouth-eaſt, and dividing this country from Glamorganſhire, falls into the Severn. The Uſk riſes likewiſe in Brecknockſhire, and running alſo ſouth-eaſt, and dividing Monmouthſhire into two almoſt equal parts, falls into the Severn near Newport.

This county is divided into ſix hundreds, and contains ſeven market towns, having no city. It lies in the dioceſe of Landaff, and province of Canterbury, and contains 127 pariſhes.

MARKET-TOWNS.

MONMOUTH is 129 miles from London, gives name to the county, and has its own from its ſituation at the mouth of the river Monow. It was incorporated by king Charles the Firſt, and is governed by two bailiffs, fifteen common-council-men, and a town clerk. It is pleaſantly ſituated between the rivers Monow and Wye, over each of which it has a bridge. It has been a place of note, ever ſince the Norman invaſion; for the caſtle, now in ruins, was a ſtately edifice at that time. There are ſtill remaining ſuch parts of its fortifications, as ſhew that it was formerly very ſtrong; and by its natural ſituation it might eaſily be made ſo again. The town is in a manner ſurrounded by water, there being another river, viz. the Trothy, over which it has alſo a bridge. It has a ſtately church, the eaſt end of which eſpecially is curiouſly built. Monmouth carries on a conſiderable traffic with Briſtol by the means of the Wye.

CHEPSTOW, 133 miles from London, is ſituated near the mouth of the Wye, over which it has a bridge, and was formerly a place of great note, and is ſtill populous. It was formerly walled round, and had a caſtle, part of which ſtill remains; as alſo a monaſtery, the remaining part of which is converted into a pariſh church. The name is of Saxon original, and denotes that it was then a place of trade and commerce. The old Venta Silurum is about four miles from it; and ſome affirm it roſe out of the ruins of that antient city. It is built on a hill, cloſe by the river, and has ſeveral fields and orchards within its walls. It is the port for all the towns that ſtand on the rivers Wye and Lug; ſhips of good burden may come up to it, and the tide flows here in a violent manner, riſing commonly ſix fathom, or ſix and a half at the bridge, which is a noble fabric of timber, no leſs than ſeventy feet high from the ſurface of the water when the tide is out. As half of it is in Glouceſterſhire, it is maintained at the expence of both counties. A beautiful Roman pavement was diſcovered here in 1689.

CAERLEON, 148 miles from London, has a wooden bridge over the Uſk, and was formerly the ſeat of a Roman Legion, and in the time of the Britons, a kind of univerſity and archbiſhop's ſee, removed afterwards to St. David's. The houſes are of ſtone, but the fortifications are in ruins. At Caerleon are ſtill the remains of temples, palaces, theatres, and baths; which ſhew what was the grandeur of the place in the time of the Romans, who called it Iſcar.

ABERGAVENNY, in the antient Britiſh language, ſignifies the *mouth of the Gavenny*, a ſmall river, which at this town falls into the Uſk. It is 144 miles diſtant from London, and is governed by a bailiff, a recorder, and twenty-ſeven burgeſſes. It is a large, populous, and flouriſhing town; it is ſtill ſurrounded by a wall, and it had once a caſtle. It has a fine bridge over the Uſk, conſiſting of fifteen arches: it is a great thoroughfare, from the weſt parts of Wales, to Briſtol, Bath, Gloceſter, and other places, and is therefore well furniſhed with accommodations for travellers, and carries on a conſiderable trade in flannels, which are brought hither from the manufactories in other parts of the county to ſell.

NEWPORT had its name in reſpect to the old port, Caerleon, out of the ruins of which it aroſe: it ſtands upon the Uſk, between the mouth of that river and Caerleon. It is a pretty conſiderable town, with a good haven, and a fine bridge over the Uſk, and is 153 miles diſtant from London.

PONTEPOLE,

PONTEPOLE, or PONTY-POOL, ſtands at the diſtance of 147 miles from London, and is a ſmall town, chiefly remarkable for its iron mills.

USK ſtands upon the river of the ſame name, and betwixt it and another ſmall river, at the diſtance of 141 miles from London, but contains nothing worthy of notice.

REMARKABLE VILLAGES, CURIOSITIES, *and* ANTIQUITIES.

At *Caerleon*, in 1602, there were found a chequered pavement, and a ſtatue in a Roman habit, with a quiver of arrows, but the head, hands, and feet, were broken off: from an inſcription on a ſtone near it, the ſtatue appears to have been that of Diana. At the ſame time the fragments of two ſtone altars, with inſcriptions, were dug up, one of which appears to have been erected by Haterianus, leiutenant general of Auguſtus, and proprietor of the province of Cilicia. Here alſo was found a votive altar, from the inſcription of which the name of the Emperor Geta ſeems to have been eraſed.

In 1607, a fenny tract of country, called the *Maor*, near the mouth of the river Uſk, was, by a ſpring tide, overflowed by the Severn, which ſwept away many houſes, and deſtroyed a great number of the inhabitants and much cattle.

An eminence near the mouth of the Severn, and a little eaſtward of the mouth of the Uſk, is remarkable for glittering ſtones, which, when the ſun ſhines, have the appearane of gold, whence this place has obtained the name of *Gold Cliff*.

Towards the end of the laſt century was found in the church of a village called *Tredonock*, about three miles from Caerleon, a fair and intire monument of a Roman ſoldier of the ſecond legion, called Jalian Julianus, erected by the care of his wife.

Near this place were found ſome other monumental inſcriptions; and Roman bricks are frequently dug up with this inſcription, LEG. II. AUG. which is not cut in, but emboſſed.

At *St. Julian*, near Caerleon, in 1654, a Roman altar of free-ſtone was found inſcribed to Jupiter Dolichenus, and Juno, by Emilianus Calpurnius Rufilianus.

Between Caerleon and a ſmall village in its neighbourhood, called *Chriſt Church*, a free ſtone coffin was diſcovered in the laſt century, in which was incloſed an iron frame, wrapped up in a ſheet of lead; and within the frame was a ſkeleton, ſuppoſed to be that of ſome perſon of very great diſtinction, from a gilt alabaſter ſtatue that was found near it, repreſenting a man in armour: in one hand of the ſtatue was a ſhort ſword, in the other a pair of ſcales; in the right hand ſcale was the buſt of a woman, which was outweighed by a globe in the other ſcale.

Here

Here have been found likewiſe ſeveral antient earthen veſſels, on one of which was repreſented, in curious figures, the ſtory called the Roman Charity, a lady nouriſhing her father, who had been condemned to be ſtarved to death, with milk of her breaſts, through the grate of the priſon in which he was confined.

Among the antiquities of this county are alſo, *Tintern Abbey*, founded in the year 1131, by Walter Fitz Richard de Clare; *Lantony Abbey*, ſituated on the river Hodery, and which, it is ſaid, was originally a hermitage, inhabited by St. David; and *Newport Caſtle*, at the mouth of the river Uſk.

SEATS.

Troy Houſe, near Monmouth, is a ſeat of the Duke of Monmouth; at *Perſfield*, near Chepſtow, is the ſeat and fine gardens of Mr. Morris; at *Ragland Caſtle*, nine miles from Monmouth, is another ſeat of the Duke of Beaufort; at *Abergavenny*, is a ſeat of the lord of that name; and at *St. Julians*, near Caerleon, is the ſeat of the earl of Powis.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

This county is bounded by Warwickſhire, Oxfordſhire, and Berkſhire on the eaſt: by Herefordſhire and Monmouthſhire on the weſt; by Worceſterſhire on the north, and by Wiltſhire and Somerſetſhire on the ſouth. It meaſures in length, from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt, about 56 miles; in breadth, from ſouth-eaſt to north-weſt, about 22 miles, and 156 miles in circumference.

Though the air of this country is equally healthy throughout, yet it is in other reſpects very different; for the eaſtern part of it, which is called Coteſwould, being a hilly country, the air is very ſharp; but in the middle part, called the vale of Glouceſter, it is ſoft and mild, even in winter; ſuch indeed is the difference, that of Coteſwould is is ſaid, eight months in the year are winter, and the other four too cold for ſummer; and of the Vale, that eight months are ſummer, and the other four too warm for winter. Coteſwould being thus expoſed, is not remarkable for its fertility, and the corn is ſo ſlow in coming up, that, 'as long a coming as Coteſwould barley,' is become a proverb of the county; the hills of Coteſwould however afford excellent paſturage, and great numbers of ſheep are fed upon them, whoſe wool is remarkably fine; the breed of ſheep which produce

duce the fine Spaniſh Wool, is ſaid to have been raiſed from ſome of theſe ſheep, which were ſent as a preſent by one of our kings to a king of Spain. In the Vale the ſoil is very fertile, and the paſtures are alſo very rich. The cheeſe, called Glouceſter cheeſe, is made in this part of the county, and next to that of Cheſhire, is the beſt in England. The Foreſt of Dean, which contains 30,000 acres, being twenty miles long and ten broad, was covered with wood, and was then a harbour for robbers, eſpecially along the banks of the Severn, ſo that in the reign of King Henry the Sixth, an act of parliament was made on purpoſe to ſuppreſs them. The woods have ſince been reduced to narrower bounds, by clearing part of the ground, where many towns and villages have been built. The oaks that grow where the woods have been ſtill preſerved, are reckoned the beſt in England; and from this foreſt moſt part of the timber formerly employed in ſhip building, was brought, which was ſo well known to the Spaniards, that when they fitted out their famous Armada in 1558 to invade England, the people who had the direction of that expedition, were expreſsly ordered to deſtroy this foreſt, as the moſt ſpeedy and effectual way to ruin our marine; on the other hand, to cultivate and preſerve the wood in a ſufficient part of this diſtrict, has been the conſtant care of our legiſlature. Great part of it was incloſed by an act of parliament paſſed in the reign of King Charles the Second; and ſome time ago, many cottages which had been built in and near the woods, were ordered to be pulled down, becauſe the inhabitants damaged the trees, by cutting or lopping them for fuel. In this part of the county there are alſo many rich mines of iron and coal, for the working of which ſeveral acts of parliament have paſſed; and at Taynton, a little village near Newent, a gold mine was diſcovered about the year 1700, of which a leaſe was granted to ſome refiners, who extracted ſome gold from the ore, but did not go on with the work, becauſe the quantity of gold was ſo ſmall, as not always to anſwer the expence of the ſeparation. The King has a ſwanimote court here, as in all foreſts, to preſerve the vert and veniſon, of which the verdurers are the judges, who are choſen by the freeholders of the county. The miners too have a court here, in which a ſteward, appointed by the conſtable of the foreſt, preſides; and juries of miners, who have their particular laws and cuſtoms, by which they are governed, determine all differences and diſputes that ariſe between them. This county abounds with grain, cattle, fowl and game; the inhabitants have alſo bacon and cyder in great quantities, both excellent in their kind, and the rivers afford great plenty of fiſh, eſpecially the Severn, which abounds with ſalmon, lampreys, and conger eels.

There

There are ſeveral large rivers in this county, of which the principal are the Severn, the Wye, the Stroud, and two Avons. The Severn, which is eſteemed the ſecond river in England, riſes on the eaſt ſide of a vaſt mountain called Plyn Lymmon, in the ſouth weſt part of Montgomeryſhire, in Wales, from whence, by a variety of windings, it runs north-eaſt, and enters Shropſhire, where being joined by a great number of ſmaller ſtreams, it runs through that county and Worceſterſhire, in the direction of ſouth; it enters Glouceſterſhire at Tewkeſbury, whence running ſouth-weſt by the city of Glouceſter, it falls into that part of the weſtern Sea called the Briſtol Channel. The tide flows up the Severn as far as Tewkeſbury, which is near ſeventy miles from the ſea; and from Newnham town upon this river, upwards of fifty miles from the ſea to its mouth, it has more the appearance of a ſea than a river; the flood tide advances with ſuch impetuoſity, that in one ſwell it ſometimes riſes near four feet. The Wye riſes within half a mile of the ſource of the Severn, and running ſouth-eaſt, ſeparates Radnorſhire and Brecknockſhire, two counties in Wales, from each other; it then paſſes through Herefordſhire, and parting Monmouthſhire from Glouceſterſhire, falls into the Severn near Chepſtow. The Stroud riſes not far eaſt of Painſwick, and running weſtward, falls into the Severn, about five miles ſouth of the city of Glouceſter. The water of this river is remarkably clear, and fixes the colours mixed with it for dying broad cloth, ſcarlet, or any grain colour, better than any other; for this reaſon ſeveral clothiers have ſettled along the banks for twenty miles together, and have erected a vaſt number of fulling mills upon it; of theſe clothiers ſome uſed formerly to make each a thouſand pieces of cloth a year. No part of this river was navigable till the year 1730, when it was made ſo by act of parliament, quite from Stroud, to its conflux with the Severn. One of the rivers Avon riſes in Northamptonſhire, and running through Warwickſhire, and ſeparating Glouceſterſhire from Worceſterſhire, falls into the Severn near Tewkeſbury. The other Avon, diſtinguiſhed by the name of Avon-weſt, riſes not far from Tetbury, near the borders of Wiltſhire, and ſeparating Glouceſterſhire from Somerſetſhire, falls into the Severn near Briſtol.

This county is generally divided into three diſtricts. The eaſtern part of the county, bordering upon Warwickſhire, Oxfordſhire, and Berkſhire, is called Cateſwould; the middle part, the vale of Glouceſter, and the triangular part, included between the Wye, the Severn, and a ſmall river called the Leden, is called the Foreſt of Dean. The vale of Glouceſter manifeſtly derived its name from its ſituation, and the foreſt was probably called the Foreſt of Dean, from Dean, the principal

town





town in the district; some have supposed the word *Dean* to be a corruption of *Arden*, a name used by the ancient Gauls and Britons to signify a wood; and there is a wood in Warwickshire called Arden to this day. This city is divided into thirty hundreds, and contains one city and twenty-five market towns. It lies in the province of Canterbury, is a diocese of itself, and contains 280 parishes.

The principal manufacture of this county is woollen cloth; and it was computed, that before our wool began to be clandestinely exported to France, 50,000 pieces of cloth were made yearly in this county, which being estimated at ten pounds a piece, the fine with the coarse, amounts to 500,000l.

GLOUCESTER.

This city is 101 miles from London, and stands on a pleasant hill, with houses on every descent, and is a clean well built town, with the Severn on one side, a branch of which brings ships to it. It is beautified with a cathedral, besides five parish churches, and is exceedingly well provided with hospitals, particularly an infirmary, after the manner of those at London, Winchester, Bath, &c. It was a Roman colony, and governed by a consul. Forging of iron seems to have been its manufacture, so early as the time of William the Norman. King Henry the Eighth made it the see of a bishop, with a dean and six prebends; tho' Camden thinks it had that honour in the time of the Britons. Its Castle, which was erected in the time of William the Norman, is very much decayed; part of it is leased out by the crown, and the rest serves for a prison, and is one of the best in England. The cathedral is an ancient but magnificent fabric, and has a tower, said to be one of the neatest and most curious pieces of architecture in England; and in this church are twelve chapels, adorned with the arms and monuments of many great persons, and the tombs of King Edward the Second, and of Robert duke of Normandy, son of William the First. There is also a gallery over the east end of the choir, leading from one end of it to the other, which is deemed a great curiosity, as a whispering place; it is of a hexagonal form, consisting of six sides and six angles, and is twenty-five yards over, in the widest place: one of the sides is a window, yet if two persons go to the most distant parts and whisper, they will be perfectly heard by each other in their turns. This cathedral is remarkable for its bells, the largest of which weigh 6000lb. and require eight men to ring her. The cloisters belonging to it are very beautiful. Here are abundance of crosses, and statues of our kings, some of whom kept their Christmas here, several market houses supported with

pillars, and large remains of monaſteries, which were once ſo numerous, that it gave occaſion to the monkiſh proverb, *As ſure as God is in Glouceſter*. Here is a barley market, and a hall for the aſſizes, called the Booth-Hall. It has a good ſtone bridge over the river, beſides a quay, a wharf, and a cuſtom-houſe; and under the bridge is a water engine to ſupply the town, though it is ſerved with it alſo from Robin Hood's well, to which there is a fine walk about two miles from the city. Camden ſays that the famous Roman way, called Ermin-ſtreet, which begins at St. David's in Pembrokeſhire, and reaches to Southampton, paſſes through this city. Sudmead in the neighbourhood is noted for horſe-races. The trade of this city was formerly very conſiderable, but it is greatly decayed ſince that of Briſtol became ſo great; and pin-making is now one of its chief manufactures. It is governed by a ſteward, a mayor, twelve aldermen, and other officers. It has twelve incorporated companies, whoſe maſters attend the mayor on all public occaſions, with their ſtreamers, &c. Here is alſo a charity ſchool. The citizens have erected the ſtatues of Queen Anne, and King George the Firſt, in one of the high ſtreets, both bigger than the life.

MARKET-TOWNS.

CIRENCESTER, commonly called CICESTER, took its name from having been a *ceſter* or *caſtle*, upon a ſmall river called the Churn, that falls into the Thames at Crekelade, in Wiltſhire. It is diſtant from London 88 miles, is divided into ſeven wards, and by ſome thought to be the oldeſt, and to have formerly been the largeſt town in the county. King Henry the Fourth gave it a charter and ſeveral privileges, and Queen Elizabeth gave it another, by which it was governed by a ſteward and bailiff, and now is governed by two high conſtables and fourteen wardſmen, who are appointed yearly at the court leet; it is a poſt town, and maintains a ſtage coach to London. It had once three pariſh churches, but now has only one, in which are twenty-eight windows of painted glaſs, repreſenting ſcripture hiſtory, and the hiſtory of ſeveral fathers, martyrs, and perſecutors of the Chriſtian church, and exhibiting the ſeveral religious orders of the church of Rome, from the pope to the mendicant fryar. Here is a free ſchool and a charity ſchool, with ſeveral hoſpitals and ams-houſes. In this town is one of the greateſt markets in the kingdom for wool and woollen manufactures, there having been ſome years no leſs than 5000 packs of wool brought hither from Leiceſterſhire, Northamptonſhire, and Lincolnſhire, and ſold to the clothiers of Glouceſterſhire

ceſterſhire and Wiltſhire. Ancient coins have been dug up in and near this town, together with pillars and pavements, ſuppoſed to have been thoſe of a temple and bath.

TEWKESBURY is ſituated at the conflux of the Severn with the Avon, that runs out of Warwickſhire, and theſe rivers with the ſmaller ſtreams of the Carron and the Swalgate, almoſt ſurround the town. It is diſtant from London 102 miles, and had its firſt privileges from King Edward the Second; they were confirmed by ſeveral ſucceeding Kings, and the town was at length re-incorporated by James the Firſt. It is governed by twenty-four burgeſſes, two of whom are choſen bailiffs yearly, who are the ruling magiſtrates, and have juriſdiction within the borough, excluſive of the juſtices of the peace for the county: this corporation was diſſolved by proclamation of James the Second. It is a large, beautiful and populous town, conſiſting of three well built ſtreets, and many lanes; it has a bridge over three of the four rivers that run by it, and a church which is the largeſt in England, that is neither collegiate nor cathedral; it is adorned with a ſtately tower, and contains many funeral monuments. Here is a free-ſchool, beſides an hoſpital, endowed with forty pounds a-year, by Mary, the queen of king William the Third, to be paid out of the Exchequer, for the maintenance of thirteen poor people, and a reader who is appointed by the corporation. Near this town is a piece of ground called the Ham, which is a courſe for horſe races. The chief manufacture here is woollen cloth and ſtockings, but the town has long been famous for muſtard balls, which are ſent in great quantities into other parts. The cloathing trade here is the better accommodated by reaſon of its nearneſs to Cotewould hills and Stroud water, of which the former furniſh the fleece, and the latter the dye.

CHELTENHAM is 93 miles from London; a conſiderable trade of malt is carried on in it, and it is much frequented on account of its mineral waters, which are ſaid to be much of the ſame quality as thoſe of Scarborough. The miniſter of this pariſh muſt be a fellow of Jeſus college, nominated by that ſociety, approved by the earl of Gainſborough, and can hold it no longer than ſix years.

CAMPDEN is 86 miles from London, and is ſituated on the edge of Worceſterſhire, under the ſide of ſome hills. All the Saxon kings are ſaid to have held a congreſs here in the year 689, to conſult about war or peace with the Britons. This town is noted for the manufacture of ſtockings, and was incorporated by king James I. The church here contains ſome fine marble monuments, of which the moſt ſumptuous, ſupported by twelve pillars, is erected to the memory of Sir John Baptiſt Hickes, Viſcount

Campden, who gave 10,000l. in his life-time to charitable uſes, and was a great benefactor to the town. There are ſtill left here ſome remains of a noble houſe which belonged to him, but the greater part of which was burnt down by the loyaliſts in the civil war, to prevent its being made a garriſon for the army of the parliament. There is a grammar-ſchool in this town, two charity ſchools, and other foundations for the benefit of the poor.

COLFORD, or COVARD, is a ſmall town, 124 miles from London, ſituated in the foreſt of Dean, in the road from Glouceſter to Monmouth.

FAIRFORD is 80 miles from London, and derives its name from its old ford over the river Coln, on which it has now two good bridges. It is chiefly noted for its church, which is famous throughout Europe for its excellent painted glaſs. The church has twenty-eight large windows, on twenty of which are repreſented in beautiful colours, and exquiſite drapery, proper attitudes and curious perſpectives, the moſt ſtriking paſſages of the Old and New Teſtament; and ſome of them ſo conſummately finiſhed, that Vandyke affirmed the pencil could not exceed them. The paintings were deſigned by that eminent Italian, Albert Durer, and taken in a prize ſhip bound for Rome, by John Fons, Eſq. then merchant in London, who brought both glaſs and workmen into England; and having purchaſed this manor of Henry the Seventh, in 1493, founded and built this church for the ſake of the glaſs, and proportioned the windows exactly to each hiſtory. The church is a beautiful pile, 125 feet long, and 55 broad, conſiſting of a ſpacious body, two iſles, three chancels, and a veſtry, with a handſome and well adorned tower in the middle ſupported by elegant fluted pillars. Four of the windows repreſent the perſecutors of the church, with devils over their heads; and in the other four windows are ſome of the Roman emperors, who were preſervers of the church, with angels over them. In the ſixteenth window is a piece of glaſs repreſenting diamonds and rubies, reckoned of great value. In the fifteenth window appears Dives in Hell, and alſo a woman conveying thither in a wheel barrow for ſcolding her huſband. The lead of the windows is ſo admirably diſpoſed, that a ſtranger will not eaſily diſcover any, as it is generally made to ſerve the darker ſhades. Ancient coins and urns have frequently been dug up about this town.

STANLEY-LEONARD is 104 miles from London, and derived its name from having been a priory, dedicated to St. Leonard. There is a charity-ſchool in this town.

PAINSWICH

PAINSWICH is 100 miles from London, and is pleaſantly ſituated in the beſt air in the county. Here is a large handſome church, and the woollen manufacture is carried on here.

STROUD is 101 miles from London, and is ſituated on an hill, at the foot of which runs the river commonly called Stroudwater, famous for its peculiar quality in dying ſcarlet broad-cloth, and all other grain colours in the beſt manner; for this reaſon many clothiers live near. And for twenty miles on the banks of this river, mills and other conveniences are erected for fulling.

SODBURY CHIPPING is diſtant from London 103 miles, and is an antient borough, originally governed by a bailiff, but in 1681 it was made a corporation, with a mayor, ſix aldermen and twelve burgeſſes; it was again diſincorporated by a proclamation of January 2d, 1688. The bailiffs and burghers are ſtill empowered to diſtribute eighty-eight cow-paſtures to as many of the inhabitants, and eight acres of meadows for their own lives and thoſe of their widows, and as they fall, to grant them again in the like manner. This town being a great thoroughfare in the road from Briſtol to Cirenceſter and Oxfordſhire, is well provided with large inns. Here is a ſpacious church, though it is but a chapel of eaſe to Old Sodbury, a village in the neighbourhood; here is alſo a free-ſchool, and the greateſt cheeſe-market in England, except Atherſton on the Stour, in Warwickſkire.

STOW ON THE WOULD, called in the records, Stow St. Edward, is 77 miles from London. It ſtands ſo high, and is ſo expoſed to the winds, that the inhabitants are ſaid to have but one element, *air*, there being neither wood, common, field, nor water belonging to the town. It has a church, which is a large building, with a high tower, and contains ſeveral monuments; it has alſo an hoſpital, alms-houſe, and free-ſchool, beſides other charitable inſtitutions, all well endowed, the poor here being very numerous. The fairs of the town are famous for hops, cheeſe, and eſpecially ſheep, of which it is ſaid that 20,000 were ſold in one October fair.

NORTHLEECH, or NORTHLECHE, ſo called from its ſituation upon the river Leche, is 81 miles from London, and is governed by a bailiff and two conſtables. It has a neat church, and ſeveral alms-houſes, and a good grammar ſchool, which is free to all the boys in the town, and endowed with eighty pounds a year by Hugh Weſtwold, Eſq; who being afterwards reduced, is ſaid to have applied to the truſtees to be maſter of it, but was denied. By a decree of Chancery in the reign of King James the Firſt, this ſchool was ſettled on Queen's college, Oxford.

THORNBURY

THORNBURY is ſituated two miles from the Eaſtern bank of the Severn, on a rivulet that runs into it, and at the diſtance of 120 miles from London. The town which gives its name to the hundred has a cuſtomary or titular mayor, twelve aldermen, who muſt previouſly have been mayors, and two conſtables. In the civil wars it was fortified for Charles the Firſt, as a check upon the garriſon of Glouceſter. The church here is large, in form of a cathedral, with ſpacious iſles on each ſide, together with a croſs and a beautiful high tower at the weſt end. Here are four alms-houſes, and a free-ſchool.

BERKELEY is diſtant from London 113 miles, and is an ancient borough, governed by a mayor and aldermen. It has a church, which is a large handſome building, and a charity ſchool; it has alſo a caſtle where King Edward the Second was impriſoned, and the room in which he was confined is ſtill to be ſeen. The manor in which this town lies is called in old records the Honor of Berkeley, and is one of the largeſt in England: moſt of the towns of Berkeley hundred, and many other places in the county, including near thirty pariſhes, depending upon it; and the lands that are held of it are worth 30,000l. a-year.

LETCHLADE takes its name from the piece of ground it ſtands upon, formerly called the Lade, and a ſmall river that runs near it, called the Lech. It ſtands upon the river Thames, on the borders of Oxfordſhire and Berkſhire, at the diſtance of ſeventy-ſeven miles from London. The Thames, after having been formed by the ſeveral ſtreams of the Lech, the Coln, the Churn, and the Iſis, begins to be navigable at this town, and barges come to its quay to take in butter, cheeſe, and other goods for London, which renders this place not inconſiderable.

MARSHFIELD is 104 miles diſtant from London, in the road to Briſtol, and on the borders of Wiltſhire. It is governed by a bailiff, and conſiſts chiefly of one ſtreet of old buildings, near a mile long; it has a large church and an alms-houſe, with a chapel belonging to it, well endowed, for eight poor people. Here is alſo a charity ſchool, maintained by the Lord of the Manor. This town carries on a conſiderable trade in cloth and malt, and is famous for its cakes.

GREAT DEAN, or MICHAEL DEAN, is the principal town in the Foreſt of Dean, and is diſtant from London 116 miles. It conſiſts chiefly of one ſtreet, and has a good church, with a handſome ſpire; its principal manufacture was formerly cloth, but now it is pins; the hills round this town abound with iron ore, and there are ſeveral furnaces for melting it, and forges for beating the iron into flats: the workmen are very induſtrious

A View of Barkeley Castle in Gloucestershire.



duſtrious in diſcovering the beds of the old cinders, which not being fully exhauſted of the metal, are purchaſed of the owners of the land at a good price, and being burnt again in the furnaces, afford better iron than the ore new dug from the mines.

WOTTON UNDER EDGE ſtands on a pleaſant and fruitful eminence, at the diſtance of 108 miles from London. The chief magiſtrate who is choſen yearly at the court leet, is called a mayor, and is ever after an alderman. It is a pretty town, and has a handſome church, with ſeveral monuments in it of the family of Berkeley. There is at this place a free-ſchool, and an alms-houſe for ſix poor men and ſix women. The town is ſupplied with water, which was brought hither at the expence of an alderman of London, Hugh Perry, Eſq. Wotton has been long noted for making woollen cloth: and its pariſh is 12 miles in circuit.

NEWENT took its name from an inn called the New-Inn, which was ſet up for the accommodation of paſſengers on their journey to and from Wales. It is ſituated on a ſmall river, navigable by boats, in the foreſt of Dean, at the diſtance of 114 miles from London. It has a handſome church, three almſhouſes and two charity-ſchools.

DURSLEY is diſtant from London 107 miles, and is a corporation, governed by a bailiff and four conſtables. It is remarkable for a manufacture of woollen cloth, and for a rock of ſtone without any chop or ſlit in it, of an incredible durance, yet ſoft in hewing, and called by the inhabitants puff-ſtone. The walls built with it ſhew but little decay in 500 years.

MINCHING-HAMPTON took its name from an order of nuns at Caen, in Normandy, called Minchings, to whom it formerly belonged. It is diſtant from London 99 miles, and has a large church, built in the form of a croſs.

MORTON IN MARSH is diſtant from London 82 miles, and within a mile of the town in the great road from London to Worceſter, are the four ſhire ſtones, where the counties of Glouceſter, Warwick, Oxford, and Worceſter, meet.

WICKWARE is diſtant from London 112 miles. It is a very ancient corporation, governed by a mayor and aldermen; the mayor is an alderman ever after. The town is well watered by two brooks, over one of which is a handſome ſtone bridge. It has a free-ſchool, and the neighbouring waſtes afford it plenty of coal.

WINCHCOMB is diſtant 93 miles from London; it was anciently a county or ſheriffdom of itſelf, and was a borough in the reign of Edward the Confeſſor. Here is an almſhouſe for twelve poor women. The inhabitants of this town planted tobacco

bacco to a very good account, till they were reſtrained in the twelfth of Charles the Second, after which the town by little and little decayed, and is now poor and inconſiderable.

TETBURY, ſituate between Sodbury-Chipping and Cirencester, at the diſtance of 99 miles from London, is a fine populous town, in a healthy air, and on a riſing ground, but water is ſo ſcarce in ſome dry ſummers, as to be eighteen pence a hogſhead. The revenues of this town are managed by a bailiff, choſen yearly: it has a large handſome church, a free-ſchool, and an almſhouſe for eight poor people; and in the middle of the town is a large market-houſe for the conveniency of the yarn trade, which is the chief article, and a ſmall market-houſe for cheeſe, bacon, and other commodities. The Avon has its ſource in this town, and that river runs through Bath and Briſtol into the Severn; and at the town's end there is a long high bridge.

REMARKABLE VILLAGES, CURIOSITIES, *and* ANTIQUITIES.

On the bank of the river Avon, near Briſtol, is a very high and ſteep rock, called *St. Vincent's Rock*; and on the oppoſite bank is the county of Somerſet. There are other rocks of an equal ſize, which, with the river flowing below them, afford a very ſtriking romantic proſpect, which is heightened by the ſhips and other veſſels that are continually paſſing between them to and from Briſtol. In St. Vicent's Rock is found a kind of ſpars, commonly called Briſtol-ſtones, which, before the compoſition called French Paſte was invented, were prized for their luſtre, which came nearer to that of a diamond than any thing then known.

About half a mile between the Severn and Briſtol, there is a pit in a rock, whence lead ore was formerly dug, called *Pen Park Hole*; the deſcent is narrow, in form of a tunnel, being about two yards wide, and nearly forty deep; having paſſed through the rock, it opens into a cave ſeventy-five yards long, forty-one broad, and nineteen high. In this cave there is a pool of ſweet water, twenty-ſeven yards long, twelve broad, and five and a half deep.

The foreſt of *Kingſwood*, near Briſtol, contains about 500 acres, conſiſting of coal-mines. The houſes here are very compact, as in a market town; and the cloth manufacture has made it pretty populous. On the edge of this foreſt, near the bank of the Avon, about a mile from Briſtol, are the famous works for ſmelting copper.

At *Woodcheſter*, a village near Stanley Leonard, a curious Roman pavement of moſaic work was diſcovered in the



A View of St. Vincent's Rock taken below the Hot Wells near Bristol.



year 1772. It is of a conſiderable extent, and repreſents birds and beaſts in the natural colours, beſides a variety of other devices beautifully executed; and at *Cromhall*, a village between Wickware and Thornbury, was found not long ago another pavement of the ſame kind, eighteen feet and a half long, and near fifteen feet and a half broad, compoſed of cubical ſtones, of beautiful colours, ſtrongly cemented.

Beverſtone Caſtle, about a mile north-eaſt of Tetbury, was built in the reign of Edward the Third, by Thomas earl of Berkeley, out of the ranſom of the priſoners he took at the battle of Poictiers, under the Black Prince.

At *Thornbury* are ſtill to be ſeen the foundations of a magnificent caſtle, begun, but never finiſhed, by Edward, duke of Bucks, who was beheaded in the reign of King Henry the Eighth.

Oldbury, upon the river Severn, and near Thornbury, was a Roman ſtation; and Antoninus ſays, that here was the trajectus or paſſage over the river Severn. In this place are two large Roman camps; and at *Alveſton*, not far from Oldbury, is a large round camp on the edge of a hill, from whence there is a pleaſant proſpect of the Severn: near the camp is a large barrow, in which were found ſeveral ſtone coffins with bones in them; and at a place called Caſtlehill, not far from hence, is another camp ſtill to be ſeen, being an oblong ſquare with a ſingle ditch.

Auſt is ſituated on a craggy cliff, on a bank of the Severn. The ferry over the Severn here being found very inconvenient, there is another two miles lower, which is reckoned ſafer. Auſt has a neat chapel, with a high tower at the weſt end, adorned with pinnacles.

Puckle-church, ſix miles from Glouceſter, was the reſidence of ſeveral Saxon kings, the remains of whoſe buildings are ſtill viſible. The church is pretty large, and has ſeveral good monuments.

Star ſtones, like cockles and oyſters; and ſerpentine ſtones and ſcallops, curiouſly figured, are found about the Avon, and on the hills near Alderſey; and at Leſſington, near Glouceſter, are alſo found the ſtar ſtones, ſo called from their point reſembling the figure of a ſtar. They are of a greyiſh colour, and move about for a conſiderable time when put into vinegar.

SEATS.

BADMINGTON MAGNA, about three miles from Chipping Sodbury, is the ſeat of the Duke of Beaufort. The manſion-houſe is very noble; and here are large parks, pleaſant walks,

and elegant gardens, decorated with a great variety of fountains. Henry, one of the late Dukes, made ſuch additions to it, that it is thought one of the compleateſt ſeats in the kingdom; and when King William III. paſſed this way, he ſaid to the Duke, that "he did not wonder that he never came to court, ſince he had "ſo ſtately a palace of his own to keep *his* court in."

Berkeley Caſtle is the ſeat of the Earl of Berkeley; and *Hardwicke*, near Glouceſter, is the ſeat of the Earl of Hardwicke. At *Courſe-court*, near Tewkſbbury, is the ſeat of the Earl of Coventry; and at *Stowel*, 13 miles from Glouceſter, that of the Earl of Stafford. Near Cirenceſter is the ſeat of Lord Bathurſt, father to the preſent Lord-chancellor. The building does not contain any thing remarkable in its outward appearance, but within it is finiſhed in the moſt elegant manner; and the park is one of the moſt delightful in England.—Near Glouceſter, is the elegant ſeat of Sir John Guiſe, to which belongs a noble park, well ſtocked with deer. And from an hill here is a moſt agreeable view of the courſe of the river Severn, with its beautiful windings and turnings for above twenty miles, whilſt the whole city of Glouceſter appears below as only a diminutive village. The whole proſpect from this hill, which is exceedingly romantic, is terminated by a majeſtic range of mountains. Near Glouceſter is the elegant ſeat of Thomas Heywood, Eſq; and alſo that of Charles Barrow, Eſq.

At Kempsford, near Lechlade, is the ſeat of Lord Weymouth; at Sandywell, near Cheltenham, that of the Earl of Hertford; and at *High Meadows*, near Monmouth, that of Lord Gage. At *Stoke-Biſhop*, is the ſeat of Sir Robert Cann; and near Fairford, is the ſeat of the late James Lambe, Eſq; the gardens and wilderneſs belonging to which are laid out in a modern and moſt excellent taſte.

Stoke-lodge, near Briſtol, is the ſeat of Norborne Berkeley, Eſq; and *Cowberley*, eight miles from Glouceſter, is the ancient ſeat of the Howes. At *Quedgley* is the ſeat of Mr. Hayward; and at *Hayman*, that of Mr. Cooke, both in the neighbourhood of Glouceſter.

WILTSHIRE.

This county is bounded on the north and north-weſt by Glouceſterſhire, on the north-eaſt by Berkſhire, on the weſt by Somerſetſhire, on the ſouth by Dorſetſhire, and on the ſouth-eaſt by Hampſhire. It extends in length, from north to ſouth, 40 miles, in breadth 30 miles, and is 142 miles in circumference.

The

The air of Wiltſhire is ſweet and healthy; it is ſharp on the hills, but mild in the vallies, even in winter. The northern part of this county, called North Wiltſhire, abounds with pleaſant riſings and clear ſtreams, forming a variety of delightful proſpects; the ſouthern part is very rich and fruitful, and the middle, called Saliſbury Plain, from the city of Saliſbury in the neighbourhood, conſiſts chiefly of downs, which afford the beſt paſture for ſheep. The ſoil of the hills and downs in general is chalk and clay, but the vallies between them abound with cornfields and rich meadows; and here are made great quantities of as good cheeſe as moſt in England. In ſome parts of Wiltſhire, particularly about Eaſt Lavington, is found a ſort of herbage, called Knotgraſs, near twenty feet in length, and uſed in feeding hogs. In the Upper Avon, near Ambreſbury, is found a ſmall fiſh called a loach, which the people in the neighbourhood put into a glaſs of ſack, and ſwallow alive. The north part of this county yields great plenty of wood; and in the ſouth parts, particularly at Chilmark, near Hindon, are exceeding good quarries, where the ſtones are very large; ſome of them are 60 feet in length, and 12 in thickneſs, without a flaw. As there is no coal in this county, fewel is ſcarce.

The principal rivers of this county are the Thames, the Upper and Lower Avon, the Nedder, the Willey, the Bourne, and the Kennet. The Thames enters the north part of this county, from Glouceſterſhire, near its ſource, and runs eaſtward by Crekelade, into Berkſhire. The Upper Avon riſes in the middle of the county, near Devizes, and runs ſouthward, by Saliſbury, into Hampſhire. The Lower Avon riſes in Glouceſterſhire, and entering this county near Malmeſbury, runs ſouth by Chippenham, and turning weſtward, ſeparates the counties of Glouceſterſhire and Somerſetſhire. The Nedder derives its name from the Saxon word for an *adder*, alluding to its winding ſtream. It riſes not far from Shafteſbury in Dorſetſhire, upon the borders of this county, and running north-eaſt falls into the Willey at Wilton. The Willey riſes near Warminſter, and running ſouth-eaſt, after receiving the Nedder, falls into the Upper Avon, on the weſt ſide of Saliſbury. The Bourne riſes not far from Great Bedwin, and running ſouth, falls into the Upper Avon, on the eaſt ſide of Saliſbury. The Kennett riſes near the ſpring of the Upper Avon, and runs eaſtward by Marlborough, into Wiltſhire. The leſs conſiderable rivers of this county are the Calne, the Were, and the Deveril.

Wiltſhire is divided into 29 hundreds, and contains one city and twenty-four market towns. It lies in the province of York, and dioceſe of Saliſbury, and has 304 pariſhes. The principal

manufacture is Engliſh broad-cloths, the beſt of which are made in this county.

SALISBURY.

This city is 83 miles diſtant from London: it is a biſhop's ſee, and the city, which is not much more than 500 years old, owes its origin to a cathedral founded here in 1219, in the fourth year of King Henry the Third, by biſhop Poor, who removed hither from Old Sarum, upon which the greateſt part of the citizens of that place followed him. New Sarum, or Saliſbury, as it then began to be called, increaſed ſo faſt, that it was incorporated by King Henry the Third, and is now governed by a mayor, high ſteward, a recorder, a deputy-recorder, twenty-four aldermen, thirty common-council-men, a town clerk, and three ſerjeants at mace. This is a large, well built, clean city, ſituated in a valley, and watered by the Upper Avon on the weſt and ſouth, and by the Bourne on the eaſt. The ſtreets are generally ſpacious, and built at right angles. The cathedral, which was finiſhed in 1258, at the expence of above 26,000l. is, for a Gothic building, the moſt elegant and regular in the kingdom. It is in the form of a lanthorn, with a beautified ſpire of free ſtone in the middle, which is 410 feet high, being the talleſt in England. The length of the church is 478 feet, the breadth is 76 feet, and the height of the vaulting 80 feet. The outſide is magnificent, there being no outſide wall, but only buttreſſes and windows. The windows are ſaid to be as many in number as the days in a year; and a particular deſcription of its ſeveral ornaments would make a conſiderable volume. The bells for the ſervice of this church, which are eight in number, hang on a ſtrong, high built ſteeple, erected in another quarter of the church-yard; the walls of the ſpire, which towards the top are little more than four inches thick, being judged too weak for ſuch a weight of metal; ſo that in the cathedral there is only one bell, which rings when the biſhop comes to the choir. This church has a cloiſter, which is 150 feet ſquare, and of as fine workmanſhip as any in England. The chapter-houſe, which is an octagon, is 150 feet in circumference; and yet the roof bears all upon one ſmall pillar in the center, ſo much too weak in appearance for the ſupport of ſuch a prodigious weight, that the conſtruction of this building is thought one of the greateſt curioſities in England. There is a library well furniſhed with books, belonging to the cathedral, and adjoining to it is a cloſe, for the reſidence of the canons and prebendaries, which is ſo large and well built, that it looks like a fine city of itſelf.

Beſides



The South West Prospect of Salisbury Cathedral.



Beſides the cathedral, there are in this city three other churches, and three charity ſchools, in which 170 children are taught and cloathed. It has an hoſpital or college, founded in 1683, by biſhop Ward, for ten widows of poor clergymen; and here are ſeveral boarding ſchools, for young gentlemen and ladies. This city has a ſpacious market-place, in which is a fine town-houſe; and the water of the Avon runs through the ſtreets in canals, lined with brick. There are no vaults in the churches, nor cellars in any part of the city, the ſoil being ſo moiſt, that the water riſes up in graves dug in the cathedral, and is ſometimes two feet high in the chapter houſe. The manufactures of this city are flannels, druggets, and the cloths called Saliſbury Whites. It is alſo famous for the manufactures of bone-lace and ſciſſars; and may be reckoned as flouriſhing a city as any in England, that depends entirely on a home trade.

MARKET-TOWNS.

OLD SARUM, ſtands at the diſtance of one mile north of the city of Saliſbury, and was formerly the ſee of a biſhop, who had a caſtle and cathedral here; but king Stephen quarrelling with biſhop Roger ſeized the caſtle, and put a garriſon in it, which was the firſt occaſion of the ruin of this ancient city; for not long after, biſhop Poor tranſlated the epiſcopal ſeat to the valley below it, where the city of Saliſbury now ſtands, and founded a cathedral there; and the citizens being often vexed at the inſolence of the garriſon, and labouring under inconveniencies for the want of water, and on account of the bleakneſs of the air, to which the height of their ſituation expoſed them, removed to the new city. Old Sarum is now reduced to a ſingle farm-houſe, and yet it ſends two members to parliament, who are elected by the proprietors of certain adjacent lands. This town is as ancient as the old Britons, and the ruins have an auguſt appearance.

WILTON derives its name from its ſituation upon the bank of the river Willey. It is 85 miles diſtant from London, and in the time of the Saxons was a biſhop's ſee, with twelve pariſh churches, and the great road from London to the weſt of England paſſed through it; but Robert Wyvil, biſhop of Saliſbury, in the reign of Edward the Third, having by the king's grant turned the weſtern road through the city of Saliſbury, this town ſoon declined. It is governed under the charter of king Henry the Eighth, by a mayor, a recorder, five aldermen, three capital burgeſſes, eleven common-council men, a town clerk, a king's bailiff, and a mayor's ſerjeant; and here the county courts are

uſually

uſually held, and the knights of the ſhire choſen. It is now, however, a mean place, with only one church, and a tapeſtry manufacture.

MALMSBURY ſtands on a hill, which has no leſs than ſix bridges over the river Avon. It formerly had walls, and a large ſtrong caſtle, which has long ſince been raiſed. It is a neat town, and carries on a conſiderable trade in the woollen manufacture. This place was formerly famous for its abbey, great part of which ſtill remains. It was at firſt only an hermitage, where Maildulphus a famous hermit reſided, and from whom the town took its name. After reſiding in this ſolitude ſome years, he found means to change his hermitage into a monaſtery, and was firſt incorporated by Edward, king of the Weſt Saxons, about the year 916. It is now governed under a charter of king William the Third, by an alderman, who is choſen yearly, twelve capital burgeſſes, and four aſſiſtants, landholders and commoners. It is a neat town, with a pariſh church, which was formerly an abbey church, and in which is ſtill to be ſeen the ſepulchral monument of king Arthur, who was buried under the high altar. Here is an almſhouſe for four men and four women, founded by Mr. Jenner, goldſmith of London.

MARLBOROUGH derives its name from its ſituation at the bottom of a hill of white ſtone or chalk, antiently called *Marle*. It is 75 miles from London, and is an ancient borough by preſcription, now governed by a mayor, two juſtices, twelve aldermen, twenty-four burgeſſes, a town clerk, two bailiffs, two ſerjeants at mace, and other officers. It is a well built town, conſiſting chiefly of one broad ſtreet, with a paizza on one whole ſide of it. It ſtands in the great road from London to Bath and Briſtol, and is well furniſhed with convenient inns. Here are two pariſh churches, and a charity-ſchool; and on the weſt ſide of the town is an artificial mount, with a ſpiral walk; and on the top is an octagon ſummer houſe. There are few manufactories in this place, the chief tradeſmen of the town being ſhopkeepers. To the ſouth of the town are ſome ruins of a priory, particularly the gatehouſe.

CHIPPENHAM, called by the Saxons CYPPANHAM, a *market place*, is diſtant from London 94 miles, and was an ancient borough by preſcription; but being incorporated by queen Mary, it is now governed by a bailiff and twelve burgeſſes. It is a large, populous, well-built town, with a magnificent church and a charity-ſchool. Here is a bridge of ſixteen arches over the lower Avon, and a manufacture of cloth. It ſtands in the great road between London and Briſtol; and at Weſtmead, in the neighbourhood, there are frequent horſe-races.

CALNE

A View of Malmesbury Abbey in Wiltshire.



CALNE is 88 miles diſtant from London, and is a borough by preſcription, having ſent members to parliament ever ſince the twenty-ſixth year of Edward the Firſt. It is governed by two ſtewards, choſen yearly, and burgeſſes without limitation; and is a populous, well built, little town, ſituated on a ſtony hill, near a ſmall river of the ſame name, that runs into the lower Avon. Here is a neat church, a charity-ſchool, and a manufactory of cloth.

DEVIZES or the VIES, probably derived its name from the Latin name Diviſæ, which ſignifies *diviſions*, and might be conferred upon this town from its having been anciently divided between the king and the biſhop of Saliſbury. It was incorporated by king Charles the Firſt, and is governed by a mayor, a recorder, eleven maſters, and thiry-ſix common council men. It is a large, populous town, ſituated on an eminence, and conſiſts chiefly of two long ſtreets, running parallel one to another. The buildings are old, and for the moſt part of timber, but have not a bad appearance. Here are three pariſh churches, a chapel, a meeting-houſe for proteſtant diſſenters, and a very good charity-ſchool. This place is ill ſupplied with water, but has a good manufacture for woollen cloths, particularly druggets, and a conſiderable trade in malt; and here is one of the beſt markets in England for corn, wool, horſes, and all ſorts of cattle.

AMBRESBURY is thought by ſome to take its name from Ambroſius Aurelianus, a Briton, who, in the declenſion of the Roman empire, aſſumed the government of this county, and founded a monaſtery here, which gave riſe to the town. But others are of opinion that the town is more ancient, and derives its name from Ambres, the ſuppoſed name of an ancient neighbouring pile. It is 79 miles from London, has a handſome church, a charity ſchool, and ſeveral good inns.

BEDWIN, called alſo GREAT BEDWIN, ſtands upon the borders of Berkſhire, at the diſtance of 71 miles from London, and is an ancient borough by preſcription, governed by a portreeve, choſen yearly at the court leet of the lord of the borough; the portreeve chuſes a bailiff and other officers. Here is a ſpacious church, built of flints, with a cement almoſt as hard as the ſtones. It is in the form of a croſs, with a high tower in the middle, and a ring of ſix good bells. It has ſeveral ancient monuments, particularly that to the memory of Sir John Seymour, father to the protector.

AUBURN is 73 miles diſtant from London, and is a ſmall inconſiderable town, of no note.

BRADFORD is a contraction of the ancient Saxon name BRADENORD, which ſignifies *broad ford*, and was thus called from a ford at this place over the Lower Avon, upon the bank of

of which it is ſituated, at the diſtance of 99 miles from London. This town has a bridge over the river Avon; and here are two charity ſchools, and a great manufacture of broad cloth.

CREKELADE, or CRICKLADE, is 83 miles diſtant from London, and is an ancient borough by perſcription, governed by a bailiff. It contains about 1400 houſes, and has a pariſh church, and a free-ſchool founded by Robert Genner, Eſq.

HEYTESBURY is diſtant from London 94 miles, and is an ancient borough by preſcription, governed by a bailiff and burgeſſes. Here is a collegiate church, with four prebendaries, a free ſchool and an almſhouſe for twelve poor men and women.

DOWNTON, or DUNKTON, is pleaſantly ſituated on the bank of the Upper Avon, at the diſtance of 83 miles from London, and is an ancient borough by preſcription, governed by a mayor, choſen at the lord of the manor's court leet.

LAVINGTON is alſo called EAST LAVINGTON, and MARKET LAVINGTON, by way of diſtinction from a village ſituated near it, called Weſt Lavington, and Biſhop's Lavington. It is very pleaſantly ſituated at the diſtance of 89 miles from London: and here are two almſhouſes and a free-ſchool liberally endowed.

HIGHWORTH derives its name from its ſituation on a high hill, near the borders of Berkſhire: it is 77 miles diſtant from London, and is governed by a mayor and an alderman, but contains nothing remarkable.

LUGGERSHALL is 75 miles from London, and is an ancient borough by preſcription, governed by a bailiff choſen annually at the court leet of the manor. It is ſituated in a delightful country, and has been the reſidence of ſeveral Kings; but now contains only a few mean houſes.

HINDON is 96 miles diſtant from London, in a great thoroughfare from that city to the ſouth parts of Somerſetſhire: it is a ſmall borough, governed by a bailiff and burgeſſes, and has a manufacture of fine twiſt. It is ſituated on the borders of Dorſetſhire.

MERE ſtands at the diſtance of 104 miles from London, and is a conſiderable ſtaple for wool. It is ſituated in an angle of this county, bordering upon Somerſetſhire and Dorſetſhire.

WARMINSTER ſtands upon the river Deveril, at the diſtance of 97 miles from London, and had great privileges formerly, with exemption from all tribute or tax. It is a populous place, with very good inns, and has the greateſt trade in malt of any town in the weſt of England; alſo a conſiderable trade in cheeſe, wool, and cloth.

SWINDON is a ſmall inconſiderable town, 83 miles from London, with a fine proſpect over the vale of White Horſe in Berkſhire.





WESTBURY is ſo called from its ſituation in the weſtern part of the county, near the river Were; it is 101 miles from London, was firſt incorporated by King Henry the Fourth, and is now governed by a mayor, a recorder, and twelve aldermen or burgeſſes. It is ſuppoſed to have derived its origin from a Roman ſtation about half a mile to the north of it, and had formerly as great privileges as the city of Briſtol. It has a good church, a manufacture of coarſe broad cloth, and a market for corn. It is ſituated upon an open country adjoining to Saliſbury Plain.

TROWBRIDGE is 98 miles diſtant from London, and has a good ſtone bridge over the river Were. It has a manufacture of broad cloth, and for the moſt part, the fine ſort mixed with Spaniſh wool. The court of the duchy of Lancaſter for this county, is held here annually about Michaelmas.

WOOTON BASSET is 87 miles diſtant from London, and is a borough both by charter and preſcription, governed by a mayor, two aldermen, and twelve capital burgeſſes. It is a mean place, the houſes being for the moſt part thatched; and it is ſo poor, that the loweſt mechanic is often at the head of the body corporate. It has a ſmall charity-ſchool, and a ſmall manufacture of cloth.

REMARKABLE VILLAGES, CURIOSITIES, *and* ANTIQUITIES.

Stone-henge, about ſix miles from Saliſbury, is reckoned one of the greateſt wonders of this iſland. The learned have taken great pains about this remarkable piece of antiquity, which fills the beholder with aſtoniſhment. Antiquaries have been greatly divided in their opinions with regard to this famous antique ſtructure: at preſent they ſeem to acquieſce in the opinion of the learned Dr. Stukeley, that it was one of the grand temples of the Britiſh Druids. Stone-henge is ſituated near the ſummit of a hill, and conſiſts of the remains of two circular and two oval ranges of rough ſtones, having one common center. The outer circle is 108 feet in diameter, and in its perfection conſiſted of thirty upright ſtones, of which there are ſeventeen ſtill ſtanding, and ſeven more lying upon the ground, either whole or in pieces. The upright ſtones are from eighteen to twenty feet high, from ſix to ſeven feet broad, and about three feet thick; and being placed at the diſtance of three feet and an half one from another, are joined at top by impoſts, or ſtones laid acroſs, with tenons fitted to mortiſes in the uprights, for keeping them in their due poſition. Of the impoſts or croſs ſtones, there are ſix ſtill ſtanding, each of which is ſeven feet long, and about three feet and an half thick. The

upright ſtones are wrought a little with a chiſſel, and ſomething tapered towards the top, but the impoſts are quite plain: all the uprights are fixed in a kind of ſockets, dug in a chalky ſoil, with ſmall flints rammed in between the ſtone and the ſocket.

The inner circle, which never had any impoſts, is ſomewhat more than eight feet from the inſide of the outward one, and conſiſted originally of forty ſtones, the general proportions of which are one half the dimenſions of the uprights of the outer circle every way. Of the forty original ſtones, which compoſed this circle, there are about nineteen left, and of theſe only eleven ſtanding. The walk between theſe two circles is 300 feet in circumference: and from this walk the ſtructure has a ſurpriſing and awful effect on the beholders. At the diſtance of about nine feet from the inner circle, is the outer oval range, which is ſuppoſed to be the principal part of the work, and by moſt writers is called the cell and the adytum. The ſtones that compoſe it are ſtupendous, ſome of them meaſuring thirty feet in height. This range conſiſts of five compages, or trilithons, as they are ſometimes called, being formed of two uprights, with an impoſt at top, like the outer circle; and of theſe compages three are entire, but two ſomewhat decayed. The inner oval is compoſed of twenty ſtones, each about ſix feet high; and near the eaſtern extremity of this oval, is a ſtone of coarſe blue marble, about ſixteen feet long and four feet broad, which lies flat upon the ground, is ſomewhat impreſſed into it, and is ſuppoſed to have been an altar. This work is incloſed by a deep trench, near thirty feet broad, and upwards of an hundred feet from the outer circle. Over this trench there are three entrances, the moſt conſiderable of which faces the north-eaſt. At each entrance, on the outſide of the trench, there ſeems to have been two huge ſtones ſet up in the manner of a gate; and parallel to theſe, on the inſide, two other ſtones, of a ſmaller ſize. The whole number of ſtones of which this ſtructure conſiſted, is computed to be juſt 140.

The heads of oxen, deer, and other beaſts have been dug up in and about theſe ruins, together with wood, aſhes, and other undoubted relics of ſacrifices: and around there are a great number of barrows, or monumental heaps of earth thrown up in the form of a bell, and each incloſed with a trench from 105 to 175 feet in diameter. Theſe barrows extend to a conſiderable diſtance from Stone henge, but they are ſo placed as to be all in view of that temple. In ſuch barrows as have been opened, ſkeletons, or the remains of burnt bones have been found. In one of them was an urn, containing aſhes, the collar bone, and one of the jaw bones, which were ſtill entire: it was judged that the

the perſon there buried, muſt have been about fourteen years old; and from ſome female trinkets, and the braſs head of a javelin, it was conjectured to be a girl who had carried arms. The trinkets conſiſted of a great number of glaſs and amber beads, of various ſhapes, ſizes, and colours, together with a ſharp bodkin, round at one end and ſquare at the other. In ſome other barrows were found human bones, together with thoſe of horſes, deer, dogs, and other beaſts and birds: in others ſome bits of red and blue marble, and chippings of the ſtones; and in others were found a braſs ſword, and an antient braſs inſtrument, called a Celt.

At *Abury*, on Marlborough downs, near the town of that name, are a few huge ſtones, like thoſe of Stonge-henge. Theſe ſtupendous remains are alſo ſuppoſed to be the ruins of an antient temple of the Druids. Dr. Stukeley is of opinion, that this temple is much more antient than Stone-henge; and it was ſo large, that the whole village is now contained within its circumference; a high rampart, with a proportionable ditch on the inſide, ſurrounds it, which proves that it was not a fortification, becauſe then the ditch would have been on the outſide of the rampart.

From Abury to *Weſt Kennet* there is a kind of walk, about a mile long, which was incloſed on both ſides with large ſtones; on one ſide, the incloſure is broke down in many places, and the ſtones taken away, but the other ſide is almoſt intire. On the brow of a hill, near this walk, is a round trench, incloſing two circles of ſtone, one within another; the ſtones are about five feet in height, the diameter of the outer circle is 120 feet, and that of the inner 45 feet. At the diſtance of about 240 feet from this monument, great quantities of human bones have been diſcovered, which are ſuppoſed to be thoſe of the Saxons and Danes, ſlain in the battle of Kennet in 1006.

A ditch of an extraordinary ſize called *Wanſdyke*, runs croſs Wiltſhire from weſt to eaſt. Wanſdyke is a corruption or contradiction of the Saxon name, Wodeneſdic, Woden's Ditch, the Ditch of Woden, a Saxon deity, the reputed progenitor of the Saxons. The name Wanſdyke has given riſe to a fabulous and extravagant opinion among the common people that this ditch was cut by the Devil on a Wedneſday. Wanſdyke divides this county nearly into two equal parts, and may be traced from Bath in Somerſetſhire, to Great Bedwin upon the borders of Berkſhire. Among antiquaries there are various opinions concerning it. Some make it a boundary between the Belgæ and Dobuni, who inhabited thoſe parts in the time of the Romans, and called it *Guhan*, *Glaudh*, which ſignifies a *Separating Ditch*; ſome think it was a boundary between the Weſt Saxons

and Mercians; but others, that it was cut long before the Mercian kingdom was ſettled, by Cerdic, the firſt king of the Weſt Saxons, or his ſon, Henric, as a bar againſt the incurſions of the Britons, from their garriſons at Bath, Glouceſter, and Cirenceſter; and this opinion is ſupported by the hiſtorian William of Malmeſbury, who ſays, that in the year 590, the Saxons were routed by the Britons at Wodenſdyke. The rampart and graff of this ditch are very large, and the rampart is on the ſouth ſide.

There are ſeveral leſs conſiderable ditches ſtill viſible in this county, particularly upon Saliſbury Plain; and in a Saxon charter of lands, which were given to an abbey at Wilton, mention is made of no leſs than thirteen diſtinct dykes, which ſome think might have been cut to divide ſome great lordſhips from each other.

On a hill called *Rundway-hill*, near Devizes, is a ſquare camp, with one ſingle trench, ſuppoſed to be Roman. Many Roman coins of different emperors, have been found in the neighbourhood of Devizes, together with pots and other earthen veſſels, ſuppoſed to be of Roman antiquity. In 1714, a large urn, full of Roman coins, was found buried under the ruins of an antient building, near the ſame place; and ſeveral braſs ſtatues of heathen deities were found crowded between flat ſtones, and covered with Roman brick. This collection of deities, which was carried about this kingdom as a ſhow, and is ſuppoſed to have been buried about the year 234, when the Roman troops were called out of Britain, conſiſting of a Jupiter Ammon, about four inches long, weighing ſomething more than four ounces: Neptune with his trident, the teeth of which are much ſhorter than uſually repreſented; this figure is about four inches in length, and weighs four ounces: a Bacchus, much of the ſame weight and dimenſions: a Vulcan ſomething leſs than any of the figures already mentioned: a Venus, about ſix inches long, the left arm broken off, but the figure much the beſt finiſhed of the whole collection: a Pallas, with a ſpear, ſhield and helmet, between three and four inches in length; a Hercules, about four inches long, weighing ſix ounces and an half. Beſides theſe, there were a Mercury, a Veſtal Virgin, the Wolf with Romulus and Remus, ſome Egyptian deities, and a coin of the emperor Alexander Severus.

Heddington, about four miles north of Devizes, was a Roman town, the foundations of the houſes being ſtill viſible for a mile together: and ſeveral Roman coins having, at different times, been found here, ſome have been of opinion, that this was the Verlucio mentioned by Antoninus; but it is generally ſuppoſed, that Verlucio was ſituated about half a mile north of Weſtbury, where the ruins of a large town have been diſcovered, and where many

many Roman coins have been dug up; and from this town it is believed that Weſtbury had its origin.

In the neighbourhood of Great Bedwin is the foreſt of *Savernach*, about two miles in circumference, being a moſt delightful place, and well ſtocked with deer. There is plenty of wood, part of which has been cut down to make viſtas, which meet like ſo many rays of a ſtar.

Maiden-Bradley is a pleaſant and agreeable village, and is ſaid to have been called Maiden from a lady who founded an hoſpital for lepers, which was afterwards changed into a religious houſe for canons regular, and remained till the general diſſolution of monaſteries.

Near Warminſter is a place called *Clayhill*, which riſes to a conſiderable height, and is ſeen at a great many miles diſtance. It appears like the crown of a man's hat, and is much reſorted to by the youth of both ſexes on Palm Sunday.

On the eaſt-ſide of Weſtbury is an antient fortification, called *Bratton caſtle*, being a Daniſh work, and is ſaid to have been a place where the Danes defended themſelves with the moſt obſtinate bravery, fourteen days after they had been defeated by king Alfred. It has been a work of great labour, being ſituated on the top of an hill almoſt inacceſſible, and towards the bottom ſurrounded with two deep trenches and ramparts. That many of the Danes were killed in this place, appears from the great number of their funeral monuments ſtill remaining, and in ſeveral parts of it have been dug up pieces of iron armour, it being the practice of thoſe people to bury the arms of the deceaſed along with the body.

Near this place are ſeveral pleaſant villages, particularly *Leigh*, ſuppoſed to have been the place where Alfred encamped the evening before an engagement with the Danes, when that excellent Prince, who was an ornament to royalty, is ſaid to have ſpent the whole of the night in devotion. There is alſo a field, wherein is a garden encompaſſed with a deep moat, and where, tradition ſays, was a palace of one of our Saxon kings.

Coſham near Chippenham, is remarkable for its healthy ſituation, it being very common to find many inhabitants in this village 80, 90, or even 100 years old; and not long ago, it is ſaid, that ten perſons of this place, whoſe ages together amounted to upwards of a thouſand years, danced the Morrice dance at a gentleman's houſe in the neighbourhood.

Clarendon-Park, on the eaſt ſide of Saliſbury-plain, is large and beautiful, and moſt commodious for keeping and breeding deer. There are twenty groves in this park, each of them a mile in compaſs. About half a mile from it is a remarkable

Roman

Roman camp, being a circular fortification, and ſituated on a dry chalky hill.

At *Suthbury-hill*, near Ludgerſhall, the higheſt hill in Wiltſhire, there are the traces of a vaſt fortification, of an oval figure, encompaſſed with two deep ditches; along the declivity of the hill there runs a deep trench, which appears to have been a Daniſh camp; and in the plain beneath there are ſix or ſeven barrows.

In a field near Kennet are three huge ſtones, called the Devil's Coits; they ſtand upright, and are ſuppoſed to have been Britiſh deities.

On *Marlborough Downs* there are many antient barrows; one of which, called Milbarrow, near Munkton, eaſt of Calne, is incloſed with a circle of huge ſtones, about ſix or ſeven feet high; and is ſuppoſed to be the ſepulchre of ſome Daniſh commander.

SEATS.

The moſt celebrated ſeat in this county is that of the Earl of Pembroke, at

WILTON. It was begun on the ruins of a ſequeſtered abbey towards the latter end of the reign of Henry the Eighth, but not finiſhed till many years after, the noble proprietors having ſpared neither labour nor expence to make it one of the moſt magnificent ſeats in the kingdom. Great part of this ſtately edifice was finiſhed under the direction of Inigo Jones, and remains a laſting proof of the ingenuity of that celebrated artiſt. The river Willy is formed into a canal before the houſe, and lies parallel to the road, which adds greatly to the beauty and healthineſs of the place.

In the court, before the grand front of the houſe, ſtands a column of white Egyptian Granite, out of the Arundel collection. The ſhaft weighs betwixt 67 and 70 hundred weight, of one piece. It has a fillet 5 inches broad below, and another at top, 3 inches broad, which project but half an inch. The height is 13 feet and a half, the diameter 22 inches, and leſſens ſcarce two inches at top. It had a hole both at top and bottom, which ſhews that it antiently ſtood as a ſingle pillar. The ſtatue of Venus, ſtanding on its top, lord Arundel valued much, becauſe it was the only one caſt from a model made at Rome, proportionable to ſome parts remaining of the broken antique. This column was never erected ſince it fell in the ruins of old Rome, till ſet up here, with a Corinthian capital, and baſe of white marble, which makes the column eight diameters; the whole, with all its parts, is 32 feet high. On the lower fillet of this column are five, which having the proper vowels ſupplied make

ASTARTE;



A View of Wilton in Wiltshire, the Seat of the Earl of Pembroke.



ASTARTE, the name by which Venus was worſhipped among the antient nations of the eaſt.

In the front of the houſe on each ſide of the entrance, are two ſtatues in black marble, out of the ruins in the Palace in Egypt, in which the Viceroys of Perſia lived many years after Cambyſes returned to Perſia, from the conqueſt of Egypt. There is a garment on their ſhoulders of different coloured marble, and only their toes appear at bottom. There is the old diadem on one of them.

In the great gateway is a ſtatue of Shakeſpear, by Scheemaker, in the ſame manner as in Weſtminſter Abbey, only the lines on the ſcroll are different; theſe are out of his Macbeth.

" Life's but a walking ſhadow, a poor player,
" That ſtruts and frets his hour upon the ſtage,
" And then is heard no more."

This gateway and tower were begun by William, Earl of Pembroke, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and finiſhed by his ſon, Henry, Earl of Pembroke.

The fine ſtatues, buſtos, paintings, &c. at this noble ſeat, are too numerous to be here particularly deſcribed; we muſt therefore content ourſelves with ſpecifying ſome of the moſt remarkable.

In the *Porch*, built by Hans Holbein, leading into the veſtibule, are the buſtos of Hannibal, Peſcennius Niger, Albinus, and Miltiades; and in the veſtibule are the buſtos of Pindar, Theophraſtus, Sophocles, Philemon, Tryphena, Vibius Varus, Lucius Verus when emperor, Didius Julianus, Agrippina Major, Ariſtophanes, and Caligula. Here are two columns of the Paionet, or Peacock mable, each 9 feet 7 inches high, made uſe of for urns. There are holes at the top to put aſhes in; they were in the columbarium of a nobleman and his wife.

In the middle of the veſtibule, is the ſtatue of Apollo, out of the Juſtiniani gallery. He appears with a moſt graceful air in a reſting poſture, having hung his quiver on the laurel, with many ornaments of very fine ſuclpture.

In the *Dining-room*, on one ſide of the door, is a capital picture by Tintoret, repreſenting Chriſt waſhing St. Peter's feet, the other diſciples being preſent; and on the other ſide is our Saviour riding into Jeruſalem upon an aſs, by Andrea Schiavone; and in other parts of this room are other fine pieces by eminent maſters.

In the *Drawing-room* is a moſt capital painting, by Rubens, of four children, repreſenting our Saviour, an angel, St. John, and a little girl. The angel is lifting a lamb to St. John, who has his left hand upon it, and is in diſcourſe with our Saviour, as they are all ſitting cloſe together. Behind our Saviour is a tree,

and

and a vine growing upon it, with grapes thereon. The girl has hold of the vine with one hand, and in the other has a bunch of grapes, which ſhe is offering to our Saviour. This is allowed to be the beſt piece of Rubens in England. There is alſo in this room a painting by Michael Angelo, repreſenting variety of fruits, vines growing upon a pomegranate tree, and two vintage people, as large as the life. Sir Robert Gere gave Michael Angelo's widow three hundred piſtoles for this picture, it being a favourite one, which her huſband always kept for himſelf. There are alſo the in this room the following pieces: a whole length of Democritus laughing, with a book in his hand, by Spagnolet. This picture is much admired. Leda and the Swan, by Leonardo da Vinci. Job and his three friends, by Andrea Sacchi. A Nativity, on copper, neatly finiſhed by Rubens. The Decallation of St. John, by Dobſon. This painter is an honour to the Engliſh nation. This picture is ſo finely painted, and with ſuch ſtrong expreſſions as to make him inferior to few of the beſt Italian maſters. King Charles the Firſt called him the Engliſh Tintoret. Sir Peter Lely reckoned this his beſt hiſtorical picture. The Aſſumption of the Virgin Mary, by Raphael. This was in the collection at Mantua, and well known in Italy to be one of the firſt that Raphael executed. He painted it for his maſter Perugino, the upper part is in his manner; ſeveral of the Apoſtles looking up; many of the poſtures, and the manner of cloathing he kept to in ſeveral of his figures afterwards. One of the twelve is at a diſtance, haſtening down a hill to the reſt. The three kings making their offerings, by Paul Veroneſe.

In the *Great Hall* is a ſtatue of Fauſtina, wife of Antoninus Pius, larger than the life, the drapery very good. Here is alſo a buſto of Portia, wife of Brutus, with a picture of Brutus on her breaſt, a necklace about her neck, and a diadem on her head. And among many other fine antiquities in this room, are the following: a queen of the Amazons, beautiful, though in a warlike action, being on one knee, as under a horſe, defending herſelf in battle. To illuſtrate the action the ſculptor has carved a horſe's foot. Her buſkin plainly ſhews the antient ſhape and manner of fixing it: by Cleomenes. Here is alſo a Sarcophagus. In the middle of the front is a circle, wherein is repreſented the half lengths of a man and a woman, for whom it may be ſuppoſed the tomb was made; the other part of the front is fluted work; at one end is a Lion with a Unicorn under him; at the other end a Lion, with a wild Boar under him; at the bottom under the circle are two maſks, one of them bearded, the other having a veil upon the upper part.

Here

Here is alſo another Sarcophagus, adorned with a fine column of the Corinthian order at each end; in the middle is graved a double door, partly open, which confirms what antient authors have ſaid, that ſome were ſo made that the ſoul might go out to the Elyſian fields. At each end of the tomb is a griffin.—In the gallery of this hall are five ſuits of armour; that in the middle was William, earl of Pembroke's, the other four and the parts of five more ſuits in the lower part of the hall were taken from the following noble perſons, on the following occaſions. This earl, in the reign of queen Mary, was captain-general of the Engliſh forces at the ſiege of St. Quintin, at which ſiege were taken priſoners the conſtable Montmorency, Montheron, his ſon, with the dukes of Montpenſier and Longueville, Lewis of Gonzaga, afterwards duke of Nevers, the Marſhal of St. Andre, admiral Coligny, who was afterwards murdered in the maſſacre at Paris, and his brother, not to mention John de Bourbon, duke of Anguien, who was found dead among the ſlain. Here are alſo ſome of the weapons which were taken at the ſame time.

At the bottom of what is called the brown ſtair-caſe, is the tomb of Aurelius Epaphroditus. This monument is one of the fineſt and moſt inſtructive that hath ever been ſeen. The excellence of the work, and correctneſs of the deſign, would eaſily inform us it muſt be a piece of ſome Greek artiſt, even though the place where it was firſt diſcovered did not. It was a tomb near Athens, which was diſcovered by ſome travellers, who brought it over into France, to preſent it to cardinal Richlieu. The tomb is of white marble, ſix feet four inches long, and two feet broad, and about the ſame height, taking in the cover, which is about two inches and a half thick; the cover is raiſed about one foot higher before, and is adorned with ſome figures in bas-relief which relate to the hiſtory preſented below. The inner ſuperfices of the tomb is plain, with a riſing of about one inch in the plate where the head of the deceaſed ſhould reſt. The epitaph, which is in Greek, is to this purpoſe: "To the "Gods, the manes: Antonia Valeria hath made this tomb for "Aurelias Epaphroditus her huſband." There ſtands upon this tomb a coloſſial buſt of Alexander the Great, of the beſt Greek ſculpture, Meduſa's head is on the breaſt plate, and a lion's face appears on the helmet, which has a particular creſt on it.

In the White Marble Table Room, among other pictures, is a fine painting, by Palma, of John the Baptiſt preaching in the wilderneſs, containing twenty figures as large as the life. In it are the faces of Tintoret and Titian; it coſt Philip, earl of Pembroke, ſix hundred piſtoles. In the window of this room is a ſtatue of Iſis. She has the flower of the Lotus on her head. She is in a bending poſition, and her whole legs and arms appear

round, not as commonly in Egyptian ſtatues, which were ſtraight and formal, ſhewing only the feet. This was reckoned the oldeſt, and by the Mazarine catalogue, the only one known with that improvement. It is a group, for ſhe holds, betwixt her knees, Oſiris, her huſband, in a coffin open, in one of whoſe hands is a paſtoral ſtaff, crooked at the end as a Shepherd's. In the other hand he has an inſtrument of diſcipline like a whip, the ſymbols of power to protect and puniſh. On his head is the antienteſt diadem or mitre, being triple, yet not as the Pope's crown, but rather like the mitre of a biſhop, only with three points inſtead of two at the top; Orus, her ſon, is about her neck. There are great multitudes of hieroglyphics quite round the bottom, and behind the ſtatue.

On a Jaſper marble table in the Cube Room is a Nuptial Vaſe, repreſenting the whole ceremony of a Greek wedding, from the beginning of the ſacrifice, to the waſhing of the Bride's feet: it is a very fine piece of workmanſhip. And on a marble table here, the produce of Mount Edgecumbe, is an antient Greek triangular altar to Bacchus; on one ſide Silenus holds a torch inverted in his right hand, in his left a baſket full of fruit; on another ſide is an attendant of Bacchus dancing with one foot up, and a Thyrſus in his right hand; in his left hand a bowl and the ſkin of a beaſt on his arm; on the other ſide is a Bacchus dancing in a long thin garment. Upon this altar ſtands a little ſtatue of Bacchus, with grapes, and with the ſnake, the peculiar ſymbol of the Egyptian Bacchus, who invented medicine, and was ſaid to be the Sun and Apollo.

Here are alſo an Alto Relievo of Pyrrhus, the ſon of Achilles; it is an oval, and has a ſplendid aſpect as of a very large gem, the face is porphyry, which the cardinal Mazarin ſo much valued as to finiſh his dreſs with a helmet of different coloured marble. A ſquare altar, each of the ſides has a divinity, Jupiter, Mars, Diana, and Juno; this was one of thoſe altars for a private room. Upon this altar ſtands a little ſtatue of an antient prieſt with a Phrygian cap, ſacrificing a hog to Iſis. Here is alſo a repreſentation of Tmolus, an ancient lawgiver, and founder of a colony in the time of Apollo. This is fine ſculpture, and much adorned, and ſtands upon a grey granite table, which belonged to a temple, and was for the ſacrificing of leſſer animals, as birds, &c. That the blood might not run over the edges, it has a remarkable channel, as large as to lay one's finger in, round the utmoſt edge of the four ſides of the flat next the moulding, and in the middle of one of the channels is a hole for the blood to run through.

In the *Great Room* is the celebrated family piece, by Vandyke, which conſiſts of ten whole lengths. The two principal figures which

which are ſitting, are Philip, earl of Pembroke and his lady; on the right hand ſtand their five ſons, Charles, lord Herbert, Philip, afterwards lord Herbert, William, James and John; on the left, their daughter Ann Sophia, and her huſband Robert, earl of Caernarvon; before them lady Mary, daughter of George duke of Buckingham, and wife to Charles lord Herbert; and above in the clouds are two ſons and a daughter who died young. On the right hand of the great picture, over a door, is an half length of king Charles the Firſt; and on the left hand, over a door, an half length of his Queen, both by Vandyke. There are alſo ſeveral other portraits in this room by the ſame maſter; and likewiſe ſome fine antique buſts. The paintings on the cieling are by Tommaſo, and repreſent ſeveral ſtories of Perſeus.

In the lobby between the great room and what is called the King's bed-chamber, is a painting of Neptune and Amphitrite, with ſeveral other figures, by Luca Giordano; a Madonna, by Carlo Dolci; a Piper, by Giorgione; a young woman with a ſhock dog, by Corregio; St. Sebaſtian ſhot with arrows, by Benedetto Luti; a half length of Titian, by himſelf; and a Nativity, by John Van Eych, painted in 1410. Here is alſo a very curious piece of antient painting, being an elegant repreſentation of king Richard II. in his youth, at his devotion, painted on two tables. In one he is repreſented kneeling by his three patron ſaints, St. John Baptiſt, king Edmund, and king Edward the Confeſſor, having a crown on his head, clad in a robe adorned with white harts and broom cods, in alluſion to his mother's arms, and his own name of Plantageniſta. Thus he is praying to the Virgin Mary with the infant in her arms, on the other table ſurrounded with chriſtian virtues, in the ſhape of angels, with collars of broom-cods about their necks, and white harts on their boſoms; one holding up the banner of the croſs before them, and on the ground are lilies and roſes. St. John Baptiſt holds a lamb in his left arm; king Edward the Confeſſor holds a ring between the thumb and fore-finger of his left hand; king Edmund holds an arrow in his left hand; all their right hands are directed to king Richard, as preſenting him to our Saviour, who inclines himſelf in a very kind manner towards them. There are eleven angels repreſented, each of them having a wreath of white roſes round their heads. The diſpoſition of their countenances, and actions of their hands, is deſigned to ſhew that their attention is employed about king Richard. On the glory round our Saviour's head you may ſee the croſs repreſented in it, and round the extremity of the orb are ſmall branches of thorns. On two braſs plates on the bottom of the picture is engraved, *Invention of painting in oil*, 1410. This was painted before in the beginning of Richard the Second's reign, in 1377. Hollar engraved

and dedicated it to king Charles the Firſt, and called it Tabula Antiqua of king Richard the Second, with his three ſaints and patrons St. John Baptiſt, and two kings St. Edmund, and Edward the Confeſſor.

In what is called the King's bed-chamber, is the half length of a gentleman, ſuppoſed to be Prince Rupert, by Vandyke; and on an antique marble table, is Marcus Aurelius on horſeback, made at Athens, and ſo eſteemed that the ſculptor was ſent for to Rome to make that which is there in copper as big as the life. The perſon is in the ſame poſture, but this is a Macedonian horſe, ſmall and of marble; to prevent the breaking, cardinal Mazarine had one ſide cemented to a marble, which comes out at the bottom, ſquared as a pavement, on which the horſe is as walking.

In the corner-room is Andromache fainting, on her hearing of the death of her huſband Hector, by Primaticcio. There are twenty-five figures in this piece. There are alſo the following paintings in this room: Mars and Venus, by Vanderwerfe. St. Antony by Correggio. The diſcovery of Achilles, by Salviati. Belſhazzar's feaſt, containing a great variety of figures, by Old Frank. A Madonna, very fine, by Carlo Maratti.—A fine piece, by Michael Angelo, repreſenting Chriſt taken from the croſs, two boys holding up the arms, and the Virgin devoutly ſtretching out her hands. At a diſtance appear the three croſſes, and a group of little figures with a horſe. It was made for Henry the Second, king of France, which he gave to his miſtreſs, Diana Valentinois, and therefore two Vs. are on a palette hung on one of the trees, and on the painted flat frame, in one corner are the arms of France, in another a monogram of the firſt letters of their names; the other two corners the emblems of Diana, three half moons in one, and a quaver and bow in the other. Here is alſo another painting of Chriſt taken down from the croſs, by Albert Durer, containing ten other figures, with ſtrong expreſſions of the ſolemnity. The Virgin has her right hand under our Saviour's head, as lifting him up, while Joſeph of Arimathea, who is richly dreſſed, is wrapping the linen cloth round him. Behind Joſeph are two men, one of them has the ſuperſcription in his hands, and the crown of thorns upon his arm; the other is as talking to him, pointing with one hand to the Virgin and the other toward Joſeph. On the other ſide is St. John with his hands folded together, and ſhews great concern. Mary Magdalen is wiping off the blood, and wrapping the linen round our Saviour's feet. Mary, the ſiſter of the Virgin is as ſpeaking to Nicodemus, who is giving directions about the ſpices. Behind them are two men, one holds the nails taken from the croſs, the other holds the hammers and pincers. Here is alſo the tomb ſhewn, and the people rolling the ſtone from the entrance

entrance of it, and Mount Calvary, with bones and ſculls ſcattered about where the croſſes ſtand, with the view of the multitude returning into Jeruſalem; at a diſtance a landſcape, with rocks, &c. Here is alſo a fine piece by Salvator Roſa, repreſenting Bacchus on an altar in a wood, many figures about it celebrating his myſteries, and ſhewing a great ſpirit, in different poſtures. The light darts through the wood in a moſt agreeable manner. On the cieling of this room is the converſion of St. Paul, painted by Luca Giordano.

In the cloſet is Mary Magdalen, by Titian. St. Sebaſtian ſhot with arrows, by Paul Veroneſe. King Edward VI. by Hans Holbein. The judgment of Paris, by Rotenhamer; and a landſcape, by Claude Lorraine. An ancient buſt of Epicurus, which was much valued by Cardinal Mazarine, in whoſe poſſeſſion it was, there being no other of this philoſopher.

This room is the eaſt end of Inigo Jones's building, the whole of which is eſteemed a very compleat piece of architecture. From the windows of theſe apartments is the following view. The garden, or rather a beautiful lawn, planted with various trees. The river which earl Henry much enlarged. The bridge which that earl built from Palladio's deſign. Between ſome fine large cedar trees, a fall of water by the ſtable bridge. A Piazza, the front of the ſtables, by Inigo Jones. A wood in the park upon a hill, on which ſtands in one part, a thatched houſe, in another, an equeſtrian ſtatue of Marcus Aurelius upon an arch; the proſpect on that ſide being terminated with the plains or downs, on which are the horſe-races. The engine houſe, with two ornamented fronts, one front towards the houſe, the other towards the park. The cold bath, and upon it a compleat caſt of the fine ſtatue of Antinous at Rome. An Arcade, the front of which was originally the front of a grotto, by Inigo Jones. Not only the ſpire, but the whole weſt front of Saliſbury Cathedral, Clarendon Park, and places adjacent.

In the Stone-hall, is the ſtatue of Urania the muſe, with her ſymbol cut on the plinth, with ſo reverend an air of old age, that Cardinal Mazarine would not ſuffer any part of it to be mended. Here are alſo the following antiques: a Baſſo Relievo, having an Inſcriptio Bouſtropha, the writing in the ſucceſſive lines going forward and backward; firſt from left to right, then from right to left, as they turn or guide oxen in the ploughing of lands. This was eſteemed the moſt antient way of writing, and proves the great antiquity of this marble.—The ſtatue of Apollo, of the fineſt Greek ſculpture; he ſtands in a very genteel poſture, with the middle of the bow in his left hand: it was found entire in the earth near Epheſus, in which were mixed ſome minerals

which have given it a ſtain that makes it look like old ivory; his ſandal is a fine repreſentation of the antient ſhape and manner of fixing it.—A very large Alto Relievo, weighing about a tun and a half, that was a freeze in a Greek temple of Diana and Apollo; it repreſents the ſtory of Niobe, and her children, &c. Here are ſeven ſons and ſeven daughters ſuppoſed to be hunting in the heat; and being ill, the father, mother, &c. come out of the ſhade, in which they are, and ſave two of them; all the figures and trees, eſpecially the horſes on which the ſons ride, are ſo high, as that the heads and necks ſtand off without touching the marble behind. The foreſt Cithæron in Bæotia, in which they are hunting, is finely repreſented; and at a diſtance, by ſome of the trees, Sylvanus, the divinity of the woods, ſits looking on with a grave concern. Here are twenty figures: Sylvanus and three old men, the father and two uncles or tutors, and two old women, the mother and a nurſe or aunt, ſeven ſons, ſeven daughters; alſo five horſes; two of the youngeſt ſons are on foot, as are the daughters.—The front of Meleager's tomb cut off from the reſt, of fine Greek marble with thirteen figures, beſides a dog, and the boar's head; the whole hiſtory is repreſented from the firſt quarrel about the boar's head, till the burning of the fatal brand, and the carrying of him away to be entombed.

In the Baſſo Relievo Room, is an old Greek Moſaic teſſelated work, the pieces of marble of various colours, not only flat, but riſing as the figures; it repreſents the garden of Heſperides. Here are alſo the following fine antiques:—The ſtatue of Venus aſleep, upon a table ſtained with figures, and landſcape. It is a fine Greek ſculpture, and of great antiquity.——An Alto Relievo, a Greek woman dancing a child upon her foot, in porphyry. ——An Alto Relievo, Britannicus in porphyry.——An Alto Relievo, a prieſteſs bringing a ſheep for a ſacrifice. There are two altars, upon the one there is a fire, on the other an idol.—— A Greek Relievo of the very fineſt work, an oriental alabaſter. Eleven figures beſides a dog. Thoſe on the foremoſt ground Alto Relievo: it is of Ulyſſes, who is gone into the cave to Calypſo, where they are kneeling round a fire. The cave is within a moſt beautiful ruin of architecture, which has a fine freeze of figures, ſeveral of which are on horſes. The other figures are of Ulyſſes's attendants and ſpectators, ſome of which are got upon the ruins.——A Greek Alto Relievo of very curious fine work. It is a female Victorio: ſhe has a wreathed Corona in each hand, which ſhe holds over two captives bound at her feet. There are a great many weapons of war, with armour and enſigns, and a particular trumpet.———An Alto Relievo, Venus, and Cupid ſucking. She is ſitting under a large rich carved canopy. Mars

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is ſitting in rich accoutrements, by which we may diſtinctly ſee the antique manner of putting on all the parts, from the helmet to the very feet. There is a very particular emblem of a Cupid ſitting, but his wings, tail, and feet, are like a cock. At the bottom are two doves billing, and a cat defending herſelf from a dog.——A very high Alto Relievo, of Marcus Aurelius and Fauſtina, as big as the life. This is upon a grey Moor-ſtone table.——An Alto Relievo from a temple of Bacchus. By the work it appears to have been in the time of the beſt ſculptors. What is remarkable is, that the Thyrſus, or ſceptre of Bacchus, has here the addition of bunches of grapes. There is a vine ſhooting up from the bottom, which is of the very fineſt ſculpture.——A ſtatue of Cleopatra with Cæſarion, her ſon, by Julius Cæſar, ſucking on her lap. Her ſeat is an Egyptian improvement for ſoftneſs, and ſo as to ſit higher or lower as they pleaſed. The bottom has a layer like ſhort bolſters, the next over them croſs the contrary way, and ſo on to the height which they would ſit. Her poſture is very natural, and her locks hang gracefully on her ſhoulders.

In the Bugle Room, among other antiques, are the following: An Alto Relievo repreſenting a bull, whoſe head is adorned with a mitre and fillets, the middle of his belly bound round with a ribbon. He that ſacrifices is naked with his head laureated, he leads the bull with his right hand, the popa, or prieſt, follows behind laureated likewiſe, and cloathed from the navel to his knees; in his right hand is a ſacrificing olla or pot, and in his left hand is the ax.——Two prieſts, or miniſters of the prieſt, as going before the victim; one of them is playing upon two pipes, the other ſtands laureated prepared to do his office, with an earthen chalice or ſimpulum in his right hand, and a patera in his left.——Jupiter ſits on the right hand of Juno, on Mount Olympus, with a thunder-bolt in his right hand, and embracing her with his left, who embraces him with her right hand, both naked to the navel; before them is a fire blazing upon an altar, and a prieſt ſtanding ſhod, with a very long robe and bare-headed, caſting ſomething into the fire.——Cleopatra with the aſp, in a covered vaſe; ſhe is here repreſented as having it ready, but does not ſhew it.——The ornament of a pedeſtal belonging to a victor, it repreſents very particularly ſome of the antient Greek games. Here are ſeveral peculiar circumſtances: Neptune, as the judge, is the only figure ſitting; Saturn ſtands behind; at the end of the relievo is a handſome piece of architecture, ſomething higher than the heads of the perſons, and is as a portico to terminate the end of their running; in it are Mars and Venus, minding each other only; over them is a Cupid who has in his hand a peculiar light, not long as a torch, but

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as a lamp in the palm of his hand; two young men are running, ſuppoſed to have ſet out from the end where Neptune is, and one is almoſt got to the end terminated by the building; he has ſuch a light in his hand as Cupid has. Antiquaries ſpeak of the exerciſe of running in this manner with a light; the other young man who is running after him, has an oar in his hand of the antique form; in the middle ſpace of the place for the exerciſes, are two ſtrong made men with beards; they ſhew another ſort of tryal, not of motion, as the young men, but of ſtrength; one of their hands is tyed to the other's two hands, in this it is ſuppoſed, they took turns to try which could pull the other fartheſt after them. Among other antiques in the Stone Room is a very antient conſular chair, called Sella Curulis; the back is in three parts; the middle part is in the ſhape of a term; on the top is a bifrons; the faces are of a young man and a young woman, as the Genii of Rome, there is an iron goes through the ſhoulder part of the term, which gradually ſlopes down about ſix inches, and is there faſtened to the tops of the other two parts, which are of braſs, as is the term alſo, ornamented with ſilver; the two fore legs are iron; the ſeat is thick old board.

Among the great number of curioſities at Wilton, the geometrical ſtair-caſe is worthy of obſervation. It is an admirable piece of workmanſhip, and the firſt of the kind ever executed in this country. It is ſaid that it was in a part of this houſe that the celebrated Sir Philip Sydney wrote the hiſtory of the Counteſs of Pembroke's Arcadia; and on the bottom pannels of the Cube-room is painted ſundry ſcenes, taken from that allegorical romance.

The gardens at Wilton, which are on the ſouth ſide of the houſe, are laid out with much taſte and elegance. Part of the river is brought in a canal through one part of them; and over it is erected the Palladian bridge before-mentioned, which is eſteemed one of the moſt beautiful ſtructures of that kind in England. After croſſing this bridge, you aſcend an hill, from whence there is a compleat view of Saliſbury cathedral, and an extenſive proſpect over the adjacent country. Beyond this hill is the great park, where there is a hare-warren.

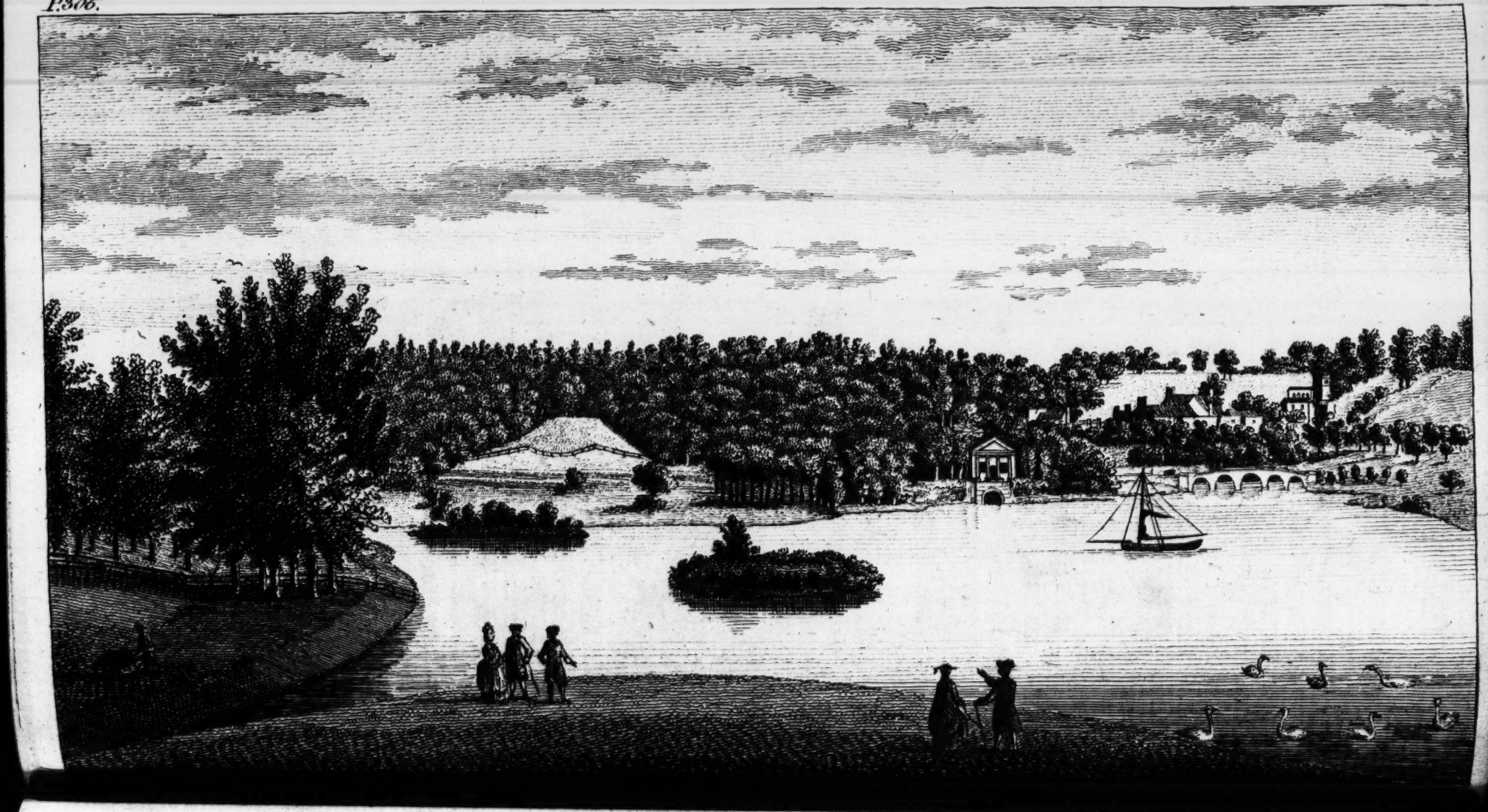
Near the town of Mere, on the borders of Somerſetſhire, is the beautiful ſeat and gardens of Henry Hoare, Eſq; known by the name of STOURTON PARK. This ſeat, though not large, yet has an air of grandeur, and is well deſigned both for pleaſure and convenience. In the drawing-room is a great curioſity, having formerly belonged to the famous Pope Sixtus Quintus. It is a fine cabinet, on which are paintings of the Pope, and others of the Peretti family, the laſt of whom was a nun, who gave it



A View from the Mount of Diana in Mr. Hoare's Garden at Stourton in Wiltshire.







to a convent at Rome, from whence Mr. Hoare purchaſed it.

Oppoſite the weſt front of the houſe on the brow of a hill is a walk of a conſiderable extent, on each ſide of which are planted rows of Scotch firs, and at the end of the walk is an obeliſk one hundred and twenty feet high, being divided from the garden by an Ha-ha. Below this, nearer the bottom of the hill, are ſeveral walks, made by art, but ſo contrived that they appear at firſt to be natural, having ſtately trees growing near them, all as if planted in the moſt irregular manner. But nothing ſo much contributes to heighten the charms of this delightful place, as a large piece of water at the bottom, where the family have a pleaſure boat, and over it is a pretty wooden bridge of one arch.

On croſſing this bridge we enter into a narrow path, which leads to a grotto, cut out of a ſolid rock, and almoſt as low as the ſurface of the water. In this grotto is a cold bath, and over it a ſleeping nymph covered with a white robe, and on a marble ſlab are the following lines from Mr. Pope:

" Nymph of the Grot, theſe ſacred ſprings I keep,
" And to the murmur of theſe waters ſleep;
" Stop, gentle reader, lightly tread the cave,
" Or drink in ſilence, or in ſilence lave."

Maiden-Bradley is a ſeat of the duke of Somerſet; *Longleat*, 5 miles from Warminſter, is a ſeat of Lord Weymouth; *Lediard-Tregoſe*, near Wooton-Baſſet, is the ſeat of Lord Bolingbroke; *Wardour-caſtle* is the ſeat of Lord Arundel of Wardour; and *Charleton*, ſix miles from Devizes, that of the Earl of Suffolk.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

This county is bounded by the Briſtol channel on the north-weſt; by part of Glouceſterſhire on the north-eaſt; by Dorſetſhire on the ſouth; by Devonſhire on the weſt; and by Wiltſhire on the eaſt. It is a county of great extent, being about ſixty miles in length, from weſt to eaſt, ſixty miles in breadth, from north to ſouth, and 290 miles in circumference.

The air of this county is ſaid to be the mildeſt in England: it is in moiſt places very healthy, and upon the hilly parts exceedingly fine. The ſoil is various; the eaſtern and weſtern parts of the ſhire are mountainous and ſtoney; they yield however good paſture for ſheep, and by the help of art and induſtry are made to produce corn. The lower grounds, except ſuch as are boggy or fenny, afford corn and graſs in great plenty, and a valley of a very large extent, divided into five hundreds, and called Taun-

ton Dean, or the vale of Taunton, from Taunton, is ſo exceedingly rich, that it affords corn, graſs, and fine fruit in great abundance, without manure. The grain of this county ſupplies many foreign and domeſtic markets. There is no part of the kingdom where wood thrives better than in Somerſetſhire; and teazle, a ſpecies of thiſtle, much uſed in dreſſing cloth, is almoſt peculiar to this county. In this county alſo, on the beach of the Briſtol Channel, there is found a weed, or ſea plant, of which the inhabitants make cakes, called laver, which are wholeſome and nouriſhing food, and not to be found in any other part of the kingdom. Somerſetſhire is famous for the beſt October beer in England, and for great plenty and variety of cyder; and the beſt cheeſe in the kingdom is ſaid to be made at Cheddar, near Axbridge. The oxen of this county are as large as thoſe of Lancaſhire or Lincolnſhire, and the grain of the fleſh is ſaid to be finer. The vallies fatten a prodigious number of ſheep, of the largeſt ſize in England: the ſouth ſhore alſo furniſhes the inhabitants with lobſters, crabs, and mackarel; the Briſtol Channel and the Severn, with ſoles, flounders, plaiſe, ſhrimps, pawns, herrings, and cod; the Parret produces plenty of excellent ſalmon, and the Avon abounds with a ſort of blackiſh eels, ſcarcely as big as a gooſe-quill, called elvers, which are ſkimmed up in vaſt quantities with ſmall nets, and which, when the ſkin is taken off, are made into cakes and fried. There is great plenty of wild fowl in this county, but there being but few parks, veniſon is ſcarce. Here is a tract of mountains called Mendip hills, which occupy a vaſt ſpace of ground, and ſtretch from Whatley, near Frome-Selwood, on the eaſt, to Axbridge on the weſt, and from Glaſtonbury on the ſouth, to Bedminſter near Briſtol on the north. Theſe mountains are the moſt famous in England for coal and lead mines, but the lead is leſs ſoft, ductile, and fuſible, than that of Derbyſhire, and conſequently not ſo proper for ſheeting, becauſe, when melted, it runs into knots. It is therefore generally exported, or caſt into bullets and ſmall ſhot. In theſe hills there are alſo mines of copper and oker, and the lapis calaminaris, which melted with copper, turns it into braſs, is dug up here in greater quantities than in any other part of England. The beautiful foſſil called Briſtol ſtone is found in great abundance in ſome rocks upon the banks of Avon near Briſtol; and at Biſhop's Chew, or Chew Magna, near Wrinton, there is dug up a red bole, which is called by the country people redding, and is diſtributed from thence all over England, for marking of ſheep and other uſes. It is ſaid to be ſometimes ſubſtituted by apothecaries for a ſort of medicinal earth brought from America.

The

The principal rivers of this county are the Avon, the Bry, and the Redred, or Parret: the Avon, called alſo Avon Weſt, riſes in Wiltſhire, and ſeparates Somerſetſhire from Glouceſterſhire. The Bry, called alſo the Bru and the Brent, riſes in a large wood or foreſt, in the eaſt part of this county, upon the borders of Wiltſhire, called Selwood, from which the neighbouring country was formerly called Selwoodſhire. From Selwood it runs weſtward, and dividing the county nearly into two equal parts, falls into the Briſtol Channel a few miles north of Bridgewater. The Pedred, or Parret, riſes in the ſouthermoſt part of the county, near Crewkern, and running north-weſt, is joined by the Evel, or Ivel, the Thone, or Tone, the Ordred, and ſome other ſmall rivers, and diſcharges itſelf into the æſtuary of the Bry. Other leſs conſiderable rivers of this county are the Frome, the Axe, and the Tor.

This county is large and populous: it is divided into forty-two hundreds, and contains three cities and thirty-one market towns. It lies in the province of Canterbury and dioceſe of Bath and Wells, and has 385 pariſhes. All ſorts of cloth are manufactured in this county, as broad and narrow kerſeys, druggits, duroys, and ſhalloons, together with ſtockings and buttons; and in the ſouth-eaſt parts are made great quantities of linen. The value of the woollen manufacture alone, in the firſt hands, has been rated at a million a year; and if a calculation was made of the other manufactures of the county and its produce, by mines, tillage, feeding, grazing, dairies, and other articles of trade, it is thought that the account would be more than the produce of any other county, Middleſex only excepted.

BRISTOL.

This city is reckoned the ſecond in the Britiſh dominions for trade, wealth, and number of inhabitants. It is 117 miles diſtant from London, and was made a county of itſelf in the reign of Edward the Third. It firſt had the privilege of a mayor in the reign of Henry the Third, and is now governed by a mayor, a recorder, twelve aldermen, two ſheriffs, and forty-two common-council men. It is a biſhop's ſee; and the tradeſmen of the city are incorporated into ſeveral companies, each of which has a hall, or ſome large hired room, for their meetings; and by a charter of queen Elizabeth, every man that marries the daughter of a citizen of Briſtol, becomes free of the city. This city ſtands upon the north and ſouth ſides of the river Avon, and is therefore partly in the county of Glouceſter, and partly in that of Somerſet; but though the greateſt part of the city now ſtands upon the Glouceſterſhire ſide of the river, yet before Briſtol was made a county of itſelf, it was by the parliament rolls always

reckoned to be in Somerſetſhire. The north and ſouth parts of this city are connected by a ſtone bridge over the Avon, conſiſting of four broad arches; but it is encumbered with houſes, on each ſide of it, which renders the paſſage on foot not only inconvenient but dangerous, there being no room for poſts, and the pavement being made very ſlippery by the conſtant paſſage of carriages without wheels, called ſledges; for carts are not permitted, for fear of ſhaking and damaging the arches of the vaults and gutters that are made under ground, for carrying the filth of the city into the river. The ſtreets of this city are narrow, and irregular; and the houſes are built like thoſe in London before the fire in 1666, with the upper ſtories projecting beyond the lower; they are crowded cloſe together, and many are five and ſix ſtories high. The city with its ſuburbs is very compact, being almoſt as broad as long. The Glouceſterſhire ſide of the city is four miles and a half in circumference, and is more populous than the Somerſetſhire ſide; which latter is two miles and a half in circumference, which makes the whole circumference of the city ſeven miles. It is ſuppoſed to contain 13,000 houſes, and 95,000 inhabitants.

This city had formerly a caſtle, and was incloſed with walls, which were demoliſhed in the time of William the Second, yet ſome parts of them ſtill remain, together with two of their gates, called Ratcliff gate and Temple gate: there are alſo ſeveral other gates leading into the city, the names of which are, St. Nicholas's gate, Back-ſtreet gate, Marſh gate, St. Leonard's gate, St. Giles's gate, St. John's gate, Needleſs gate, Pithay gate, Froomgate, Newgate, and Caſtlegate. Here is a cathedral and eighteen pariſh churches, beſides ſeven or eight meeting-houſes of proteſtant diſſenters, including a conſiderable number of quakers. The cathedral was formerly the collegiate church of a monaſtery, dedicated to St. Auguſtine, and was founded in 1148, by Robert Fitz-Harding, and upon the diſſolution of monaſteries was erected by king Henry the Eighth into a biſhop's ſee, with a dean, ſix prebendaries, and other officers: there is nothing in the building worthy of note. The other churches in this city which merit particular notice are; St. Mary's Radcliff, which is the chief pariſh church of this place, and ſtands without the walls in the county of Somerſet; it was built in the reign of king Henry the Sixth, by William Canning, an alderman of this city, and is a magnificent ſtructure, in the Gothic ſtile, with a high tower; the roof is curiouſly vaulted with ſtone; and it may perhaps be reckoned the fineſt pariſh church in England—St. Stephen's church, which ſtands in the heart of the city, and has a very beautiful and ſtately tower—The church of All Saints: this has a ſteeple built in imitation of that

of Bow church in the city of London——And temple church; which is remarkable for a tower that leans to one ſide. There are in this eighteen charitable foundations called hoſpitals; the principal of which are the ten following. Queen Elizabeth's hoſpital, which before the diſſolution of the monaſteries, was a collegiate church, but afterwards converted into a charitable uſe, by T. Carre, a wealthy citizen of this place, who is ſuppoſed to have lived in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who gave her name to this hoſpital. In 1706 it was rebuilt, and further endowed by contribution. Here 100 boys are taught to read and write, and otherwiſe fitted out for ſea or land ſervice, and 8l. 8s. is given to put each boy apprentice, upon his leaving the hoſpital. The boys of this hoſpital are dreſſed much in the ſame manner as thoſe of Chriſt's hoſpital at London.——Colſton's hoſpital, founded by Edward Colſton, Eſq. for 100 boys, who are maintained and taught for ſeven years, when they are put out apprentices. The maſter of this ſchool is allowed 1000l. a year for the maintenance of the boys.——An hoſpital founded alſo by Edward Colſton, in 1691, for 12 men and 12 women, with an allowance of three ſhillings a week each, and twenty-four ſacks of coals a year. The elder brother has ſix ſhillings a week; the governor has an apartment and garden, with an handſome allowance; and here is a neat chapel, in which prayers are read twice every day.——An hoſpital founded partly by Edward Colſton, and partly by the merchants of this city, for 30 poor men and women, who have each 2s. a week beſides coals.——A ſchool built and endowed by Mr. Colſton, for teaching and cloathing 40 boys.——Foſter's hoſpital, for ſix men and eight women, each of which has an allowance of 2s. a week.——Merchant Taylors hoſpital, where two men and nine women have each 2s. and 6d. a week beſides a dinner and 1s. every three months.——St. John's hoſpital, where 12 women are allowed 2s. a week each beſides a ſack of coals, and 1s. each at Chriſtmas.——An hoſpital over againſt St. John's, for 12 men and 12 women, who are allowed 2s. and 4d. a week each, and waſhing——and St. Peter's hoſpital, which is an infirmary opened in 1738, for the ſick and diſtreſſed poor of this city.

Here is a guild-hall, in which are held the ſeſſions and aſſizes, and the mayor's and ſheriff's court; and adjoining to it is a ſpacious lofty room, called St. George's chapel, in which the mayor and ſheriffs are annually choſen; and here is alſo a large council room lately rebuilt, where the mayor and ſome of the aldermen meet every day, except Sundays, for the adminiſtration of juſtice. On the 13th of March, 1741, was laid in this city the firſt ſtone of an exchange, which was finiſhed and opened with great pomp on the 21ſt of September, 1743. It is built in the manner

A View of Bristol Hot-Wells and

manner of the Royal Exchange at London, and is about two-thirds as large. The ſtructure is all of free-ſtone, and is the beſt of its kind in Europe. It has four entrances to the ſquare within, and above are rooms for ſhops. The ground upon which it ſtands coſt the chamber of the city 20,000l. and behind the building there is a large piece of ground laid out for the markets. In a ſtreet called Wine-ſtreet in this city, there is a large corn market built of free ſtone, and a guard-room adjoining to it, with barracks for ſoldiers. And, in the middle of a ſquare called College-green, which looks over all the city and harbour, and is a very delightful place, there is a fine Gothic ſtructure, called a Croſs, with the effigies of ſeveral kings of England round it. On the north ſide of a large ſquare, called Queen's ſquare, which is adorned with rows of trees and an equeſtrian ſtatue of William the Third, there is a cuſtom-houſe, with a quay half a mile in length, ſaid to be one of the moſt commodious in England, for ſhipping and landing of merchants goods. This place is famous for a medicinal hot ſpring, which riſes near the Avon, about a mile from the city, and is very much frequented from April to September. The water of this ſpring is thought to be impregnated with chalk, lapis calcarius, and calaminaris. It is lighter than other water, clear, pure, and ſoft, and has a gentle degree of heat. It is preſcribed for inflammations, ſpitting of blood, the dyſentery, diabetes, &c. It is not only drank at the pump-room, but every morning cried in the ſtreetsof the city like milk; and it retains its virtue longer than any other medicinal waters. Near the well there is a houſe built, with the aſſembly room and convenient lodgings. Conſiderable manufactures of woollen ſtuffs, particularly cantaloons, are carried on in this city; and there are 15 glaſs-houſes, that are ſupplied with coal from Kingſwood and Mendip-hills, ſome for glaſſes and others for bottles, for which there is a great demand at the hot well in the neighbourhood, and at the bath for exporting their mineral waters, &c. Briſtol has the moſt conſiderable trade of any port in the Britiſh dominions, except London. Its merchants were the firſt adventurers to the Weſt Indies; and it was computed near half a century ago, that the trade of this city employed no leſs than 2000 ſail of ſhips. It has a very great trade to the Weſt Indies, fifty Weſt India ſhips having frequently arrived here at once. It has alſo a conſiderable trade to Guinea, Holland, Hamburgh, and Norway; and a principal branch of its commerce is that with Ireland; from whence tallow, linen, woollen, and bay-yarn, are imported in vaſt quantities. Its trade to the Streights is alſo very conſiderable, and is has acquired the whole trade of South Wales, and the greateſt part of the trade of North Wales, by the conveniency of

the

A View of Bristol Hot-Walls and S.t Vincents Rock.



the Severn and the Wye. Alſo the ſhop-keepers here, who are generally wholeſale dealers, ſend goods by land carriage to Exeter, Bath, Wales, Froome, and all the principal towns from Southampton, even to the banks of the Trent. On the north-weſt ſide of the city is Brandon-hill, where the laundreſſes dry their linen, for which purpoſe it is ſaid it was granted to the city by queen Elizabeth.

BATH is 107 miles from London. This city took its name from ſome natural hot baths, for the medicinal virtues of which this place has been long celebrated and much frequented. This city was famous among the Romans for its medicinal waters. Upon the ſpot where the cathedral church now ſtands, a temple is ſaid to have formerly been dedicated to Minerva, who was the tutelar deity of thoſe ſprings, and from thence the ancient Britons called this city *Caer Palladur*, i. e. *the city of the water of Pallas*. It was afterwards called by the Saxons *Accmanneſceaſter*, which ſignifies *the city of Valetudinarians*; and upon Lanſdown hill, near this city, there are ſtill to be ſeen the remains of a fortification, thought to have been thrown up by the Saxons in the year 520, when they defended themſelves againſt the victorious king Arthur.

Bath is a biſhop's ſee, united to that of Wells, and is governed under a charter of queen Elizabeth, by a mayor, eight aldermen, and twenty-four common-council men. This city ſtands in a valley, upon the north bank of the river Avon, and is incircled by hills in the form of an amphitheatre. It is ſurrounded with walls, which though ſlight, and almoſt entire, are ſuppoſed to have been the work of the Romans, and the upper part ſeems to have been repaired with the ruins of Roman buildings. The ſmall compaſs of ground incloſed by theſe walls, is in the form of a pentagon, and in the walls there are four gates and a poſtern, which, ſome years ſince, were all demoliſhed and taken away. The gates were the North gate, which was the entrance from London; the Weſt gate, a handſome ſtone building, where ſome of the royal family have formerly lodged; the South gate, which led to the bridge over the Avon; and the Eaſt gate, which led to a ferry over the ſame river.

There are in this city a cathedral and three pariſh churches. The cathedral, which is dedicated to St. Peter, was begun in 1137, by Dr. Oliver King, biſhop of this ſee, but not finiſhed till 1612; though ſmall, it is a noble ſtructure, and the inſide of the roof is neatly wrought: in the middle there is an handſome tower, with a ring of eight bells, and the eaſt window is very magnificent. On the principal front of this cathedral, beſides ſtatues of the twelve apoſtles, are the figures of angels aſcending, in memory of a dream, by which, it is ſaid, the aforementioned

tioned prelate was induced to build this church. The pariſh churches are St. James's, St. Mary's, and St. Michael's, in each of which there is a ring of bells, but in the buildings there is nothing remarkable. On the ſouth ſide of the cathedral there are ſome remains of an abbey, to which the church formerly belonged. The gate houſe of the abbey is ſtill ſtanding: it has a long time been converted into lodgings, and has been honoured with the reſidence of king James the Second, queen Mary, conſort of king William, queen Anne, and her royal conſort, George Prince of Denmark. There are in this city a free ſchool, and two charity ſchools; one for fifty boys, and the other for fifty girls, who are cloathed and t ught. Here is an hoſpital dedicated to St. John, and founded by Fitz Joceline, biſhop of this ſee in the twelfth century, for the poor ſick people who come hither for the benefit of the waters, with a handſome chapel of white free-ſtone. Here alſo is an alms-houſe, called Ruſcot's charity, and endowed for the maintenance of twelve men and twelve women. There are other alms-houſes in this place, ſupported chiefly by the chamber of the city; and in 1738 the firſt ſtone was laid of a general hoſpital or infirmary, which is a good building, 100 feet in front, and 90 deep: it will accommodate 150 patients, and is intended for the reception of the ſick and lame from all parts of the kingdom.

There is a grove near the Abbey church called Orange ſquare, in compliment to the Prince of Orange, and a monumental ſtone erected with an inſcription, importing that his health was reſtored by drinking theſe waters. Over the market-houſe is the town-hall, a grand ſtone building, erected on 20 pillars, at the upper end of which are pictures of Frederic, prince of Wales, ſon of George the Second, and of his princeſs, being their preſent to the corporation; and round this hall hang the pictures of all the members of the corporation, drawn at the expence of the late general Wade, then one of the repreſentatives. Here are alſo the effigies of the Britiſh king Coel, who is ſaid to have given the city its firſt charter; and of Edgar a Saxon king, who was crowned here in the year 974.

In this city there are five hot baths, called the King's bath, the Queen's bath, the Croſs bath, the Hot bath, and the Leper's bath. There is alſo a cold bath. In each bath there is a pump, for applying the water in a ſtream, upon any particular part of the body, when it is required; and each is furniſhed with benches to ſit on, rings to hold by, and proper guides for both ſexes.

The *King's bath* is ſixty feet ſquare, ſupplied by many hot ſprings that riſe in the middle of it. Contiguous to this bath is a neat pump-room, where the company meet to drink the water, which

which is conveyed to it from the ſprings, as hot as it can be drank, by a marble pump. There is in this bath a figure of an antient Britiſh king, called Bleyden the Soothſayer, with an inſcription, importing that he diſcovered the uſe of theſe ſprings, 300 years before the chriſtian æra.

The *Queen's bath* is ſeparated from the King's Bath only by a wall. It has no ſpring; but receives its water from the King's Bath, therefore is leſs hot.

The *Croſs bath* had its name from a croſs that formerly ſtood in the middle of it. It is of a triangular form, and its heat is alſo leſs than that of the King's Bath, becauſe it has fewer ſprings. This bath, which is moſt frequented by perſons of quality, was covered by James Ley, earl of Marlborough. One one ſide is a gallery, where gentlemen and ladies converſe with their friends in the bath. On the oppoſite ſide is a balcony for muſic, which plays all the time of bathing; and in the middle there is a marble pillar, adorned with curious ſculptures, which was erected at the expence of the earl of Melfort, in compliment to king James the Second, and his queen, and in memory of their meeting here. The guides of this bath ſay, that in a ſtrong weſterly wind a cold air blows from the ſprings, but when the wind is eaſterly, and the weather cloſe, with a ſmall rain, the water is ſo hot, as ſcarcely to be endured, though the king's bath, and the hot bath are then colder than uſual. It is alſo obſerved, that in hot weather a large black fly is frequently ſeen in the water of this bath, and is ſaid to live under water, and to come up from the ſprings. This bath will fill in fifteen or ſixteen hours all the year round, and is more temperate than either the king's bath or the hot bath. The water is ſaid to corrode ſilver.

The *Hot Bath* was thus called from having been formerly hotter than the reſt, but was not then ſo large as it is now.

The *Leper's Bath* is formed from the overflowings of the Croſs Bath, and is allotted for the uſe of the poor people, ſupported by the charity of the place.

The Cold Bath is ſupplied by a fine cold ſpring, and was erected by contribution not many years ago.

Theſe hot ſprings were fenced in by the Romans with a wall, to ſeparate them from the common cold ſprings, with which this place abounds; and there is a tradition, that they alſo made ſubterranean canals to carry off the cold waters, leſt they ſhould mix with theſe. As this city lies in a valley, ſurrounded with hills, the heat of theſe waters and their milky detergent quality, are aſcribed to the admixture and fermentation of two different waters, diſtilling from two of thoſe hills, one called Clarton Down, and the other Lanſdown. The water from Clarton Down is ſuppoſed to be ſulphureous or bituminous, with a mixture of nitre;

and the water from Lanſdown is thought to be tinctured with iron ore.

Theſe waters are grateful to the ſtomach, have a mineral taſte and a ſtrong ſcent; they are of a bluiſh colour, and ſend up a thin vapour; they are neither diuretic nor cathartic, though if ſalt be added, they purge immediately. After long ſtanding, they depoſit a black mud, which is uſed by way of cataplaſms for local pains, and proves of more ſervice to ſome than the waters themſelves. This mud they alſo depoſit on diſtillation. They are beneficial in diſorders of the head, in cuticular diſeaſes, in obſtructions and conſtipations of the bowels, which they ſtrengthen by reſtoring their loſt tone and reviving the vital heat. They are found of great uſe in the ſcurvy and ſtone, and in moſt diſeaſes of women and children, and are uſed as a laſt remedy in obſtinate chronic diſeaſes, which they ſometimes cure.

The ſeaſons for drinking the Bath waters are the Spring and Autumn: the Spring ſeaſon begins with April and ends with June; the Autumn ſeaſon begins with September and laſts till December, and ſome patients remain here all the winter. In the Spring this place is moſt frequented for health, and in the Autumn for pleaſure, when at leaſt two thirds of the company come to partake of the amuſements of the place: in ſome ſeaſons there have been no leſs than 8000 perſons at Bath, beſides its inhabitants. There is an officer put in by the mayor to ſuperintend the baths, to keep order among the bathers and their guides.

Without the walls of this city there is a quadrangle of elegant ſtone-buildings, called Queen-ſquare, lately erected: the front extends 200 feet, and is enriched with columns and pilaſters of the Corinthian order. On one ſide of the ſquare is a fine chapel, and in the center, an obeliſk ſeventy feet high, with an inſcription, importing, that 'it was erected by Richard Naſh, Eſq; in 'memory of honour beſtowed, and in gratitude for benefits con-'ferred on this city by the prince and princeſs of Wales, in 1738,' when their royal highneſſes lodged in this ſquare. On the 10th of March 1739 40, the firſt ſtone of another new and magnificent ſquare was laid, on the ſouth ſide of the city, upon the bank of the river. The principal ſide of this ſquare, according to the original plan, was to have the appearance of but one houſe, tho' it was to have been divided into ſeveral: it is 500 feet long, and the two wings are 260 feet each. In each front are 63 windows, and in each wing 31. This building, from the neighbouring hills, looks like one grand palace. It was to have been adorned with 300 colums and pilaſters of the Corinthian order; upon the corner of every ſide, there was to have been a tower, and in every front a center-houſe and pediment; but in executing this plan, it was judged proper to lay aſide the ornaments. In this ſquare is a ſuperb ball-room, in form an Egyptian hall, 90 feet long

long and 52 broad, and an aſſembly room of the ſame dimenſions, with a garden and bowling green. On the eaſt ſide is a grand parade, called the North Parade, 200 yards in length, and terrace 500 yards in circumference, with ſeveral other walks: and a bridge of one arch, 120 feet wide, over the river Avon, on the ſouth ſide of this ſquare. Here is alſo another grand parade, called the South Parade, with a row of ſtately houſes; and the north ſide of an area, 620 feet in length from north to ſouth, and 310 in breadth, called the Royal Forum, is encloſed with a magnificent pile of buildings, conſiſting of nine houſes, and forming one uniform ſtructure, crowned with a baluſtrade. The ſtone of which the houſes are built, is, for the moſt part, dug out of quarries upon Clarton Down, where there are frequent horſe-races. From theſe quarries it is brought down a ſteep hill to the river Avon, by means of a curious machine, invented by Mr. Allen, formerly poſt-maſter, and mayor of this city. Stone is therefore purchaſed in this place at ſo ſmall an expence, that building is cheaper here than perhaps in any other part of the kingdom. From the ſame quarries ſtone is alſo ſent by the Avon to Briſtol, London, and other places, in great abundance, for building. Among the buildings here, is that called the King's Circus, which is of a circular form, and is eſteemed one of the moſt elegant buildings in England, the houſes being all uniform, and of one ſize; the front is adorned with three rows of pilaſters, the firſt Doric, the ſecond Ionic, and the third Corinthian, and on the whole forms a moſt beautiful appearance. Beſides the cathedral, and three pariſh churches, here are likewiſe meeting-houſes for proteſtant diſſenters, and a few years ago, the Counteſs of Huntingdon, at her own ſole expence, built a chapel for the uſe of the Methodiſts.

WELLS is 120 miles from London. This city derives its name from the great number of ſprings or wells that are in and about it. It was erected into an epiſcopal ſee in 905; but Johannes de Villula, the ſixteenth biſhop, transferred this ſee to Bath, and renounced the title of Wells; after which hot diſputes aroſe between the churches of Bath and Wells, concerning the election of a biſhop; but they were compromiſed about the year 1133, by biſhop Robert; and it was ſettled, that whenever the ſee became vacant, the biſhop ſhould be elected by the canons both of Bath and Wells, but that precedency in ſtile ſhould be given to Bath; that he ſhould be inſtalled in both churches, and afterwards it was determined, that both churches ſhould make one full chapter for the biſhop. Wells was firſt made a free borough in the time of Henry the Second, and was raiſed into a city by queen Elizabeth, under whoſe charter it is governed, by a mayor, recor-

der, ſeven maſters or aldermen, ſixteen gownſmen or common-councilmen. This is a ſmall but neat city, ſituated at the bottom of Mendip hills; the buildings are handſome, and the ſtreets broad. Here is a cathedral and one pariſh church; the cathedral is ſaid to have been firſt built by king Ina, about the year 704: it was afterwards ſo effectually repaired by biſhop Fitz-Joceline, that it was conſidered as a new work. The front of this Gothic ſtructure, which has been built upwards of 500 years, is much admired for its imagery, and carved ſtone-work, but particularly for a window which is moſt curiouſly painted. Adjoining to the church are ſpacious cloiſters, and a chapter-houſe, which is built in the manner of a rotunda, ſupported by one pillar in the middle. There is alſo belonging to the cathedral, ſome very good houſes, and a biſhop's palace, in which is a fine chapel, built by biſhop Fitz-Jocelin, and dedicated to St. John Baptiſt. The palace is one of the handſomeſt in the kingdom: it is fortified with walls and a moat, and, on the ſouth ſide, looks like a caſtle. The members of this cathedral are a biſhop, dean, precentor, chancellor, three arch-deacons, a treaſurer, a ſubdean, fifty-nine prebendaries, an organiſt, four prieſt-vicars, eight lay-vicars, ſix choriſters, and other officers.

Here is a charity ſchool, which was erected in 1714, for teaching 20 boys and 20 girls. An hoſpital was founded here by biſhop Babwith, for 30 poor men and women; and another hoſpital was founded by biſhop Still, for the maintenance of a few poor women. Mr. Bricks, a woollen-draper, built an almſhouſe here for four poor men; Mr. Llewellin built another, for poor women; Mr. Harper another for four poor wool-combers; and Mr. Andrews another for four poor women. In the middle of the city is the old market-houſe, called the Croſs; and near it is another market-houſe, erected ſome years ago, which is a handſome building, and is alſo the town-houſe, where the corporation meets, and where the judges hold the aſſizes. Here is alſo a town-hall, which ſtands over biſhop Babwith's hoſpital. Near the biſhop's palace is a well called St. Andrew's well, which is reckoned one of the fineſt ſprings in the kingdom. Some bone-lace is made here; but the poor are chiefly employed in knitting ſtockings. The little river Welve runs at the back of the town, and the adjacent country is pleaſant.

MARKET-TOWNS.

TAUNTON is ſo called by a corruption of the original name *Thone-town* or *Tone-town*, which it derived from its ſituation upon the bank of the river Thone, or Tone. This town is 145 miles from London, and had a charter from king Charles the Firſt, which was forfeited in the reign of king Charles the Second,

cond, by the corporation refuſing to renounce the ſolemn league and covenant. After this the borough remained ſeventeen years without a charter, at the end of which time a new one was procured for it from King Charles the Second; under which it is governed by a mayor, a recorder, a juſtice of the peace, two aldermen, 24 capital burgeſſes, a town-clerk, two conſtables, two portreeves, and two ſerjeants at mace. Beſides theſe magiſtrates, there are ſix gentlemen who are juſtices of the peace at large, and may act within the borough. The mayor and aldermen are choſen yearly out of the burgeſſes; and the portreeves have the benefit of the ſtandings in the market, which they let upon leaſe for 40 or 50l. a year. The mayor's officers have no power to arreſt; and there is no priſon here, but a bridewell for vagrants; debtors and criminals being ſent to the county gaol at Ilcheſter; nor have the corporation any lands, houſes, or joint ſtock of money, ſo that though this is one of the moſt flouriſhing towns in the county, it is the meaneſt corporation. There is ſomething particular in the method uſed by ſome perſons in this town to qualify themſelves for being electors in the choice of members to repreſent it in parliament. It is a privilege of this place, that every pot walloper, that is, all who dreſs their own victuals, are entitled to vote. In conſequence of this privilege the inmates or lodgers, ſome ſhort time before an election, have each a fire made in the ſtreet, at which they dreſs victuals publickly, leſt their votes ſhould be called in queſtion. This town is moſt delightfully ſituated; and the ſtreets are many of them ſpacious and handſome, and here are two pariſh churches, one of which, St. Mary Magdalen's, is a ſpacious edifice, with a high tower and ſtately pinnacles, adorned with carved work. Here are alſo ſeveral meeting-houſes of proteſtant diſſenters, and a diſſenting academy to train up perſons for their miniſters. Here are likewiſe a grammar ſchool, well endowed, and an hoſpital for ſix men and ten women; and alſo alms-houſes, founded by——Huiſh, a native of this place, and others founded by Mrs. Henley for 20 men and women. A caſtle was built here by one of the biſhops of Wincheſter, to the prelates of which ſee this town and deanry belonged, even before the conqueſt. This caſtle was a building of great extent: the caſtle-hall, with the outward gate, and porter's lodge, are ſtill ſtanding; and in the hall, which is very large, the aſſizes for the county are generally held. At the entrance into the court, and over againſt the hall, is the exchequer where the biſhop's clerk keeps his office, and a court is held every Saturday for the biſhop's tenants. Here is a market-houſe, over which is a town-hall; and a fine bridge is erected over the Tone, conſiſting of ſix arches, and kept in repair at the expence of the county. Many thouſand perſons are here employed in the manufactures of ſerges, duroys, ſagathees, ſhalloons, and other woollen

woollen ſtuffs, for the weaving of which, 1100 looms have at a time been employed in this place. The river Tone, by an act of parliament paſſed in the reign of king William the Third, was made navigable by barges from Taunton to Bridgewater.

BRIDGEWATER is 142 miles from London; it was made a free borough by king John, and a diſtinct county by Henry the Eighth. It is governed by a mayor, a recorder, two aldermen, who are juſtices of the peace, and 24 common-council men. It has alſo a town-clerk, a clerk of the market, a water-bailiff, and two ſerjeants at mace. Out of the common-council are annually choſen two bailiffs, who are inveſted with a power equal to that of ſheriff, as the ſheriff of the county cannot ſend any proceſs into the borough. Out of the common-council is choſen every year, a receiver, who collects the town rents, and makes payments. The revenues of the corporation, which conſiſt of the manor of the borough, the great and ſmall tithes, and ſome eſtates in Dorſetſhire, are valued at 10,000l. a year, and its freemen are free of all the ports in England and Ireland, except London and Dublin. This is one of the moſt conſiderable towns in the county; it is a port, ſituated upon the river Parret, at the diſtance of 12 miles from the Briſtol channel; from whence a ſpring tide flows 22 feet at the key, and comes in with ſo much rage and roar, that it is called a Boar. Here is a caſtle, built by William de Brivere, Lord of Bridgewater, in the reign of king John; and a church, with a ſpire, which is one of the loftieſt in England. This town has alſo a fine meeting-houſe, with particular ſeats for ſuch of the mayors and aldermen as are diſſenters; and here is a private academy for ſuch of their youth as are intended for preachers. Near the church is a large free ſchool-built of free ſtone, and under the ſchool room are lodgings for the poor of the pariſh. Here is a neat alms-houſe built by major Ingrim, who was a native of this place. Here is a ſpacious town-hall, and a high croſs, and under the croſs is a ciſtern, to which warer is conveyed by an engine, from a neighbouring brook, and thence carried to moſt of the ſtreets. This town has a ſtone bridge over the Parret, which was begun by William de Brivere, who built the caſtle, and finiſhed by Thomas Trivet the ſucceeding lord of the manor. The ſame William de Brivere alſo built a key here, which is called the haven. By its convenience for navigation this town carries on a pretty good coaſt trade to Briſtol, Wales, and Cornwall; and upwards of 20 coal ſhips are conſtantly employed from this port. It has a foreign trade, chiefly to Portugal and Newfoundland. Wool is imported hither in great quantities from Ireland. The receipts of the cuſtoms here amounts to upwards of 3000l. a year; the market is the moſt conſiderable in the county for corn, cattle, ſheep, hogs,



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hogs, and cheeſe; and there is no part of the kingdom in which proviſions are cheaper.

ILCHESTER is 128 miles from London; and is ſo called becauſe it had once a caſtle, and is ſituated upon the river Ivel. It is a very antient borough, governed by two bailiffs, and 12 burgeſſes, who are lords of the manor. In the reign of Edward the Third, the aſſizes for the county were fixed here; but they have long ſince been alternately at Wells, Taunton, and Bridgewater. Here the knights of the ſhire, for repreſenting the county in parliament are choſen; the county court is held here; and here is the gaol for debtors and malefactors. This was antiently a place of great importance, and very populous. About the time of the Norman invaſion it not only had a caſtle, which is now in ruins, but was encompaſſed with a double wall. It has a ſtone bridge over the Ivel; on which are ſtill to be ſeen the remains of two antient towers. It had alſo ſeveral pariſh churches, though now there is but one; and the chief dependance of the place is upon the county gaol, for which reaſon it cannot be ſuppoſed a polite, a wealthy, or a comfortable reſidence. A place called King's-moor in this neighbourhood, is famous for horſe-races.

GLASTONBURY is 125 miles from London, and ſtands in a peninſula formed by the river Bry, and a ſmall nameleſs ſtream; the peninſula was formerly called the iſle of Avalon. Before the diſſolution of monaſteries, Glaſtonbury was a town of great importance; for by the ruins that ſtill remain, here appears to have been the moſt magnificent abbey in the world, and ſuch was its antiquity, that it has been called the *mother of All Saints*. Its abbot had revenues and honours greatly above thoſe of any other ſubject; he had the title of lord, and ſat among the barons in parliament; and this town while under the protection of its abbots was a parliamentary borough; but upon the diſſolution of its abbey, it not only loſt that privilege, but ceaſed alſo to be a corporation, till it was incorporated by queen Anne, who granted it a new charter, for a mayor and burgeſſes, by which it is now governed. Here are two pariſh churches, in the ſtructure of which there is nothing remarkable. The only manufacture carried on here is that of ſtockings; and the chief ſupport of it ariſes from the great reſort of people to ſee the ruins of the abbey. Near this place there is a hill called *the Torr*, from a tower that formerly ſtood on it, which riſes like a pyramid, to a great height, and ſerves as a land mark for ſeamen. Glaſtonbury was once famous for a kind of hawthorn tree, which is ſaid to have firſt taken root from a ſtaff ſtuck in the ground by Joſeph of Arimathea, and to bloſſom on *Chriſtmas-day* only of all the days in the year; but it is very doubtful whether that Joſeph of Arimathea was ever in Britain; and though it was certain it was a haw-

a hawthorn-tree in the abbey church yard, and that it was cut down in the time of the civil wars; yet it is falſe that the branches of it, that were ſaved and planted in the neighbourhood, bud always, or only upon Chriſtmas-day; for they bloſſom ſometimes three or four days after, and ſeldom ſo ſoon as Chriſtmas-day, unleſs the weather be very mild. At a little diſtance from the old church, and facing the monks church-yard, are two remarkable pyramids, with inſcriptions that are in characters unintelligible, and an image in biſhop's veſtments. It having been recorded in the ſongs of the old Britiſh bards, that king Athur was buried in the abbey church of Glaſtonbury, king Henry II. ordered a ſearch to be made there for his tomb; and about 7 feet under ground a ſort of a tomb ſtone was found, with a large plate of lead on it, and on the plate was the following inſcription in Barbarous and Gothic letters:

Hic Jacet Sepultus Inclitus Rex, Arturius in Inſula Avalonia.

About nine feet below this ſtone was found a coffin of hollowed oak, containing the bones of a human body, ſuppoſed to be king Arthur's.

YEOVIL is ſo called from a corruption of the original name, Ivel; a name derived from the river Ivel, upon the bank of which it is ſituated. It is 123 mile from London, and is governed by a portreeve and 12 burgeſſes, out of whom the mayor is annually choſen, who hold a court of record here every three weeks, and have lands out upon leaſes. This is a good large town, and a great thoroughfare on the poſt road to Cornwall. The ſtreets are narrow, and the houſes for the moſt part mean, but here is a large church, with a ring of ſix great bells, a charity ſchool for 30 boys, and a town hall. There is a manufacture for cloth here, but the principal one is for gloves. Here is a conſiderable market for corn, cheeſe, hemp, flax, linen, ſail-cloth, and other commodities.

FROME-SELWOOD derives its name from its ſituation upon the bank of the river Frome, which was formerly called Selwood-ſhire. It is 104 miles diſtant from London; and is governed by two conſtables, choſen annually at the court leet of the lord of the manor. It is larger than ſome cities, but the ſtreets are very irregular. Here is no more than one church, which is a handſome building, with a ring of ſix good bells, and a fine organ; but here are ſix or ſeven meeting-houſes, Preſbyterians, Baptiſts, &c. two of which, one of the Preſbyterians, and one of the Baptiſts, are built of free ſtone, and are perhaps as handſome and as ſpacious as any meeting-houſe in England. Not far from the church there is a free-ſchool; and here is an alms-houſe or rather a workhouſe, with a chapel belonging to it. This town has alſo a fine ſtone bridge over the river Frome; and here is a very conſiderable manufacture of broad cloth, in which ſo many hands

were

were employed about the beginning of the preſent century, that the annual return from London for this commodity alone, was computed at no leſs than 700,000l. About fifty years ſince, all England was ſupplied with wire cards for carding wool from this place; and the town has been long famous for fine beer.

MILBOURN-PORT is 115 miles from London, and was a borough at the time of the Norman Invaſion. It is governed by nine capital burgeſſes, who chuſe annually two bailiffs, and theſe bailiffs make the returns of the members that repreſent it in parliament. Beſides the bailiffs, there are ſeven commonalty ſtewards, who are truſtees of the profits of the lands given to the poor of this town; and of theſe, two are choſen yearly for the particular diſtribution of theſe profits, and for the cuſtody of the common ſeal of the borough. Here are likewiſe two conſtables of conſiderable power. This town has a church, but the houſes are detached from one another, and ſcattered in a very irregular manner.

MINEHEAD is 166 miles from London, and is an antient borough, governed by two conſtables, choſen yearly at a court leet held here by the lord of the manor. This town is an harbour in the Briſtol channel, and is much frequented by paſſengers to and from Ireland. It has a fine quay, and the largeſt ſhips may enter and ride ſafe in the harbour. The town is well built, and carries on a conſiderable trade with Ireland in wool, and with South Wales in coals. Here are ſeveral conſiderable merchants who carry on a trade to Virginia, the Weſt Indies, and other places; and 3, or 4,000 barrels of herrings are here caught, cured, and ſhipped off annually for the Levant, and other parts of the world.

WATCHET is an ancient little port on the coaſt of the Briſtol chanel, at the diſtance of 158 miles from London. There are about ſeven or eight veſſels belonging to this port, which trade in coals, or ſerve as coaſters to Briſtol, where they ſupply the glaſs houſes with the aſhes of ſea weed, of which, abundance is burnt here for that purpoſe. Great quantities of alabaſter, which fall from the cliffs here, by the waſh of the ſea, are alſo ſent to that city. The inhabitants of this town and neighbourhood burn vaſt heaps of pebble ſtones, which are found upon the coaſts into lime, for dreſſing their lands, but chiefly to ſerve as a cement for building, no cement being more durable than this in maſon-work that is to lie in water, where it will turn as hard as marble.

KEYNSHAM is 115 miles from London, and is ſituated on the ſouth bank of the Avon, and on the weſt bank of a ſmall river called the Chew, which at this place diſcharges itſelf into the Avon. It is a great thorough-fare in what is called the

lower road between Bath and Briſtol. It is reckoned a foggy place; but has a fine large church, a charity ſchool, a ſtone bridge of fifteen arches over the river Avon, and another ſtone bridge over the Chew: its chief trade is malting. In the neighbourhood there is a quarry, where ſtones are often found of a ſerpentine form, but generally without the repreſentation of a head. Every ſpring the river here ſwarms with millions of little eels, ſcarcely as big as gooſe quills, which are caught on the top of the water with ſmall nets, and by a cruel art they have, make them ſcower off their ſkins, when they look very white, and then make them into cakes, which they fry and eat. In other counties they are reckoned a dainty.

LANGPORT ſtands on the river Parret, at the diſtance of 132 miles from London. It is a great thorough-fare in the road from London to Taunton, and other towns in the weſt, and formerly ſent members to parliament, but it loſt that privilege, and is now governed by a portreeve and a recorder. A great many lighters are conſtantly employed in bringing coals and other commodities to this place from Bridgewater, by the river Parret.

AXBRIDGE derived its name from a bridge here over the river Axe, on the north bank of which it ſtands, at the foot of Mendip-hills, and at the diſtance of 135 miles from London. It is a borough town, governed by a mayor, a bailiff, a recorder, town clerk, and other officers. The mayor has two maces carried before him, one by a ſerjeant, and the other by a perſon appointed by the bailiff. This is a neat little town, with an almshouſe well endowed.

BRUTON is ſo called from its ſituation upon the river Btue or Bry, and is 114 miles from London, and is a well-built populous place, with a handſome church, and a good free-ſchool, founded by Edward the *Sixth*. Here is a ſtately alms-houſe, conſiſting of the ruins of a priory, and a market place, over which is a ſpacious hall, where the quarter ſeſſions are ſometimes held for the eaſtern diviſion of the county. This town has a ſtone bridge over the river Bry, and carries on a good trade in ſerges, ſtockings, malt, and other commodities.

SOUTH PETHERTON. Petherton is a corruption of the original name, *Pedred's town*, a name derived from the river Pedred, now commonly called Parret, upon the bank of which it is ſituated; and the epithet *South*, was added to diſtinguiſh it from a place of the ſame name upon the bank of the river Pedred, about 12 miles north-weſt of this town, called North Petherton. It is 126 miles from London, and had antiently a palace, built by Ina the Weſt Saxon king, but now contains nothing remarkable.

SOMERTON

SOMERTON is a poſt town, ſituated on a branch of the Parret, and is a very healthy place. It is governed by a bailiff, who is choſen by the inhabitants. It has a hall for the petty ſeſſions, and an alms-houſe for eight poor people; and a free-ſchool for teaching Latin, Greek, and Hebrew; but its chief ſupport is the markets and fairs that are held for the cattle which are fed on a neighbouring common. Somerton was antiently the moſt celebrated town in the county, which from hence took its name.

CHARD is 141 miles from London, and was made a free borough in the reign of Henry III, a privilege which it has ſince loſt. The aſſizes were alſo held here formerly. It chiefly conſiſts of four ſtreets that terminate near a market place. Here are two alms-houſes, and a ſmall woollen manufactory; and there are fulling mills in the neighbourhood.

DUNSTER is ſituated on the coaſt of the Briſtol channel, and is 163 miles from London. It has a ruinous caſtle, conſiſting of two wings and three towers, and a large church, with a fine tower, which was built in the reign of Henry VII. This town ſtands on a low ground, every where ſhut in with hills, except towards the Severn Sea. Its only manufacture is kerſeys.

CASTLE-CAREY is ſo called from a caſtle with which this place was formerly fortified: it is 117 miles from London, and is famous for a ſpring of water impregnated with allum, on account of which it is much frequented.

SHEPTON-MALLET is 115 miles from London, and is governed by a conſtable. It is a very large market town; the ſtreets are narrow; and the town being ſituated on hills, they are alſo ſteep and very irregular: it is well watered with rivulets, and has ſome conſiderable clothiers, for whoſe buſineſs thoſe rivulets are very convenient.

WRINTON is a pretty good town, ſituated among the Mendip hills, and is diſtant from London 129 miles. Here is a handſome church, with a high tower, adorned with four pinnacles; alſo a ſmall charity ſchool, and a conſiderable trade in teazles, which are a ſort of thiſtles uſed in dreſſing cloth, and are found in great abundance in the neighbourhood.

PHILIPS-NORTON is 104 miles from London, and is only remarkable for a fair, which, for a wholeſale trade, is reckoned as great as any in England, but laſts only for one day.

ILMINSTER is 142 miles from London. It has a very good church, in which is a ſtately monument, erected to the memory of the founder of Wadham College in Oxford; and a conſiderable manufactory.

WELLINGTON is 152 miles from London, and has a large church, and an hoſpital for ſix men and ſix women. Here is a

manufacture of ſerges, druggets, and other woollen ſtuffs, and a conſiderable pottery.

WINCAUNTON is 113 miles from London, and the greateſt part of it was deſtroyed by fire in April 1747. Here is a conſiderable market for corn, cheeſe, and cattle.

STOWEY is 150 miles from London, and contains nothing remarkable.

WIVELSCOMB is 159 miles from London, and has an hoſpital endowed by Sir John Coventry for twelve poor perſons. An urn full of Roman coins was found here ſome years ſince.

NORTH-CURRY ſtands upon the river Tone; is 139 miles from London, and is a pretty town, with good markets.

PENSFORD is 118 miles from London, and has a manufacture of woollen cloth.

DULVERTON is 169 miles from London, and is a pretty little town, with a good market. It is ſituated on the borders of Devonſhire, and ſtands on the Dunſbrook, over which it has a bridge near that river's fall into the Ex. There are ſome lead mines near this town, but the ore is hard and barren, and the lead that comes from it harder than that of Mendip hills.

CROSCOMB is diſtant 113 miles from London. Some cloth is made here, but the chief manufacture is ſtockings.

CREWKERNE is 132 miles from London, and is ſituated on the borders of Dorſetſhire, and upon the river Parret; and has a charity ſchool.

REMARKABLE VILLAGES, CURIOSITIES, *and* ANTIQUITIES.

The hills and rocks of this county are its principal natural curioſities; and of theſe, *Mendip-hills* are the moſt remarkable, eſpecially for lead and coal mines. It is obſerved, that the air upon Mendip hills is moiſt, cold, foggy, thick and heavy; the ſoil is red and ſtoney; ſnow, froſts, and dews, continue longer upon theſe hills, than on any part of the neighbouring grounds, except near the mines, where the ſnow ſoon melts. Thunder ſtorms, nocturnal lights, and fiery meteors, are more frequent here than any where elſe in the county. The trees near the lead mines have their tops burnt, their leaves and bark diſcoloured and ſcorched, and are ſtinted in their growth. The veins of ſome of theſe mines have been known to run up into the roots of trees, which, notwithſtanding, looked as well at the top as the other trees. The ore in ſome places runs in a vein, and in other places it is found diſperſed in banks, and lying between rocks: ſome of it is harder, and ſome ſofter. The cleareſt and heavieſt ore is the beſt; and thirty-ſix hundreds of ſuch ore yield about a tun of lead. It is obſerved, that the fumes of the lead produce diſeaſes which commonly prove mortal to ſuch

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as are employed in melting it. The owners of cattle that feed near the places where the lead ore is waſhed, employ perſons on purpoſe to keep them out of the reach of the ſmoak; and it is ſaid, that no dog, cat, or fowl, or any other animal, will live long in the neighbourhood of the place where the lead is uſually melted. It is a cuſtom here with ſuch miners as live at a diſtance, to leave their ore and tools all night upon the hills, either in the open air, or in ſome ſlight hut, without much apprehenſion of having them ſtolen away; and if any miner is convicted of a theft of this kind, he is condemned to a ſort of puniſhment, which is called Burning of the Hill, and is thus performed: the criminal with his hands and feet at liberty, is ſhut up in one of the little huts erected for keeping the ore and tools, which hut being ſurrounded with dry furze, fern, and other ſuch wood, is ſet on fire and the man left to make his eſcape as he can, by breaking open his priſon and ruſhing through the fire: he is beſides ever after excluded from working in the mines of Mendip hills. In the coal mines upon theſe hills, there are frequent fire damps, by which many have been killed, and others much burnt and maimed; ſome have been blown up at the mouth of the works, and the turn-beam, which hangs over the ſhaft, has been often torn off the frame by the force of the blaſt.

On the ſouth ſide of Mendip hills, near a place called Wokey, about a mile from Wells, is a very remarkable cave, known by the name of *Wokey Hole*. The entrance to this cave is parallel to the horizon, at the bottom of a rock 180 feet high, and over the rock is a ſteep mountain, the top of which is thought to be a mile above the bottom of the rock. At the entrance into the cave there is a deep deſcent of 50 or 60 feet; the cave itſelf is about 200 feet in length, in ſome parts 50 or 60 broad, and in others not above 10 or 12, and the greateſt height is about 50 feet, though in ſome places the roof is not above four or five feet from the bottom. There are ſeveral partial diviſions of it, which the imaginations of ſome people have diſtinguiſhed into a kitchen, a hall, a dancing room, a cellar, and other apartments; and water of a petrifying quality, being conſtantly dropping from the roof, and forming a variety of ſtony figures, fancy has improved them into reſemblances of old women, dogs, bells, organs, and other things. The echo of any noiſe within this cavern is ſo ſtrong, that a large ſtone, ſuch as a man may lift up without much difficulty, being dropped on the rocky bottom of the cave, ſounds with a noiſe as loud as the report of a cannon. At the extremity of this cave, there iſſues a ſtream of water ſufficient to drive a mill; and paſſing with great rapidity and noiſe the whole length of the cavern, it burſts out through the rock, near the entrance into the valley. Here are al-

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ways people ready, for a ſmall reward, to attend ſtrangers into the cave with lights.

Near Chedder there are two rocks, called *Chedder Cliffs*; and between theſe is a frightful chaſm, the ſides of which are near 300 feet high; through this chaſm is the road from Axbridge to Briſtol; and from the bottom of one of the hills there iſſues a ſtream, ſo rapid, that it is ſaid to drive twelve mills within a quarter of a mile of the ſpring.

In the river Parret, near its confluence with the Tone, north-weſt of Langport, there is a ſmall iſland, containing ſcarce two acres of ground, called the *Iſle of Athelney*, a name derived from the ancient Saxon name *Ætheling*, which ſignifies an *Iſland of Nobles*. It had this name from having been the place to which king Alfred retreated with a few of his nobles to hide himſelf, after he had been defeated by the Danes. That king afterwards built a monaſtery here, the foundations of which were diſcovered by ſome labourers in the year 1674. Among other ſubterraneous remains of this building, were found the baſes of church pillars, conſiſting of wrought free ſtone, with coloured tiles, and other things of the ſame kind: and ſoon afterwards, near this iſland, was found a ſort of metal or picture of St. Cuthbert, with a Saxon inſcription, importing that it was made by order of king Alfred. It appears by its form to have hung by a ſtring; end it is conjectured, that the king wore it either as an amulet, or in veneration of St. Cuthbert, who is ſaid to have appeared to him in his troubles, and aſſured him of the victories that he afterwards obtained over the Danes.

At *Stanton Drew*, near Pensford, there is a monument called the Wedding, conſiſting of ſtones about ſix feet high, ranged in a circle about ninety feet in diameter. The occaſion of this monument is not known, but the name is derived from a fabulous tradition, that as a bride was going to be married, ſhe and the reſt of the company were changed into ſtones.

SEATS.

PRIOR PARK, near Bath, was the ſeat of the late Ralph Allen, Eſq; who firſt projected the ſcheme of the croſs-poſt-roads, by which he acquired a conſiderable fortune. He was a gentleman of a very amiable character, and much diſtinguiſhed for his taſte, and the liberality of his ſpirit. This elegant manſion is ſituated near the ſummit of Charlton-hill, from which the proſpect is extenſive and delightful. From the front windows there is a compleat view of the city of Bath, and the riſing grounds by which it is encompaſſed. The houſe is built in the Corinthian order, and on each ſide are two large wings for offices, which form a line of one thouſand feet. The upper part

part is crowned with a baluſtrade. The portico is in the center of the midde ſtory, and behind it is a fine hall, and a chapel for divine ſervice. All the rooms are finiſhed in a very magnificent taſte. The gardens, which are oppoſite to the front of the houſe, are laid out with great elegance; and being on the declivity of the hill, the ſerpentine walks are rendered extremely agreeable by the falling of ſmall ſtreams, which are admirably adapted to the ſituation. Behind the houſe, near the ſummit of the hill, is a fine terrace, which commands a very delightful proſpect.

Burton-court, eleven miles from Somerton, was the ſeat of the late Sir William Pynſent, Bart. but is now one of the ſeats of the Earl of Chatham.

Cleveland Court and *Kennet St. George*, in this county, are two ſeats belonging to the Earl of Briſtol; and *Ken Court*, is a ſeat of Earl Powlet. *Orchard Portman* is a ſeat of Henry Portman, Eſq; and at *Brympton*, is a ſeat of Sir Ralph Sydenham. *Marſton Bigot*, near Frome, is the ſeat of the Earl of Corke; and at *Canington*, two miles from Bridgewater, is a ſeat of Lord Clifford at Chudleigh. *Witham Friery*, near Frome, is a ſeat of the Earl of Egremont; at *Buckland*, five miles from Taunton, is a ſeat of Lord Hawley; and *Farley Caſtle*, near Philip's Norton, is the ſeat of Mr. Houlſton.

DORSETSHIRE.

This county is bounded by Devonſhire and part of Somerſetſhire on the weſt, by Wiltſhire and another part of Somerſetſhire on the north, by Hampſhire on the eaſt, and by the Engliſh channel on the ſouth. It is about fifty miles in length, from eaſt to weſt, forty in breadth, and one hundred and fifty miles in circumference. The air of this county, which has been often ſtiled the garden of England, is in general healthy. On the hills it is ſomewhat ſharp, but mild and pleaſant in the vallies, and which was formerly overſpread with foreſts, now affords good paſture for black cattle; and the ſouthern part, which chiefly conſiſts of fine downs, feeds an incredible number of ſheep.

The principal rivers in this county are the Stour and the Frome. The Stour river riſes in Somerſetſhire, and entering Dorſetſhire, runs due ſouth to Sturminſter down, where, making an angle, it runs a courſe nearly eaſt-ſouth-eaſt, and leaving Dorſetſhire above five miles ſouth-eaſt of Wimbornminſter, it falls into the Engliſh channel at Chriſt Church, in Hampſhire. The Frome riſes in the weſt part of Dorſetſhire, near Everſhot,

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and running almoſt due eaſt, falls into the bay of the Engliſh channel, called Pool harbour, near Wareham. Other leſs conſiderable rivers of this county are the Piddle, the Lyddon, the Duliſh, and the Allen. The rivers of this county afford plenty of fiſh; but the tench and eels of the Stour are particularly famous. The port towns ſupply the inhabitants with all ſorts of ſea-fiſh, and the rocks upon the coaſt abound with ſamphire and eringo. Here are ſwans, geeſe, and ducks, without number, and great plenty of wood-cocks, pigeons, pheaſants, partridges, field-fares, and other game. This county alſo abounds with corn, cattle, wool, hemp, and timber.

Dorſetſhire is divided into 34 hundreds, and contains 22 market-towns. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and dioceſe of Briſtol, and includes 248 pariſhes. This county is remarkable for its linen and woollen manufactures, and its fine ale.

MARKET-TOWNS.

DORCHESTER is diſtant from London 123 miles, and is governed by a mayor, a recorder, two bailiffs, ſix aldermen, and ſix capital burgeſſes, beſides a governor, who is annually choſen by 24 common-council men, and whoſe office is chiefly to look after the trade of the town. A court of common-council, aſſiſted by five of the capital burgeſſes, determines all matters belonging to the privileges of the freemen. In this place, being the county town, the aſſizes for the county and quarter ſeſſions are held, and the knights of the ſhire are elected. It is ſituated upon a ſteep aſcent, and commands a fine view of the river Frome, which lies north of the town. It conſiſts chiefly of three ſtreets, which are well paved and clean; and the houſes, though they are old and low, are yet regularly built, and in general of ſtone. Here are three churches, a town-hall, a ſhire-hall, and the county goal, with its chapel. St. Peter's church and the town-hall ſtand in one ſtreet; Trinity church and the ſhire-hall in another; and All Saints church, below which is the county goal, with its chapel, in the third. St. Peter's church is a handſome ſtructure. There is a traditional rhime, which imports the founder of this church to have been one Geoffery Van:

Geoffery Van
With his wife Anne,
And his maid Nan,
Built this church.

But there was long ſince dug up in a garden here, a large ſeal, with indiſputable marks of antiquity, and this inſcription: *Sigillum Galfridi de Ann*; it is therefore ſuppoſed, with ſome reaſon, that the founder's name was Ann. Here is a good free-ſchool houſe,

houſe and a handſome alms-houſe near it, beſides two other alms-houſes, the donations of private gentlemen. This town was once famous for a manufactory of broad cloth and ſerge; the manufactory of broad cloth is entirely loſt, and the ſerge trade is very inconſiderable. The principal buſineſs of the place at preſent is breeding ſheep, of which it is ſaid no leſs than 600,000 are fed within ſix miles of this town; the ewes generally bring two lambs, which is imputed to the wild thyme and other aromatic herbage, which grows upon the downs here in great plenty. The ſheep and lambs are bought up by the farmers of Buckinghamſhire, Bedfordſhire, Oxfordſhire, Kent, and Surry, to ſupply the eaſtern part of England. This town alſo ſends great quantities of malt every year to Briſtol, and it is noted for excellent cakes, as well as for excellent beer.

Dorcheſter is by Antoninus called Durnovaria, that is, a *paſſage over a river*; and by Ptolemy Durnium. In the time of the Romans it was one of the winter ſtations of the legions quartered in thoſe parts; and at about a mile diſtance from this town, they had a ſummer ſtation, now called Maiden Caſtle. It was then a camp, with five trenches, and included near ten acres of ground. In the neighbourhood of this town, the Romans had alſo an amphitheatre 140 feet wide, and 220 long, now called Maumbury, having a terrace on the top, which is ſtill uſed as a public walk, and commands a proſpect of the town and country round it. The famous Roman cauſeway called Ickening-ſtreet, leading from this Town to Maiden Caſtle, and the foundations of an old Roman wall, which ſurrounded the town, and a ditch, that ſurrounded the wall, are ſtill viſible. A great variety of Roman coins have been dug up here at different times; ſome of ſilver and others of copper, called by the common people king Dorn's pence; for they have a notion that one king Dorn was the founder of Dorcheſter. The Romans had alſo a caſtle here, which was demoliſhed by the Danes; but after the Norman invaſion, there was another caſtle erected in the ſame ſpot, of which the barons were governors for a long time. This town was very conſiderable before it was ruined by the Danes; and in the time of the Saxons, there were two mints in it for the coinage of money.

SHAFTSBURY, or SHAFTON, ſtands, on a hill in the poſt road from London to Exeter, and commands a proſpect into Wiltſhire and Somerſetſhire. Its diſtance from London is 102 miles, and is governed by a mayor, a recorder, twelve aldermen, bailiffs, and common council men. Many of the houſes are built of free ſtone. On the top of a hill, called Park hill, near this town, a fine grove was planted ſome years ſince by a gentleman in the neighbourhood, for the inhabitants to walk in. Water is

ſo ſcarce in this town, that it uſed to be brought from Motcomb, a village at ſome diſtance, by horſes; but in 1718, William Benſon, Eſq. one of its repreſentives, was at the expence of conſtructing engines, which raiſed the water of a well, about two miles off, to the height of above 300 feet, and converted it into a large ciſtern in the middle of the town. Theſe engines, however, have for ſome reaſons been diſuſed, and the inhabitants have dug pits at the doors of their houſes for preſerving the rain water, which not being ſufficient for a conſtant ſupply, the poor get their living by bringing water in pails, or upon horſes, to the town, from Motcomb; and as an acknowledgment to the lord of the manor of Motcomb, the mayor and burgeſſes of Shaftſbury uſed to go in proceſſion every year, on the Monday before Holy Thurſday, with a kind of garland, ſomething like the May garlands, carried about by thoſe who ſell milk in London, conſiſting of plate, borrowed of the neighbouring gentry, and adorned with peacocks feathers. This garland, which is here called a prize beſom, was carried to a green below the hill whence the water is taken, and preſented, together with a raw calf's head, and a pair of gloves, to the lord of the manor, who received the preſent by his ſteward, and at the ſame time diſtributed twelve penny loaves and three dozen of beer among the people. After the ceremony was over, the prize beſom was reſtored to the mayor, and carried back to the town by one of the officers, with great ſolemnity.

BLANDFORD lies upon the Stour, at the diſtance of 107 miles from London. It is an ancient borough, governed by two bailiffs, choſen yearly out of the aldermen or capital burgeſſes. It has been twice burnt down by accident; firſt in the reign of queen Elizabeth, but was ſoon rebuilt; and the ſecond time on June 4, 1731, when the fire raged ſo violently, that few of the people ſaved any of their goods; and the ſmall pox being much here at the ſame time, many of the ſick were carried from the flames into the fields, where they died. The town has however been ſince rebuilt more beautifully. Its chief manufacture formerly was band ſtrings, and afterwards ſtraw hats and bone lace, but now malt and cloth. The town is much frequented by the gentry who have ſeats upon pleaſant downs, extending from this place to Dorcheſter, and called Burford Downs. Here is a bridge over the Stour.

SHERBORNE is 117 miles from London. It is a place of great antiquity, for it was of conſiderable note in the time of the Saxons. It derives its name from the Saxon *Scine*, i. e. clear, or pure, and *bunn*, a ſpring, or fountain. An epiſcopal ſee was fixed here in the year 704, by Ina, King of the Weſt Saxons; in which there ſat twenty-five biſhops ſucceſſively, till the eleventh century, when after being united with the biſhopric of

Sunning,



A View of the principal Street in Blandford Dorsetshire



Sunning, the ſee was removed from hence firſt to Wilton, and afterwards to Old Sarum, and Saliſbury: whereupon this county was made part of that dioceſe, till Henry VIII. erected a new ſee at Briſtol, to which dioceſe it has belonged ever ſince. Soon after the tranſlation of the ſee, the cathedral was converted into an abbey; and being a magnificent edifice, was ſo much prized by the inhabitants of the town, that at the diſſolution of the monaſteries, they bought it for their pariſh church; and it is ſaid that they pulled down three churches and four chapels about the town, to ſave this. Sherborne church is, indeed, a venerable regular Gothic ſtructure, and adorned with excellent workmanſhip both within and without, and is ſcarcely ſurpaſſed by any pariſh church in the kingdom. There is a dignity and ſolemnity in the great iſle, which is very ſtriking. The tower contains ſix large bells, which require eighteen or twenty men to ring them in peal. The tenor, or the ſixth, is ſaid to weigh 60,000lb. It was brough from Tournay, and given by Cardinal Wolſey to this church, and on it is this inſcription:

By Wolſey's Gift I meaſure Time for all,
To Mirth, to Grief, to Church, I ſerve to call.

At the entrance of this church are interred Ethelbald and Etehlbert, two of our Saxon kings; and, among other monuments here, in one of the iſles, is a very ſuperb one, erected to the memory of John, Lord Digby, Baron Digby of Sherborne, and Earl of Briſtol. The Earl is repreſented at full length in his parliamentary robes: on his left ſide ſtands his firſt lady, and on his right his ſecond.

Fabian aſſerts, that the town of Sherborne was burnt down by a detachment of the Daniſh army in 1103. It does not appear that this town ever ſent repreſentatives to parliament; but it ſent William Turpin, and two other deputies, to a council held at Weſtminſter, in the eleventh year of the reign of King Edward the Third. In 1685, twelve perſons were executed here for being concerned in Monmouth's rebellion. In 1688, the Prince of Orange, afterwards King William III. came to Sherborne-lodge from Exeter, and was joined in this town by the Prince of Denmark, the Dukes of Ormond and Grafton, Lord Churchill, and other perſons of diſtinction, who deſerted King James II. at Saliſbury. This town gives the title of Baron to the Digby family.

The ſituation of Sherborne is pleaſant, partly on a declining hill, and partly in a vale, and by its ſouthern expoſure very fertile. It is two miles in circumference, and contains upwards of five hundred houſes. In the market place is a conduit of ex-

cellent water, which is conſtantly running, and has not been known to fail in the drieſt ſummers.

Here is an alms-houſe, which was founded about the 15th of Henry the Sixth, by Robert Nevil, Biſhop of Sarum, and others. It maintains in wood and clothing ſixteen men and eight women, who are choſen and governed by a maſter, and nineteen brethren, elected out of the principal inhabitants of the town, by a majority of their own body. Prayers are daily read in a chapel in the alms-houſe, and a ſermon is preached every Thurſday. In a room wherein the maſter and brethren meet to tranſact the buſineſs of the alms houſe, there are ſome cupboards, on the doors of which are ſome paintings of an antient date, well executed. Here is alſo a free-ſchool, which was founded by King Edward the Sixth. Twenty of the inhabitants of Sherborne are governors of it. The Biſhop of Briſtol for the time being is the viſitor; and the governors can make ſtatutes by his advice. The maſter and governors of the alms-houſe are feoffees, and each in their turn warden and governor of the ſchool, which has two maſters, clergymen, and graduates in one of the univerſities. Ever ſince the year 1740, there has been a ſilk mill eſtabliſhed here, on Sir Thomas Lombe's plan. This manufactory employs five or ſix hundred hands.

There are the remains of a caſtle here, which held out during a long ſiege in the time of the civil war, in the reign of King Charles the Firſt. It was one of the firſt formally beſieged by the parliament's forces, and held out for the King one of the laſt. There was a large moat round it on the north ſide; and there are ſtill the remains of a ſubterraneous paſſage into the adjacent vale. This caſtle was built by Roger, the third biſhop of Saliſbury, in the reign of Henry I. but King Stephen, incenſed at the Biſhop's pride, ſeized it, and his ſucceſſors kept it till the year 1350, when it was recovered from the crown by Robert Wyvil, a prelate of more courage than learning. After it was taken by the forces of the parliament in the civil war, they ſent orders to have it demoliſhed.

Pool is ſuppoſed to derive its name from a bay, called Luxford Lake, which ſurrounds it on every ſide but the north, and in a calm looks like a pool, or ſtanding water. It is diſtant 109 miles from London, and ſent members to parliament in the reign of king Edward the Third: and by a charter of queen Elizabeth, this town is ſevered from the county of Dorſet, and made a county of itſelf, with the privilege of a ſheriff keeping a court to determine all cauſes both civil and criminal, with divers other immunities, ſeveral of which it ſtill enjoys, particularly the right of trying malefactors within its own juriſdiction, by a commiſſion from the crown, which ſaves the expence of entertaining the judges on the circuit. The borough and county



A View of Sherborne Castle in Dorset Shire.



ty is governed by a mayor, recorder, aldermen, a ſheriff, a coroner, a town clerk, bailiffs, and common council men. The mayor, who is admiral within the liberty, is choſen from among the burgeſſes; and after he has paſſed the chair, is always an alderman; and the firſt year after his mayoralty, he is ſenior bailiff, and a juſtice of the peace: from among the aldermen are choſen annually three juſtices, the mayor and recorder being of the quorum, and the election of the freemen or burgeſſes, muſt be made by the mayor, four aldermen, and twenty-four burgeſſes. This town contains about four hundred houſes. The church, which is about two hundred years old, is a large ſtructure, but the tower is low, and the wings larger than the body, and not equal one to another. Here is a beautiful town hall, built of ſtone, a charity ſchool, a cuſtom-houſe, and quay; and there is a large warehouſe, called the Town Cellar, for keeping the merchants goods.

Pool is one of the moſt conſiderable ports in the weſt of England, and ſeveral of its merchants have repreſented it in parliament. It carries on a great trade to the Weſt Indies, to Newfoundland, and, in time of peace, to France. Here is great plenty of fiſh, with which this town ſupplies Wiltſhire, and the inland parts of Somerſetſhire. This place is particularly remarkable for vaſt plenty of mackarel in the ſeaſon, and for the beſt and largeſt oyſters in all this part of England, which alſo contain larger pearls, and more in number, than any others in England; they are pickled and barrelled up here, and ſent not only to London, but to the Weſt Indies, Spain, Italy, and other places. Great quantities of corn, pulſe, and Purbeck ſtone, are alſo exported from this place.

LIME was thus called from a little rivulet of the ſame name that runs by it; it is alſo called Lyme-Regis, or King's Lime, probably from its having been annexed to the crown in the reign of king Edward the Firſt. It is diſtant from London 147 miles. King Edward granted it every privilege that is enjoyed even by the city of London, with a court of huſtings, and freedom from all tolls and laſtage. Theſe privileges were confirmed by Edward the Second and Third, by king James the Firſt, king Charles the Firſt, and king William and queen Mary. The corporation now conſiſts of a mayor, a recorder, fifteen capital burgeſſes, a town clerk, and other officers. The mayor is a juſtice of the peace during his mayoralty, and the year following; and in the third year, he is both juſtice and coroner; two of the capital burgeſſes are alſo juſtices of the peace. Here are ſome fine houſes built of free ſtone, and covered with blue ſlate; and as the town is ſituated upon the declivity of a hill, the houſes riſing gradually one above another, make a fine appearance at a diſtance. The town has only one church, but it is one of the

fineſt

fineſt harbours in the Engliſh channel. There is a rivulet runs through the middle of this town, but as it ſtands on a high ſteep rock, the merchants are obliged to lade and unlade their goods at a place called the Cobb, a quarter of a mile from the town. The Cobb is a maſſy building, and conſiſts of a firm ſtone wall, running out a conſiderable way into the ſea, and of a breadth ſufficient to admit of warehouſes and carriages on it, beſides a houſe for the cuſtom-houſe officers. Without this wall, there is another of equal ſtrength, which is carried round the end of the firſt wall, and forms the entrance into the port, which for ſafety is perhaps not to be equalled in the world. There are ſome guns planted at proper diſtances, both for the defence of the Cobb, and of the town. The mayor and burgeſſes are at the expence of keeping the Cobb in repair, for which end they are properly empowered to provide materials. That part of the town which lies at the foot of the rock, near the ſea, is ſo low, that at ſpring tides the cellars are overflowed to the height of ten or twelve feet. The cuſtom-houſe ſtands upon pillars, and has the corn market underneath it. This town had formerly a conſiderable trade, particularly to Newfoundland, ſo that the cuſtoms have produced ſome years upwards of ſixteen thouſand pounds. The merchants began to trade in the pilchard fiſhery ſome years ſince, and have had good ſucceſs.

BRIDPORT is ſituated at the diſtance of 138 miles from London, upon a ſmall river near the coaſt of the Engliſh channel, and in the great weſtern road. It is the capital of its hundred, and was made a borough by king Henry the Third, by whoſe charter it was leaſed to the inhabitants in fee farm, for a ſmall quit rent, into the Exchequer, collected by the bailiffs of the town, and payable at Michaelmas. It was incorporated by king Henry the Eighth, and afterwards by queen Elizabeth; and by a charter of king James the Firſt, two bailiffs were to be choſen yearly by the capital burgeſſes, who were to be fifteen, of whom the bailiffs were to be two; and the corporation was empowered to chuſe a recorder or town clerk, who, with the bailiffs in office, and the two preceding bailiffs, were to be juſtices of the peace. The corporation had a power by this charter, to build a priſon, to have a common ſeal, and to hold lands and tenements. The bailiffs were to have all fines, with other privileges, and to have two ſerjeants to carry maces before them. The town hall is a mean building, in which, however, the quarter ſeſſions for the county are held once a year. This town has a harbour, which was formerly a good one; and while it was ſuch, this was a place of great trade; but a mortality happened here, which carried off the greateſt part of the inhabitants, and the harbour was ſo much neglected, that the entrance

was

was barred by the ſand which the tides threw up; and though an act of parliament paſſed in 1722, for reſtoring and rebuilding the haven and piers, it has not yet been executed. This place was once famous for the manufacturing of hemp into ropes and cables; and by a ſtatute made in the reign of king Henry the Eighth, and confirmed by ſucceſſive parliaments for about fifty years, it was enacted, that the cordage of the Engliſh navy ſhould for a limited time be made in this town, or within five miles of it; but there is ſcarce any remains of this trade, or indeed of any other at preſent, though the ſoil between this town and Bemiſter produces as good crops of hemp as any in England.

MELCOMB, called MELCOMB-REGIS, becauſe it was antiently the king's demeſne, is ſeparated from Weymouth by a ſmall river called the Wey. It is diſtant from London 132 miles, and ſent members to parliament in the reign of king Edward the Firſt, before Weymouth had that privilege. In the reign of kind Edward the Third, it was in ſo flouriſhing a ſtate, that it was by parliament appointed a ſtaple; but for its quarrels with Weymouth, its privileges as a port, were removed to Pool in the reign of king Henry the Sixth, but reſtored in that of queen Elizabeth by act of parliament, which was confirmed in the next reign, on condition that Melcomb and Weymouth ſhould make but one corporation, and enjoy their privileges in common; and to this union is owing the preſent flouriſhing ſtate of both. This united corporation conſiſts of a mayor, who is the officer that returns the writs for electing members of parliament, a recorder, two bailiffs, twenty-four capital burgeſſes, and a number of aldermen, which is neceſſarily uncertain, becauſe every perſon who is once a mayor, is an alderman ever afterwards. Melcomb has four tolerable ſtreets: moſt of the houſes are built of ſtone, though not very high; and the place is better furniſhed with dwelling-houſes and ware-houſes than Weymouth. Here is a good market-place and town-hall, to which the members of the corporation of Weymouth come to attend the public buſineſs; the inhabitants of Weymouth alſo in general attend divine ſervice at Melcomb church. The port however generally goes by the name of Weymouth; it is ſaid to be the beſt frequented harbour in the county, and is defended by Sandfort and Portland caſtles. In the reign of king James the Firſt, a commodious bridge of timber, conſiſting of ſeventeen arches, was built from Melcomb to Weymouth, chiefly by the contributions of ſome citizens of London. The bridge having fallen to decay, was rebuilt ſome years ago by Sir Thomas Hardy, William Harvey, John Ward, and Reginald Marriot, Eſqrs. who then repreſented this corporation in parliament.

WEYMOUTH is part of the town and corporation of Melcomb, and as ſuch has been already in part deſcribed. Its ſituation is low, yet it is a clean agreeable place. It has a cuſtom-houſe, and a good quay, and formerly carried on a conſiderable trade to France, Spain, Portugal, and the Weſt Indies; the Newfoundland trade ſtill thrives here; the wine trade is alſo very conſiderable, and the place has a large correſpondence in the country, for the conſumption of its returns. The town is 133 miles from London.

WAREHAM is 155 miles from London, and had a ſtrong caſtle built by William the Firſt, of which, time has left no traces, except that the hill on which it ſtood is ſtill called Caſtle-hill. At this place lived a recluſe, called Peter, a hermit, who, with his ſon, was hanged in the reign of king John, becauſe he had propheſied that the king ſhould be depoſed at a certain time, and offered to ſuffer death if his prediction was not accompliſhed; but it doesnot appear whether he was put to death before the time arrived, or after he incurred the penalty to which he ſubmitted himſelf. Wareham ſtands in the moſt healthy part of the county, though ſurrounded with water on every ſide, having the river Frome on the ſouth, the Piddle on the north, and the bay into which they fall on the eaſt. The inhabitants ſay that it roſe out of the ruins of Stowborough, now a village on the other ſide of the Frome. It is however reckoned the oldeſt town in the county, and was once the largeſt, having had ſeventeen churches. It was incloſed with walls, and was formerly waſhed by the ſea, which has ſince retired from it, and was then a harbour of conſiderable note. It is a corporation, which by the charter of queen Anne, conſiſts of a mayor, a recorder, a town clerk, ſix capital burgeſſes, and twelve common-council men and their aſſiſtants, the mayor, by an old preſcriptive right, is coroner not only of this place, but of the iſle of Purbeck, and another ſmall iſland; on the ſouth ſide of the bay of Pool, called Brankſey Iſland: he has been ſupreme magiſtrate here ever ſince the time of king Henry the Sixth; and the mayor in office, the preceding mayor, and the recorder, are juſtices of the peace; the officiating mayor and recorder are of the quorum, and are empowered to hold their own ſeſſions. Here are three churches, St. Martin's, Trinity church, and St. Mary's church, which are all three ſupplied by one miniſter, who preaches at St. Mary's, the great church, the ſummer half year, and at the two others alternately in the winter. The tower of St. Mary's is the chief ornament of the town. The ſoil in and about this place produces vaſt quantities of garlick; but the chief trade of the town is in tobacco pipe clay, of which the beſt in Great Britain is dug out of a hill in the neighbourhood, called Hunger Hill.

CORFE-CASTLE





CORFE-CASTLE ſtands in the middle of that part of the county called the Iſle of Purbeck, at the diſtance of 120 miles from London. It derives its name from a caſtle, now in ruins, ſuppoſed to have been built by King Edgar, who kept his court here, and endowed the town with ſeveral privileges. That it was a place of great importance in the time of Henry the Third, is manifeſt form hiſtory; for when Simon Montfort took that prince priſoner, in the forty ſecond year of his reign, it was one of the three fortreſſes which he required to be delivered up to him, and it was afterwards choſen by Mortimer for the priſon of king Edward the Second. It was repaired by king Henry the Seventh, and afterwards by king Charles the Firſt, for whom it was a garriſon; but being taken by the parliament forces, they plundered and demoliſhed it. The ſcite of this caſtle is near half a mile in circumference; and by the ruins, it appears to have been not only a ſtrong but magnificent building. Corfe Caſtle was a long time a borough by preſcription, and afterwards incorporated by queen Elizabeth. King Charles the Second alſo, as a reward for the gallant defence the caſtle made for him, granted an exemption from toll, arreſts, ſuit or ſervice without the borough; and beſides, every other privilege common with the Cinque ports, the peculiar honour of baron to its principal members, the ſtile of the letters of incorporation being the mayor and barons of Corfe Caſtle; and all the barons that have ſerved the office of mayor, are juſtices of the peace, and can hold ſeſſions, chuſe coroners, and ale-taſters during life. The lord of the manor is, by inheritance, lord lieutenant of the iſle of Purbeck; has power to appoint all officers, to determine all actions by his bailiffs and deputies; has all ſhipwrecks in the Iſle, and a freedom from the court of admiralty. This town has a large and lofty church, which is a royal peculiar, not liable to any epiſcopal viſitation or juriſdiction, and has a chapel of eaſe about a mile out of town.

WIMBORN-MINSTER, or WINBORN-MISTER, had formerly a monaſtery, whence *Minſter* was added to the name *Wimborn*. In the time of the Romans, it was one of the two winter ſtations for their legions in this county, Dorcheſter being the other; the ſummer ſtation was a hill, called Badbury, two miles diſtant from this town. It is 105 miles from London, and is ſituated near the conflux of the river Stour and Allen. This is the largeſt pariſh in the county: the church is a noble edifice, built in the manner of a cathedral, 182 feet long, with a fine tower in the middle, and a ſpire ſaid to have been taller than any in the kingdom, which fell down in 1610: there is another tower at the weſt end of the church, and each of theſe towers is ninety feet high. Here is the only choir in the coun-

ty, conſiſting of four ſinging men, ſix boys, and an organiſt. A very fine free-ſchool was founded here by Margaret, counteſs of Richmond, mother to Henry the Seventh, the ſtipend of which queen Elizabeth augmented, and annexed it to the foundation. This is a populous, but poor place, and is chiefly ſupported by knitting ſtockings.

STURMINSTER-NEWTON took its name probably from its having been once a monaſtery, or minſter, upon the river Stour, and joined by a ſtone bridge over that river to another town called Newtown-caſtle, of which there are now ſcarcely any remains. This town is diſtant from London 122 miles, and is a mean obſcure place.

FRAMPTON, or FROMETON, derives its name from its ſituation upon the river Frome, at the diſtance of 129 miles from London. It is remarkable only for its excellent trouts, and the manſion houſe of Mr. Brown, which is a noble ſtructure, of Portland Stone, about eighty feet in front.

MILTON, or MIDDLETON, is ſituated ſouth-weſt of Blandford, at the diſtance of 113 miles from London, and has nothing worthy of note except its abbey, which was built by king Athelſtan, and great part of which was ſtanding lately.

STALBRIDGE is 111 miles from London, and is a ſmall inconſiderable place, having nothing worthy of note beſides a charity ſchool.

EVERSHOT ſtands upon the borders of Somerſetſhire, 131 miles from London, and is a little obſcure town, containing nothing remarkable.

CRANBOURN is diſtant from London 94 miles, and is pleaſantly ſituated in a healthy ſporting country, near a very large chace: it is well watered, and is a pretty little town.

CERNE ABBEY is diſtant from London 123 miles.

BERE-REGIS ſtands upon a rivulet of its own name, near its influx into the river Piddle, at the diſtance of 116 miles from London.

BEMISTER is diſtant from London 140 miles, and has a good charity ſchool, but nothing elſe that is remarkable.

ABBOTSBURY derives its name from an abbey, of which it was formerly the ſite, and is diſtant from London 131 miles.

REMARKABLE VILLAGES, CURIOSITIES *and* ANTIQUITIES.

Near Shillingſton, a village upon the Stour, not far from Sturminſter, there are two hills, one called *Hamildon Hill*, and the other *Hodde Hill*; Hamildon Hill is fortified with a triple rampart, and Hodde Hill with only a ſingle one. It is certain they were both camps; but as they were neither of them mentioned by Antoninus in his Itinerary, they can ſcarcely be ſuppoſed to have

have been thrown up by the Romans, and therefore are generally thought to be Daniſh or Britiſh.

King Etheldred, brother of king Alfred, lies buried in the church of Wimborne, under a marble tomb, on which is the effigy of a king crowned, a half length, and the following inſcription: *In hoc loco quieſcit corpus S. Etheldredi Regis Weſt Saxonum, Martyris, qui, Anno Domini* 882. 23. *Aprilis, per manus Danorum Paganorum occubuit.*

There is a foreſt in this county, on the borders of Somerſetſhire, called *White Hart Foreſt*, as it is ſaid, from a white hart, which was chaſed in it by king Henry the Third. The king was ſo pleaſed with the beauty of this creature, that he not only ſpared its life, but ordered that no other perſon ſhould kill it. It was, however, ſome time afterwards, hunted and killed by one Thomas de la Linde, with ſeveral others, whoſe names are not mentioned; but the king was ſo much incenſed when he heard it, that he laid all their lands under a pecuniary mulct.

There is in this county a peninſula, called *Portland Iſland*, the ſea having formerly flowed round it, though it is now joined to the main by a beach, called Cheſſil Bank, which the ſurge has thrown up. Whence Portland derives its name is not certainly known; ſome ſuppoſe from its ſituation oppoſite the port of Weymouth, and others from a Saxon, who poſſeſſed himſelf of it about the year 513. It is ſcarcely ſeven miles in compaſs, and but thinly inhabited; for though it affords plenty of corn and paſture, yet wood and coal are ſo ſcarce, that the inhabitants are forced to dry the dung of their black cattle for fuel. The land here is ſo high, that in clear weather it gives a proſpect above half way over the Engliſh channel. The iſland is rendered inacceſſible by high and dangerous rocks, except on the north ſide, where it is defended by a ſtrong caſtle that was built by king Henry the Eighth, called Portland Caſtle, and another erected on the oppoſite ſhore, called Sandford-caſtle. Theſe command all ſhips that come into the road, which for its ſtrong current ſetting in from the Engliſh and French coaſts, is called Portland Race. Theſe currents render it always turbulent, and have frequently driven veſſels not aware of them, to the weſt of Portland, and wrecked them on the Cheſſil Bank; on the two points of which there are light houſes, to warn the mariner of his danger. This peninſula is famous for its quarries of excellent ſtone, called Portland ſtone, reckoned the beſt in the kingdom for duration and beauty.

Cheſſil Bank is a continuation of Portland Iſland, reaching north weſt to Abbotſbury, near ſeven miles, and running parallel to the ſhore, between which and the bank, there is an inlet of water which forms a lake, and which, in ſome places, is half a

mile over; in the broadeſt of it there is a ſwannery, where there are not leſs than ſeven or eight thouſand ſwans.

There is another peninſula of this county, ſuppoſed alſo to have been once ſurrounded by the ſea, called Purbeck Iſland. It is ſituated between Wareham and the Engliſh channel; and beſides a very uſeful ſtone, called Purbeck ſtone, furniſhes ſome fine marble, and the beſt tobacco pipe clay in the world.

Among the curioſities of this county, muſt be reckoned the riſing and falling of the water in *Luxford Lake*, by Pool, which is ſaid to ebb and flow four times every twenty-four hours.

At *Hermitage*, a village about ſeven miles ſouth of Sherborne, there is a chaſm in the earth, whence a large plat of ground, with trees and hedges upon it, was removed intire to the diſtance of forty rods, by an earthquake, which happened on the 13th of January, 1585.

SEATS.

SHERBORNE LODGE, the ſeat of Lord Digby, ſituated in his Lordſhip's park, near the town of Sherborne, was built by the celebrated Sir Walter Raleigh. It is built in the form of the letter H. In this houſe is a fine picture of queen Elizabeth, carried in an open ſedan by eight noblemen, to viſit Lord Hunſdon, of Hunſdon Houſe. There is a fine piece of water on the north ſide of the houſe, which has all the appearance of a fine navigable river, and has indeed a ſmall rivulet running through it; over which a very handſome bridge has been erected by Mr. Mylne, architect of Black Friars bridge.

There is a fine ſhady walk of lofty trees in the gardens, called Sir Walter Raleigh's grove. The park contains 340 acres, and is well ſtocked with deer. And from the water, and the variation of the proſpects round this ſeat, it may be reckoned one of the moſt beautiful in England. Here the great Sir Walter Raleigh ſpent ſo much of his time as his various employments by ſea and land would permit.

Francis Seymour, Eſq; has alſo a fine large houſe at Sherborne, built of free-ſtone, but he has not reſided therein of late.

At EASTBURY, ſix miles from Shaftesbury, Lord Melcombe has a very fine ſeat, the gardens and park belonging to which are exceeding ſpacious. The front of the houſe is adorned with a noble Doric portico, and the ſaloon, which is reckoned one of the fineſt in England, is richly decorated, having at one end three grand apartments; one hung with ſattin, another with crimſon velvet, and the third with flowered velvet, richly laced with gold. At the other end is the dining-room, and drawing-room. The marble tables are extremely curious, and were purchaſed by the late Lord from an Italian prince, when he was upon his

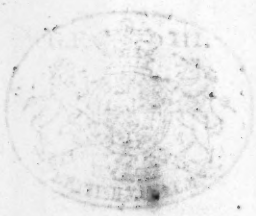


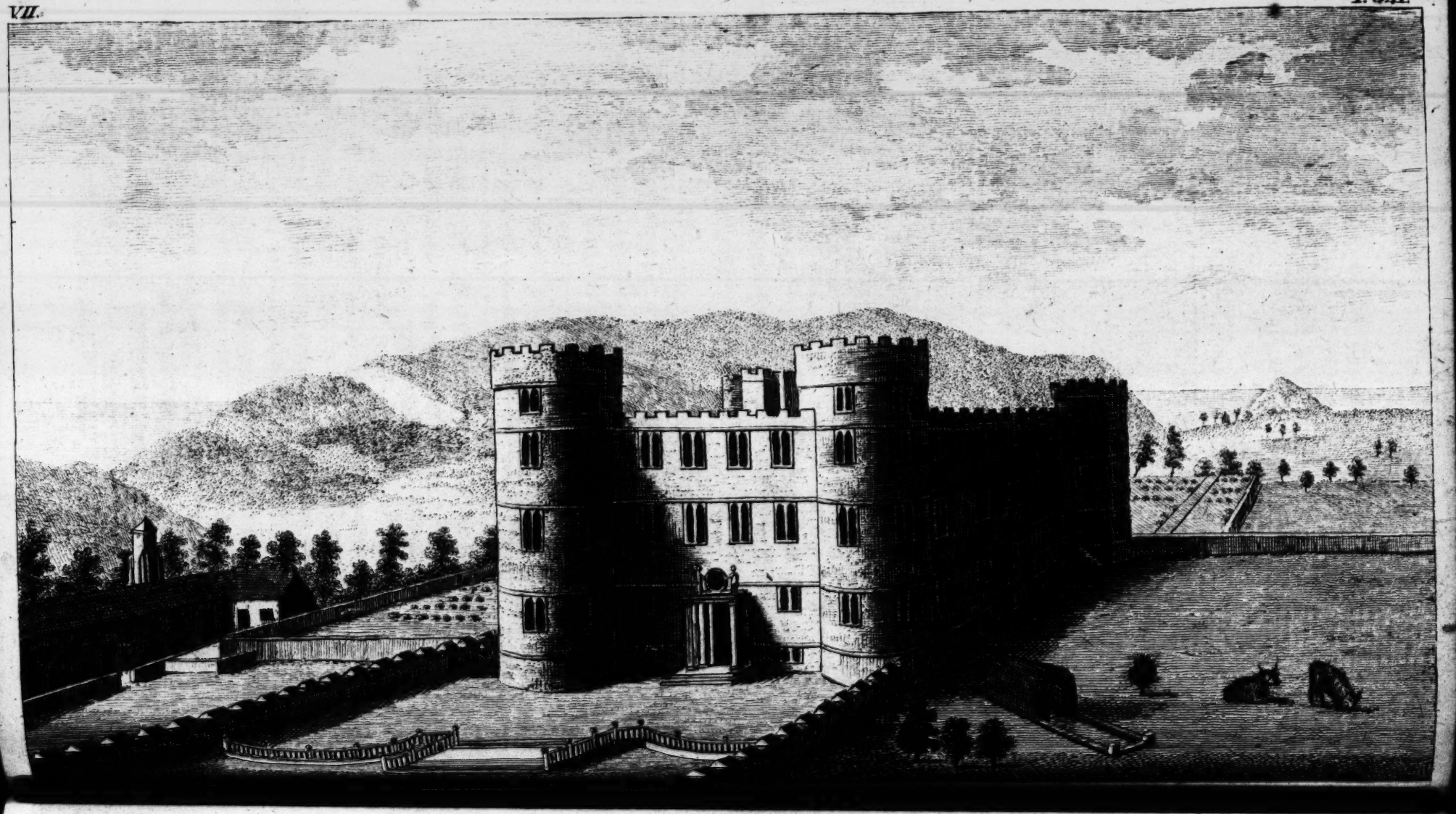
Sherborne Castle in Dorsetshire the Seat of Lord Digby.





A View from Jerusalem Hill in Lord Digby's Park at Sherborne in Dorsetshire.





his travels. The offices adjoining to the houſe are well contrived, and the whole is executed in an elegant and maſterly manner.

Hooke-Caſtle, nine miles from Dorcheſter, is the ſeat of the Duke of Bolton. *Wimborne St. Giles*, ten miles from Shaftesbury, is the ſeat of the Earl of Shafteſbury.—*Lulworth-caſtle*, near Dorcheſter, is the ſeat of Mr. Willes. It was built in the reign of James I. by the Earl of Suffolk, after a deſign of Inigo Jones.—*Cranbourn houſe*, eleven miles from Shafteſbury, is the ſeat of the Earl of Saliſbury.—*Beinſton*, about a mile from Blandford, is the ſeat of Henry Portman, Eſq;—*Buckland*, ſix miles from Dorcheſter, is the ſeat of Earl Powlet; and *Piddleton*, four miles from Dorcheſter, is a ſeat of the Earl of Oxford's.

HAMPSHIRE.

This county is bounded by Dorſetſhire and Wiltſhire on the weſt, by Berkſhire on the north, by the counties of Surry and Suſſex on the eaſt, and by the Engliſh channel on the ſouth. It extends 64 miles from ſouth to north, 36 from weſt to eaſt, and is, excluſive of the Iſle of Wight, 150 miles in circumference.

The chief rivers of this county are the Avon, the Teſt, and the Itching. The Avon riſes in Wiltſhire, and paſſes through Saliſbury, where it begins to be navigable; it enters Hampſhire at Charford, a village near Fordingbridge, and runs ſouthward by Ringwood, to Chriſt-Church, near which it receives the Stour, a conſiderable river from Dorcheſter, and falls into the Engliſh Channel. The Teſt, or Teſe, called alſo the Anton, riſes in the north part of Hampſhire, and running ſouthward, forms ſeveral iſlands at Stockbridge, and then paſſing by Rumſey, it falls into an arm of the ſea, which reaches ſeveral miles up the country, and is called Southampton Bay. The Itching, called alſo the Alre, riſes at Chilton Candover, a village near Alresford, and from thence runs ſouth weſt to Wincheſter, and from that city directly ſouth, till it falls into Southampton Bay; having been made navigable from Wincheſter to Southampton in the time of William the Norman. Hampſhire is abundantly ſupplied with ſea and river fiſh.

The air of this county is for the moſt part pure and healthy, eſpecially upon the downs, which croſs the country from eaſt to weſt, dividing it nearly into equal parts; and it is obſerved, that the vapours in the low grounds that are next the ſea, are not ſo pernicious as in other countries. The hilly parts are barren, and fit only for ſheep; but the lower grounds produce a great quanti-

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ty of grain, particularly wheat and barley. In the breed of horned cattle here, there is nothing particular; but in ſheep and hogs this county excels moſt. The ſheep are remarkably fine, both in their fleſh and in their wool; and as the hogs are never put into ſtyes, but ſupplied with great plenty of acorns, the bacon is by far the beſt in England. Hampſhire is alſo particularly famous for its honey, of which it is ſaid to produce the beſt and the worſt in Britain; the honey collected upon the heath is reckoned the worſt, and that of the champaign country the beſt. Game of all kinds is plenty in Hampſhire. It has more wood than any other county in England, eſpecially oak, and the greateſt part of the Engliſh navy is built and repaired with the timber of this county.

Hampſhire, excluſive of the Iſle of Wight, is divided into thirty-nine hundreds, and has one city and twenty market towns. It lies in the province of Canterbury and dioceſe of Winchester, and contains 253 pariſhes. Its chief manufacture is kerſeys and cloth, in which a good foreign trade is carried on, from the many ports and harbours with which it abounds.

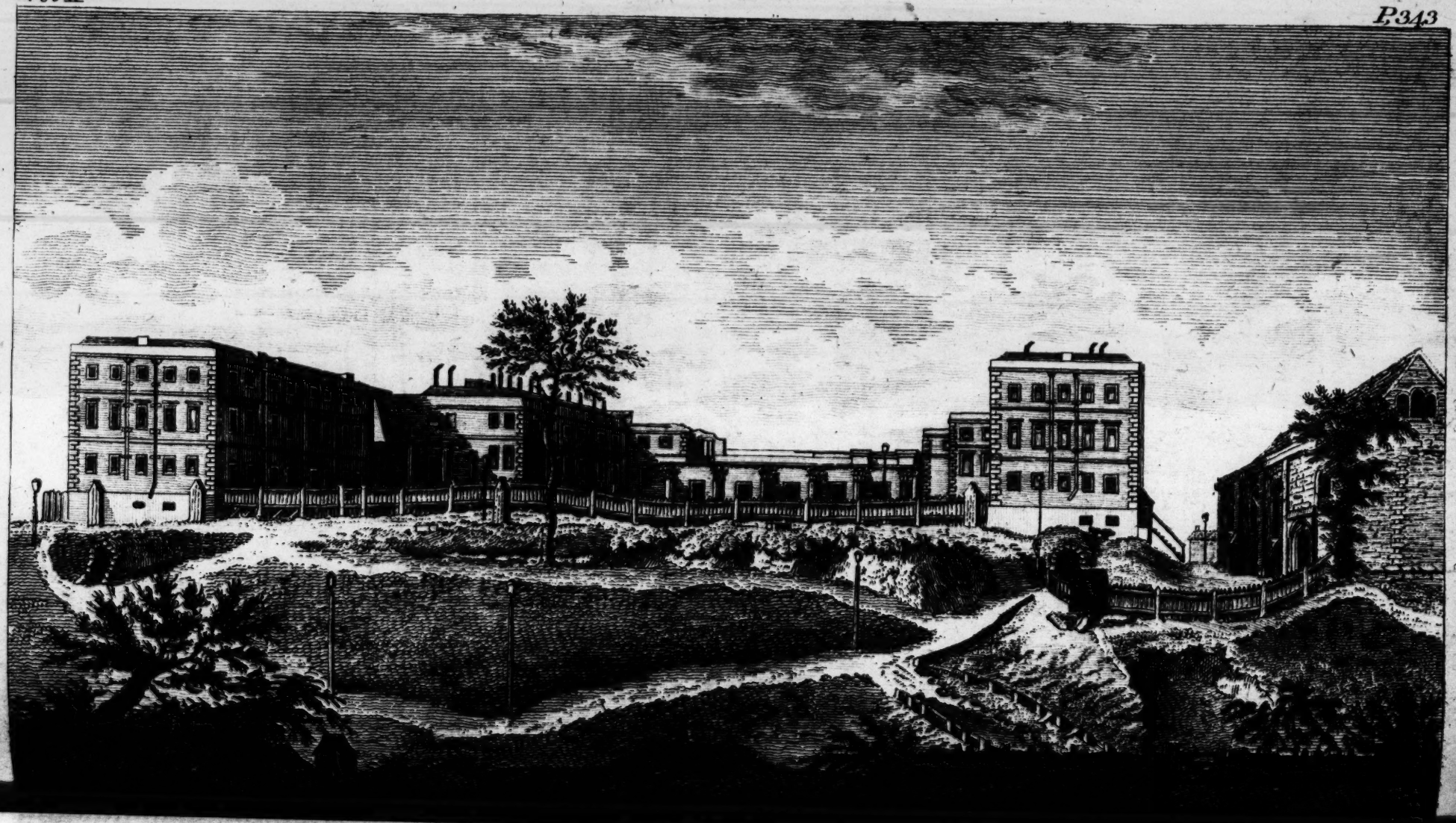
WINCHESTER.

This city is 67 miles from London, and is ſuppoſed to have been built 900 years before the Chriſtian æra, and to have been the metropolis of Belgæ, and is therefore called Venta Belgarum, both by Ptolemy and Antoninus. In it the Romans had looms to weave cloth for the emperors and their army, and king Athelſtan granted it the privilege of ſix mints for the coinage of money. Near the weſt gate of the cathedral, there is ſtill the remains of an old wall, very thick, with ſeveral windows in it, built of ſmall flints, cemented as hard as ſtone, and ſuppoſed to have been a Roman work. On a hill near this city, called St. Catherine's hill, there are the traces of a camp; and on the ſide of the weſt gate, there was a caſtle, where the Weſt Saxon kings are ſuppoſed to have kept their court: in the caſtle hall, which is ſupported by marble pillars, is now the town hall; a round table is ſtill preſerved, called king Arthur's round table; it conſiſts of one piece of wood, and is ſaid to be above 1200 years old; it has ſome illegible Saxon characters upon it, which are ſaid to be the names of twenty-four knights, with whom king Arthur uſed to carouſe, and who were called knights of the round table.

Wincheſter is governed, according to a charter of queen Elizabeth, by a mayor, a high ſteward, a recorder, an unlimited number of aldermen, out of whom are choſen ſix juſtices, two coroners, two bailiffs, twenty-four common council men, a town clerk, four conſtables, and four ſerjeants at mace. It is

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about a mile and a half in compaſs, and almoſt ſurrounded with a wall built of flint, having ſix gates in it, with ſuburbs leading to each from the adjacent country. The buildings in general are mean, but the ſtreets are broad and clean; there is alſo a great deal of void ground within the walls, ſome part of which is laid into gardens, that are ſupplied upon occaſion with water from little canals on each ſide of the High-ſtreet. In this ſtreet is a guildhall, which was rebuilt ſome years ago, and the ſtatue of queen Anne ſet up in the front of it. In this hall are held two courts of record, on every Friday and Saturday. At the eaſt gate of the city there is an hoſpital, dedicated to St. John, in the hall of which hoſpital the mayor and bailiffs give their public entertainments. At one end is the picture of king Charles II. by Sir Peter Lely; and at the other a large table of all the mayors and bailiffs of Wincheſter, from the year 1184; and here are alſo tables of benefactions to this city, during the Saxon reigns, and from Henry II. to Charles II. On the weſt ſide of this city, king Charles II. ſet Sir Chriſtopher Wren upon building a royal palace, the ſituation being extremely fine for ſuch a purpoſe; the building was almoſt compleated, but the king dying before it was finiſhed, it was neglected, ſo that now nothing remains of it but the ſhell. The ſouth ſide of this palace meaſures two hundred and ſixteen feet, and the weſt front, three hundred and twenty-ſix.

The epiſcopal palace in this city, was built by biſhop Blois, in the time of king Stephen; it was almoſt ſurrounded by the river Itching, and was adorned and fortified with ſeveral turrets. It was demoliſhed by the parliament army in the reign of king Charles I. but rebuilt by biſhop Morley, in the reign of Charles II. and fitted up by Dr. Trelawney, the ſucceeding biſhop. The ſee of Wincheſter is one of the richeſt in the kingdom, and was firſt founded by Kinegulſe, a king of the Mercians, whoſe ſon tranſlated the ſee of Dorcheſter hither in 663; and although the dioceſe of Sherborne was taken out of this ſee by king Ina, yet it became afterwards ſo rich, that when Edward III. would have preferred its biſhop, Edendon, his favourite, to the ſee of Canterbury, he refuſed it, ſaying, that "though Canterbury was the "higheſt rack, Wincheſter was the beſt manger." There are ſome privileges and immunities appendant to this ſee, obtained by William of Wickham, when he was biſhop of it, in the reign of Edward III. ſuch as, that the biſhops of Wincheſter ſhould be prelates of the moſt noble order of the garter, and chancellors to the archbiſhops of Canterbury.

Wincheſter had formerly no leſs than thirty-two pariſh churches, of which at preſent ſix only remain. The cathedral is a large and venerable fabric, begun by biſhop Walkelin about 1070, and finiſhed by William of Wickham, of whom there is a ſtatue

a ſtatue in a nich over the great window, oppoſite the choir. Inſtead of a ſteeple or ſpire, this church has only a ſhort tower, with a flat covering, as if the top of it had fallen away, and it had been covered in haſte, to keep out the rain. The length of this cathedral from eaſt to weſt, is 545 feet, including a chapel at the eaſt end called Our Lady's Chapel, which is 54 feet long; and the breadth of the body and croſs iſles, 87 feet: the choir is 136 feet long, and 40 broad; the length of the great croſs iſle is about 186 feet, and the tower in the middle is 150 feet high, the nave, or weſtern body of the church, is above 300 feet long, and is reckoned the moſt ſpacious in England. The roof of the choir is adorned with the coats of arms of the Saxon and Norman kings, the gift of Biſhop Fox. The front of this church was erected in the time of the Saxons; it is of black marble, and of a ſquare figure, and is ſupported by a plain ſtone pedeſtal; the ſides are ornamented with ſculptures in baſſo relievo, repreſenting the miracles of ſome ſaint belonging to this church. The aſcent to the choir is by eight ſteps, at the top of wnich are two copper ſtatues finely caſt, one of James I. on the right hand, and the other of Charles I. on the left. The biſhops throne is the gift of biſhop Trelawney; the pediment of it is adorned with a mitre; and the arms of the ſee ſupported by fluted columns of the Corinthian order. The ſtalls of the deans and prebendaries are adorned with gilt ſpire-work, before which ſtands an eagle with its wings expanded, on a braſs pedeſtal. The aſcent to the altar is of marble ſteps; and the pavement is very curious, being inlaid with marble of different colours, and forming a variety of figures. The altar piece, which is by much the nobleſt in England, is the gift of Biſhop Morley; it conſiſts of a lofty canopy of wood work, projecting over the communion table like a curtain, with gilt feſtoons hanging down from it, and other ornaments. The communion rail is neat, and on each ſide of the altar are ſtone vaſes, with golden flames iſſuing out to the roof of the church. The great eaſt window is remarkable for the fine paintings upon the glaſs, repreſenting ſeveral ſaints and biſhops of this church; it is ſtill entire, ſo alſo is the weſt window, which is of painted glaſs, though inferior to the other. In this cathedral, ſeveral of our Saxon kings were buried, whoſe bones were collected by biſhop Fox, and put into ſix gilded coffins, which he placed upon a wall in the ſouth ſide of the choir. Here alſo lies the marble coffin of William Rufus, which being opened by the ſoldiers in the civil wars under Charles I. they found on his thumb a gold ring, adorned with a ruby. Biſhop Langton built a neat chapel on the ſouth ſide of Our Lady's Chapel, in this cathedral, in the middle of which he lies interred, under a ſtately marble tomb; and biſhop Fox, who lies buried on the ſouth ſide of the high altar, has a fine monument erected over him.

Here

Here are ſeveral other pompous monuments, among which is that of William of Wickham, which is of white marble richly gilt; it was erected by himſelf about 13 years before his death, in the body of the church, and is adorned with the enſigns of the order of the Garter, of which he was the firſt prelate joined with his epiſcopal robes, all painted in their proper colours. Here is alſo a very fine monument over the earl of Portland, who was lord high treaſurer of England in the reign of Charles I. This monument conſiſts of a ſtatue of the earl, in copper, at full length, armed, with his head raiſed on three cuſhions of the ſame metal. On the ſouth ſide of the nave, is a marble ſtatue of Sir John Globerry, who, when he was only a private centinel, had a good eſtate given him, and was raiſed to the dignity of knighthood by Charles II. for his fidelity when he was employed as meſſenger between General Monk and the king's friends, relative to the reſtoration. The clergy of this city have pleaſant and elegant lodgings in the cloſe belonging to this cathedral: the deanry in particular is a very handſome building with large gardens, which are very pleaſant, but are ſubject to be overflowed by the river which runs through the middle of them. The great Roman highway leads from this city to *Alton*, and thence as it is ſuppoſed to London.

The river Itching was made navigable for barges from this city to Southampton in the reign of William the Norman: and the city and neighbourhood abounds with people of fortune, tho' it has neither trade nor manufacture that deſerves notice. Near the biſhop's palace is the college of St. Mary, commonly called Wincheſter college, the foundation of which was laid in 1387, by William of Wickham, and it was finiſhed in 1393. By his charter of foundation he appointed a cuſtos or warden, 70 ſcholars, ſtudents in grammar, ten perpetual chaplains, now called fellows, 3 other chaplains, 3 clerks, a ſchoolmaſter, an uſher, an organiſt, and 16 choriſters, who with their tenants, were freed for ever from all taxes. The allowance to the wardens, maſters, and fellows, is very conſiderable, and they have handſome apartments adjoining to the college. The college conſiſts of two large courts, in which are the ſchool, a chapel, and lodgings for the maſters and ſcholars: and beyond the court there is a large cloiſter, with ſome ground incloſed for the ſcholars to play in. Upon the glaſs of one of the chapel windows, there are excellent paintings, and in the middle of the cloiſters is a library; the building is of ſtone, and well contrived, to prevent any accident by fire. Over the door of the ſchool is an excellent ſtatue of the founder, made by Mr. Cibber. Many great and learned men have been educated at this ſchool, where, after a certain time, the ſcholars have exhibitions, if they are inclined to ſtudy

in the New College at Oxford, founded by the ſame benefactor.

There is alſo here a magnificent hoſpital, called the Hoſpital of the Holy Croſs. The church of this hoſpital is in form of a croſs, and has a large ſquare tower. By the conſtitution of the founder every traveller that knocks at the door of this houſe in his way, may claim the relief of a manchet of white bread and a cup of beer, of which a good quantity is ſet apart daily, to be given away, and what is left diſtributed to other poor, but none of it is kept to the next day. The revenues of this hoſpital were to be appropriated to the maintenance of a maſter and thirty penſioners, called fellows or brothers; for theſe handſome apartments were allotted, but the number is now reduced to 14, though the maſter has an appointment of 800l. a year. The penſioners wear black gowns, go twice a day to prayers, and have two hot meals a-day, except in Lent, when they have bread, butter, cheeſe and beer, and 12s. in money, to buy what other proviſions they chuſe. Theſe penſioners uſed formerly to be decayed gentlemen, but of late they are broken tradeſmen, put in at the pleaſure of the maſter. An infirmary was lately eſtabliſhed in this town by voluntary ſubſcription procured chiefly by the Reverend Dr. Alured Clarke; and in the north quarter of it, a part of an old monaſtery is ſtill ſtanding, now called Hide-houſe, where ſome Roman Catholics reſide, have a chapel, and behave ſo well that they are not moleſted. Here are alſo three charity ſchools, two of them ſupported by a ſubſcription of 220l. a year, of which one is for 50 boys, and the other for 30 girls; the third, which is ſupported by the bounty of a ſingle perſon, is for teaching 250 boys. In the cathedral church-yard there is a college erected and endowed by biſhop Morley in 1672 for ten widows of clergymen. The plains and downs about this city, which continue with very few interſections of rivers or vallies for above 50 miles, render it very pleaſant to thoſe who love an open ſituation and extenſive proſpects.

MARKET-TOWNS.

PORTSMOUTH derives its name from its ſituation at the port or mouth of the creek that runs up a part of the coaſt, which at high tide is ſurrounded with the ſea, and is therefore called Portſea Iſland. It is about 14 miles in circumference, and is joined to the continent by a bridge a little above the town. At this bridge there was formerly a ſmall caſtle, the ruins of which are ſtill remaining, and a town called Port Peris, which is now known by the name of Porcheſter, and was then cloſe upon the ſtrand, but the ſea retiring from Porcheſter, many of the inhabitants followed it, and ſettling below Port Peris, built Portſmouth.



A View of Porchester Castle in Hampshire.



mouth. This town is diſtant from London 73 miles, and is a borough, governed by a mayor, aldermen, recorder, bailiff, and common-council-men. In the reign of Richard II. the French burnt and deſtroyed Portſmouth, but it recovered ſo much in ſix years time, that the inhabitants fitted out a fleet, which beat the French at ſea, as they were returning to inſult the coaſt a ſecond time, and then proceeded to France, entered the river Seine, ſunk ſeveral ſhips, and brought off a great booty.

PORTSMOUTH may be called the key of England, and is its moſt regular fortification. It was begun by Edw. IV. and augmented by Henry VII. and VIII; and queen Elizabeth was at ſo great an expence in improving the works here, that nothing was thought wanting to compleat them: but Charles II. added very much to their ſtrength, extent, and magnificence, and made this one of the principal harbours in the kingdom, for laying up the royal navy; he furniſhed it with wet and dry docks, ſtore-houſes, rope-yards, and all materials for building, repairing, rigging, arming, victualling, and compleatly fitting to ſea, ſhips of war of all rates. At this place all our fleets of force, and all ſquadrons appointed as convoys to our trade, homeward or outward bound, conſtantly rendezvous, and 1000 ſail may ride here in perfect ſecurity. The mouth of this harbour, which is ſcarcely ſo broad as the river Thames is at Weſtminſter, is upon the Portſmouth ſide defended by a caſtle, built by Henry VIII. and ſituated about a mile and a half ſouth of the town. This caſtle is fortified with a good counterſcarp, and double moat, with ravellins, and double paliſades, beſides advanced works to cover the place from any approach, where it may be practicable: but part of this fort was accidentally blown up, and greatly damaged in Auguſt 1759. The mouth of the harbour is, on the Goſport ſide, defended by four ſmall forts, and a platform of above 20 great guns, level with the water.

The town of Portſmouth is fortified on the land ſide by works raiſed of late years, about the docks and yards; and ſome years ago the government bought more ground for additional works. Here are dwelling-houſes, with ample accommodations for a commiſſioner of the navy, and all the ſubordinate officers and maſter workmen, neceſſary for the conſtant ſervice of the navy in this port day and night; and the contents of the yards and ſtore-houſe are laid up in ſuch order, that the workmen can readily find any implement even in the dark. The quantities of military and naval ſtores of all kinds that are laid up here are immenſe. The rope-houſe is near a quarter of a mile long, and ſome of the cables ſo large, that 100 men are required to work upon them at a time; and this labour, though divided among ſo many, is notwithſtanding ſo violent, that the men can work at it only four hours in a day. The number of men

continually employed in the yard is never leſs than 1000. The docks and yard reſemble a diſtinct town, and are a kind of marine corporation within themſelves. They are as convenient as can be imagined, and capable of docking 25 or 30 ſhips in a fortnight: and in the dock yard there is a royal academy. On July 3, 1760, a fire broke out in the dock-yard, which conſumed the rope-houſe, the ſpinning houſe, the hemp-houſe, and one of the ſtore-houſes, with ſundry ſtores, to the value of more than 50,000l.

This town is ſituated ſo near the level of the ſea, that it is full of ditches, which it was found neceſſary to cut as drains, and the inhabitants are very liable to agues; the ſtreets are uſually dirty, and the inns and taverns are perpetually crowded with ſeamen and ſoldiers. The church of this town is a large and handſome building, and has on the top of its ſteeple a ſhip for a weather-cook. It has a bell on the top of its tower, which is rung to give an account of the number of ſhips that enter the harbour; and on the watch houſe at the top of the ſteeple, there is a fine proſpect of the ſhips in the harbour, as well as thoſe of Spithead, a point between Portſmouth and the Iſle of Wight, where ſhips generally ride before they come into the harbour, or after they ſail out of it, and before they put to ſea. The deputy governor has a beautiful houſe, with a neat chapel, and there is a very fine new quay for laying up the cannon. This place is however in great want of freſh water, and though the adjacent country abounds with all ſorts of proviſion, yet the conſumption of them at Portſmouth is ſo great, that they are very dear, and ſo alſo are lodging and firing. Such has been the increaſe of buſineſs at Portſmouth, and ſo great the confluence of people, that as the town does not admit of any enlargement. a ſort of ſuburb has been built on the heathy ground adjoining, which is like to become more large and populous than the town, not only becauſe the ſituation is more pleaſant and healthy, but becauſe it is not ſubject to the laws of the garriſon, nor incumbered with the duties and ſervices of the corporation.

SOUTHAMPTON is the county town, and was formerly called Hantun, from its ſituation upon a bay, anciently called Triſanton, or the bay of Anton, the old name of the river Teſt. Afterwards it took the name of South-Hanton, or Hampton, to diſtinguiſh it from Hampton, Northampton, and other towns of that name. It ſtands between the rivers Teſt and Itching at the diſtance of 78 miles from London: both theſe rivers are navigable for ſome way up the country, from whence, eſpecially from the New Foreſt, vaſt quantities of timber are brought down, which lie on the ſhore here ſometimes for two miles in length, nnd are fetched by the ſhip builders at Portſmouth dock, few ſhips being now built at Southampton. This town was incorporated

corporated by Henry II. and king John, and made a county of itſelf by Henry VI. which renders it independent of the lord lieutenant of the ſhire. According to its laſt charter, which was granted by Charles I. the corporation conſiſts of a mayor, nine juſtices, a ſheriff, two bailiffs, 24 common councilmen, and as many burgeſſes. The mayor is admiral of the liberties from South Sea Caſtle to another called Hurſte Caſtle, which is ſituated on that neck of land, which running fartheſt into the ſea, makes the ſhorteſt paſſage to the Iſle of Wight, the diſtance not being above two miles. This town was greatly harraſſed by the Danes, who took it in 980, and in the reign of Edward III. it was plundered and burnt to the ground by the French, but it was ſoon after rebuilt in a more convenient ſituation, and fortified with double ditches and ſtrong walls, with battlements and watch towers; as it ſoon became populous, Richard II. built a ſtrong caſtle on a high mount, for the defence of the harbour. It is ſaid that by ſome privileges antiently granted to this place, all the Canary wine brought to England was obliged to be firſt landed here, which brought great wealth to the inhabitants, but the merchants of London ſuffering greatly by this delay, gave money to the corporation as an equivalent for that privilege, and had their wines brought directly to London.

Southampton is at preſent ſurrounded by a wall built of very hard ſtone, reſembling thoſe little white ſhells, like honeycombs, that grow on the back of oyſters. Theſe ſtones ſeem to have been gathered near the beach of the ſea, which encompaſſes almoſt one half of the town, and ſo deep, that ſhips of 500 tuns burden have frequently been built here: to defend this part of the town from the force of the waves, a ſtrong bank is built of what is called ſea ore, a ſubſtance compoſed of long and ſlender, but ſtrong filaments, ſomewhat reſembling undreſſed hemp: this bank is ſaid to be a better defence than a wall of ſtone, or even a natural clift, but this is not very credible. The principal ſtreet is one of the broadeſt in England, and near three quarters of a mile long, well paved on each ſide, and ending in a very fine quay. Near the quay is a fort with ſome guns on it, which was erected by Henry VIII. in 1542. This town has a public hall, in which the aſſizes are uſually kept, but its chief ornaments are its churches, of which there are five, beſides a French church. Here is an hoſpital, called God's Houſe, and a free ſchool, founded by Edward VI. a charity ſchool was alſo opened in 1613, and a ſubſcription compleated of about 80l. a year, for the education of 30 boys. There were formerly many merchants here, and there are ſtill ſome who carry on the Port and French wine trade, but the principal dealings are with Greenland and Jerſey; and there are others who trade to Newfoundland for fiſh.

STOCK-

STOCKBIDGE is ſituated on the road to Weymouth, and other parts of the weſt, at the diſtance of 67 miles from London, and is a borough by preſcription, governed by a bailiff, conſtable, and ſerjeants. The bailiff who is generally an innkeeper, is the returning officer at elections for parliament; and the innkeeper, that he may have an opportunity of receiving bribes upon theſe occaſions, without incurring the penalty, has frequently procured one of his own oſtlers to be elected bailiff, and has himſelf carried the mace before him. Sir Richard Steele, who repreſented this borough in parliament in the reign of queen Anne, carried his election againſt a powerful oppoſition, by ſticking a large apple full of guineas, and declaring that it ſhould be the prize of that man whoſe wife ſhould be firſt brought to bed after that day nine months; this merry offer procured him the intereſt of all the ladies, who it is ſaid, commemorate Sir Richard's bounty to this day, and once made a vigorous effort to procure a ſtanding order of the corporation, that no man ſhould ever be received as a candidate, who did not offer himſelf upon the ſame terms. This town in general is but a mean place, tho' there are ſome good inns in it, and the beſt wheelwrights and carpenters in the county.

ANDOVER derives its name from its ſituation on a ſmall river called the Ande. It is 65 miles from London, and is ſaid to have its firſt charter from king John; it was laſt incorporated by queen Elizabeth, and is governed by a bailiff, a ſteward, a recorder, two juſtices, and 22 capital burgeſſes, who annually chuſe the bailiff, and the bailiff appoints two ſerjeants at mace to attend him. This town is large, handſome, and populous, and is healthfully and pleaſantly ſituated on the edge of the downs, in the great road from London to Wiltſhire. Here is an alms-houſe for the maintenance of ſix poor men; there is alſo a free ſchool, which was founded in 1569, and a charity ſchool for 30 boys. In this town are made great quantities of malt, but its chief manufacture is ſhalloons. On the weſt ſide of Andover is a village, at the beginning of Saliſbury plain, called Weyhill, which, tho' containing only a deſolate church on a riſing ground, and a few ſtragling houſes, is remarkable for one of the greateſt fairs in England, for hops, cheeſe, and ſheep.

GOSPORT is ſituated over-againſt Portſmouth, on the other ſide at the entrance of Portſmouth harbour, and is 78 miles from London. This town, though on a different ſide of the harbour, and in a different pariſh, often goes by the name of Portſmouth, and boats are continually paſſing from the one to the other. Goſport is a large town and has a great trade; it is chiefly inhabited by the ſailors and their wives, and the warrant officers; and travellers generally chuſe to lodge here on account that every thing is conſiderably cheaper and more convenient

nient than in Portſmouth. Here is a noble hoſpital for the cure of the ſick and wounded ſailors in the ſervice of the navy, and here is alſo a free ſchool.

BASINGSTOKE is 46 miles from London, and ſtands in the road to Andover. It is a large populous town, and is governed by a mayor, a recorder, ſeven aldermen, ſeven capital burgeſſes, with other officers. Beſides the church, here is the ruins of a neat chapel, built by William, the firſt lord Sandys, in the reign of Henry VIII. and near it is a free-ſchool; and beſides theſe, here are three charity ſchools, in one of which 12 boys are educated and maintained, by the ſkinners company in London. This town has a great market for all ſorts of corn, eſpecially barley, and a conſiderable trade in malt. The chief manufacture is druggets and ſhalloons. The adjacent country though ſurrounded with woods, is rich in paſture, and ſprinkled with fine houſes, and a brook runs by the town which has plenty of trout. Near Baſinghouſe there was formerly a ſeat of John, marquis of Wincheſter, called Baſingſtoke, which the marquis in the great civil war turned into a fortreſs for the king, and having a reſolute band of ſoldiers under him, held it a long time, to the great annoyance of the parliament army; but after having reſiſted many attacks, Cromwell at laſt took it by ſtorm, and being provoked by the marquis's zeal, and the obſtinacy of his defence, he put many of the garriſon to the ſword, and burnt the houſe to the ground. It was a building rather fit for a prince than a ſubject, and among other furniture that was deſtroyed with it, there was one bed worth 1400l. yet the plunder was ſo conſiderable, that a private ſoldier got 300l. for his own ſhare.

WHITCHURCH is pleaſantly ſituated in the great weſtern road through Andover, on the ſkirts of a foreſt called the Foreſt of Chute, at the diſtance of 58 miles from London. It is an antient borough by preſcription, and governed by a mayor, choſen yearly at the court leet of the dean and chapter of Wincheſter, who are lords of the manor. The freeholders chuſe their repreſentatives in parliament, who are returned by the mayor. The chief trade of this town is in ſhalloons, ſerges, and other articles of the woollen manufacture.

PETERSFIELD ſtands at the diſtance of 58 miles from London, in the road to Portſmouth; it is a borough, and governed by a mayor and commonalty, who though incorporated by a charter of queen Elizabeth, have ſhamefully given up all their privileges to the famliy of the Hamborows, who are lords of the manor, and at whoſe court the mayor is now annually choſen. The town is populous, and not ill built; and being a great thoroughfare, is well accommodated with inns. The church here is only a chapel of eaſe.

LE-

LEMINGTON, or LYMINGTON, is a ſmall but populous ſea port, pleaſantly ſituated upon a hill that has a fine proſpect of the Iſle of Wight, in the narrow part of the ſtreights called the Needles, at the entrance of the bay of Southampton. It is 97 miles from London, and is a corporation by preſcription, conſiſting of a mayor, aldermen, and burgeſſes without limitation; its burgeſſes enjoy certain privileges granted them by thoſe of Southampton, in the reign of Edward III. The mayor is choſen by the burgeſſes, and ſworn at the court of the lord of the manor. This town ſtands within a mile of the ſea, and has a quay, with cuſtom-houſe officers and ſhipwrights. Great quantities of ſalt are made here, which is ſaid to exceed moſt in England for preſerving fleſh, and the ſouth parts of the kindom are chiefly ſupplied with it from hence.

RUMSEY is ſituated on the river Teſt, which runs from hence to Southampton bay: it is 78 miles from London, and ſtands in the road from Saliſbury to Southampton, and is a pretty large old town, governed by a mayor, a recorder, ſix aldermen, and 12 burgeſſes.

Rumſey is very delightfully ſituated with woods, meadows, hills, cornfields, and rivulets around it. The church is a noble pile, arched with ſtone in form of a croſs, and has ſemi-circular chapels in the upper angles or corners, where the two ſides of the walls meet. This place is chiefly inhabited by clothiers.

RINGWOOD is ſituated near the Avon, is 95 miles from London, and was in the time of the Saxons a place of eminence. It is large and well built, but the valley in which it lies is frequently overflowed by the river, which here divides into ſeveral ſtreams; it is however a thriving town, has a good manufacture in druggets, narrow cloths, ſtockings, and leather.

WALTHAM, called alſo BISHOP'S WALTHAM, and by a corrupt abbreviation, BUSH WALTHAM, from a place which the biſhop of Wincheſter had formerly here, is 73 miles from London, and has a charity ſchool. In 1724 there was a gang of deer-ſtealers, called the Blacks of Waltham, becauſe they blacked their faces, when they robbed in the neighbouring foreſts. They were ſoon ſuppreſſed by a proclamation, and an act of parliament.

CHRIST CHURCH was antiently called Twinam-bourne, from its ſituation between the two rivers, Avon and Stour, near their conflux, and has borrowed its preſent name from the dedication of its church to Chriſt. It is 102 miles from London, and is governed by a mayor, a recorder, aldermen, bailiffs, and common-council-men. The chief manufactures are ſilk ſtockings and gloves. The river Avon, which here falls into the ſea, was made navigable to it from Saliſbury about the year 1680.

ODI-

ODIHAM, ſituated in the road to Baſingſtoke, is 41 miles from London. It is a corporation town, and was formerly a free borough of the biſhop of Wincheſter: it has now a charity ſchool for thirty boys.

KINGSCLERE is pleaſantly ſituated on the downs, bordering on Berkſhire, and is 55 miles from London: it was once the ſeat of the Saxon kings of this country, as it name ſeems to import.

FORDINGBRIDGE is an obſcure town, 91 miles from London. It is ſituated on the river Avon, and was once much larger, having ſuffered greatly by fire.

ALRESFORD is 60 miles from London, ſtands on the road to Wincheſter, and is an antient borough town, governed by a bailiff and eight burgeſſes. Part of a Roman highway that goes from hence to Alton and London, ſerves for the head of a great pond near this town.

ALTON is 50 miles from London, and ſtands in the road from that city to Wincheſter and Southampton. Here is a charity ſchool.

FARHAM is 73 miles from London, and is a pleaſant town, but of little note.

HAVANT is 66 miles from London, and is a little town of no note but for its market.

REMARKABLE VILLAGES, CURIOSITIES *and* ANTIQUITIES.

At the hamlet of *St. Mary's*, a little to the north-eaſt of Southampton, ſtood an old Roman town, called Clauſentum, a name which in the ancient Britiſh language ſignifies the *Port of Entum*. The ruins of this town may be traced as far as the haven on one ſide, and beyond the river Itching on the other; and the trenches of a caſtle half a mile in compaſs, are ſtill viſible in St. Mary's Field. This caſtle is ſuppoſed to be one of the forts frequently erected by the Romans to keep out the Saxons.

At *Silcheſter*, a hamlet, conſiſting of only one farm houſe and a church, ſituated north-eaſt of Kingſclear, upon the borders of Berkſhire, are to be ſeen the remains of the celebrated Vindomia, or Vindonum, of the Romans, and the Caer Segont of the Britons, once the chief city of the Segontiaci; and ſaid to be built by Conſtantius, the ſon of Conſtantine the Great, who is reported to have ſown corn in the traces of the walls, as an omen of their perpetuity. The walls which are two Italian miles in circumference, and built of flint and rag-ſtone, are ſtill ſtanding. They are ſurrounded by a ditch, which is ſtill impaſſible and full of ſprings. At the diſtance of five hundred feet without theſe walls, to the north-eaſt, are the remains of an amphitheatre, which has long been a yard for cattle, and a wa-

tering pond for horſes. In this place ſeveral Roman roads, which are ſtill viſible, concur; and in the neighbouring fields a vaſt number of Roman coins, bricks, and other relics, are daily found; among the reſt was a ſtone with the following inſcription: *Memoriæ Fl. Victorinæ T. Tam. Victor Conjux Poſuit*; and ſome coins of Conſtantine, on the reverſe of which there is a figure of a building, and this inſcription: *Providentiæ Cæſs.* Some Britiſh coins are alſo found here, which the common people call Onion pennies, from one Onion, whom they will have to be a giant, and an inhabitant of Vindomia.

Between the eaſt ſide of the river Avon, and Southampton Bay, is a foreſt called *New Foreſt*, which is at leaſt 40 miles in circumference. This tract of country originally abounded with towns and villages, in which there were no leſs than 36 pariſh churches, but the whole was laid waſte, and the inhabitants driven from their houſes and eſtates, by William the Norman, that it might be made an habitation for wild beaſts for him to hunt. It is remarkable that in this foreſt, the monument of his oppreſſion and cruelty, two of his ſons, Richard, and William Rufus, and his grandſon Henry, loſt their lives. Richard was killed by a peſtilential blaſt, and William Rufus by an arrow, which was ſhot by Sir Walter Tyrrel at a ſtag, and Henry, while he purſued his game, was caught by the hair of his head in the boughs of a tree, and ſuſpended there till he died.

On the extremity of a narrow neck of land, that runs two miles into the ſea from New Foreſt, ſtands a building called *Hurſte Caſtle*, which is one of the forts built by Henry VIII. to defend that foreſt againſt invaſions, to which it had been many ages expoſed.

At *Odiham* was formerly a royal palace, and a ſtrong caſtle, which in king John's time was defended for 15 days, by 13 men only, againſt Lewis the dauphin of France, and the army of the barons. In this caſtle David king of Scotland, was kept priſoner in the reign of Edward III.

Titchfield Abbey was founded by Peter de Rupibus, biſhop of Wincheſter, in the reign of Henry III. for Premonſtratenſion canons, and was originally a noble ſtructure.

Portcheſter Caſtle, is the remains of the walls and fortifications of a very ancient and populous town, called Port Peris, to which the name of Portcheſter was afterwards given. This is ſuppoſed to have been the place where the emperor Veſpaſian landed.

S E A T S.

Beaulieu, in the New Foreſt, was the ſeat of the Duke of Montague. *Hawkwood*, near Baſingſtoke, and *Abbotſon*, near Alton,

Alton, both belong to the Duke of Bolton. *Rockburn-houſe*, 15 miles from Southampton, is the ſeat of the Earl of Shafteſbury; and *Farnborough-place*, ſix miles from Odiham, is the ſeat of the Earl of Angleſea. *Huſbands*, near Andover, is the ſeat of the Earl of Portſmouth, who has alſo another and a more modern ſeat at *Farley-wallop*, near Baſingſtoke. *Maple-Durham*, near Petersfield, was the ſeat of the late Henry Bilſon Legge, Eſq; and *Titchfield Place*, near Titchfield, is the ſeat of the Duke of Portland. *The Grange*, near Alreford, is the ſeat of the Earl of Northington; *Whorewell*, near Andover, is the ſeat of the Earl of Delawar; and *Edeſworth*, ten miles from Portſmouth, is the ſeat of Lord Dormer.

The ISLE OF WIGHT is reckoned a part of Hampſhire, and lies diſtant from the neareſt main land about four or five miles, is of an elliptical form, 22 miles in length, 12 in breadth, and 60 in circumference. It is divided into 29 pariſhes; and has very numerous advantages to recommend it, as a moſt agreeable ſpot to reſide in. Scarcely any place can be named, which is happier in the beauties of a varied country. Here are hills, dales, mountains, rocks, wood and water, all in great perfection. The land is admirably fertile in both graſs and corn; here is game, particularly pheaſants, in the greateſt plenty; as are alſo all kinds of proviſions; and the place is ſurrounded by a ſea, full of the fineſt fiſh in the Britiſh dominions.

Through the middle of the iſland, from eaſt to weſt, there runs a ridge of mountains, which yields plenty of paſture for ſheep, and the wool of the ſheep fed in theſe mountains, being reckoned as good as any in England, turns out much to the advantage of the inhabitants. Here is found the milk-white tobacco pipe clay, called Creta, by writers of natural hiſtory, of which great quantities are exported from hence, together with very fine ſand, of which drinking glaſſes are made. It has been obſerved of this iſland, that it yields more corn in one year, than the inhabitants can conſume in ſeven; and therefore great quantities are annually exported from this place. The only ſtream in the Iſle of Wight, worthy of notice, is that called Cowes river, a name given it from two towns ſtanding near its mouth, one on the weſt bank of it, called Weſt Cowes, and the other on the eaſt bank, diſtinguiſhed by the name of Eaſt Cowes; it is ſometimes called Newport river, from Newport, ſituated on the weſt bank of it. This river, near the extreme angle of the iſland ſouthward, and running north and dividing it into two almoſt equal parts, falls into the ſea at the northmoſt point of land here, ſeven miles from Newport.

The Iſle of Wight was in all probability part of the territories which were anciently inhabited by the Belgæ. It was ſub-

jected to the power of the Romans by Veſpaſian, under the emperor Claudian, about the year 45. Cerdic, king of the Weſt Saxons, was the firſt Saxon prince who ſubdued it; he beſtowed it on Whitgar, who put all the Britiſh inhabitants to the ſword, and peopled it with a tribe of foreigners, called the Jutes, who followed the Saxons into England, and are ſuppoſed to have been originally Goths. This iſland remained ſubject to the Jutes, till about the year 650, when it was conquered by Walfer, king of the Mercians, and given to Edelwach, king of the South Saxons; though ſome hiſtorians affirm, that it was given to Sigebert, king of the Eaſt Angles, on condition of his embracing the Chriſtian religion. Cadwalla, king of the Weſt Saxons, is ſaid ſome time afterwards to have invaded this iſland, and to have reduced it to his obedience, by putting the inhabitants to the ſword. The Iſle of Wight, together with the neighbouring iſles of Guernſey and Jerſey, ſituated near the French coaſt, was erected into a kingdom by Henry VI. and beſtowed on Henry de Beauchamp, duke of Warwick, whom he crowned king with his own hands, but the duke dying without iſſue, theſe iſlands loſt their regality.

Nature has fortified this iſland almoſt all round with rocks, and where theſe are wanting, art has ſupplied the deficiency with caſtles, forts, and block-houſes, to defend it againſt any hoſtile invaſion. The moſt dangerous of theſe rocks are the Shingles and the Needles upon the weſt ſide of it; the Bramble and the Middle on the north, and the Mixon on the eaſt. The two parts into which the river Cowes ſeparates this iſland, are the hundreds, or civil diviſions of it, which are called the Medina's, from Medina, the ancient name of Newport, and are diſtinguiſhed, one by the name of Eaſt, the other of the Weſt Medina, in reſpect as each is ſituated, eaſt or weſt of Newport. It contains the three following market towns.

NEWPORT is 93 miles from London, and is a very ancient borough by preſcription, bnt did not ſend members to parliament before the reign of queen Elizabeth. By a charter of James I. it is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, a recorder, and 12 common council-men. This is a large populous town, greatly enriched by its commerce. Cowes river is navigable by barges, to Newport quay, which extends itſelf round good part of the town, which renders their ſhipping off goods from the ſtore-houſes very commodious; the ſtreets are regular and uniform, meeting at right angles. The corn, beaſt, and butter markets are kept in diſtant ſquares, and are very large and commodious. The buildings are greatly improved, but neither grand nor regular. The church is a large building, with a ſquare tower, and a curious organ; but is notwithſtanding, only a chapel of eaſe

to

to Careſbrook, a village in the neighbourhood. Here is a charity-ſchool.

YARMOUTH, called alſo South Yarmouth, to diſtinguiſh it from Yarmouth in Norfolk, ſtands upon a creek about one mile from the ſea, and is 101 miles from London. It was incorporated by James I. and is governed by a mayor and 12 burgeſſes. Here is a caſtle and a garriſon, and about eighty handſome houſes, chiefly built of free ſtone. Veſſels ſometimes put in at this place, when the weather will not permit them to ſail by the Needles.

NEWTON is 94 miles from London, and is governed by a mayor and burgeſſes. It has ſent members to parliament ever ſince the reign of queen Elizabeth, and has a convenient haven, or creek, in the north ſide of the iſland, between Yarmouth and Weſt Cowes, but is a very inconſiderable place.

The principal forts or caſtles in this iſland are the following:

Careſbrook Caſtle was originally built by the Saxons, and has been repaired ſeveral times, and about the beginning of the ſixteenth century was magnificently rebuilt by the governor of the iſland, though probably at the charge of the crown. This caſtle is ſtill the ſeat of the governor: it was formerly much uſed as a place of confinement for priſoners of the higheſt quality, and Charles I. was made priſoner here 13 months.

At *Weſt Cowes* there is a caſtle to defend the mouth of the river. It was built by Henry VIII. and has a garriſon under the command of the deputy governor of the iſland. There was alſo a caſtle at Eaſt Cowes, but that has been for a long time neglected.

Sandown or *Sanham Caſtle*, in the Eaſt Medina, ſtands on the north end of the bay, hence called Sandown Bay, and is three leagues from Portſmouth; this is the ſtrongeſt caſtle in the iſland, and here is always a garriſon, with a governor and captain, and 30 wardens beſides gunners.

Sharpnor Caſtle ſtands directly oppoſite to Hurſte Caſtle, and uſed to have a ſmall garriſon under a governor.

Freſhwater is a ſmall village about ten miles from Newport, famous for its cliffs, which are of a ſtupendous height, and often viſited by ſtrangers, on account of the great number of exotic birds, which annually reſort to thoſe cliffs to lay their eggs, hatch, and breed their young.

St. Helens lies at the eaſt end of the iſland, about 12 miles from Newport. It is only remarkable for its road, which is large enough to contain the whole navy of England.

John Stevens, Eſq. of Weſt Cowes, has an agreeable ſeat on a riſing ground near the ſea, which commands a noble view of the

the channel from Portſmouth quite to Lymington, and the mouth of the Southampton river. The high lands in Suſſex, the hills in Hampſhire, and the woody coaſt of the New Foreſt, all bound the view, and form for one ſtroke of the eye the nobleſt river perhaps the world can exhibit: the breadth is from three to ſeven miles, and the length from twenty-five to thirty. This beautiful expanſe of water is ſcarcely ever free from the enlivening addition of all ſorts of ſhips, from the largeſt men of war, down to ſome hundreds of fiſhing boats. Every moment gives a new view of fleets, and attitudes of the ſingle ſhips offer a variety uncommonly entertaining. Upon the whole, it much exceeds any ſea proſpect: the unentertaining range of a boundleſs ocean ſtrikes at firſt a ſublime idea; but the repetition of the view has few charms; whereas this proſpect fatigues in nothing. You either command diſtinctly a noble lake land-locked in a moſt various manner, or as you vary your poſition, a winding river that cannot be exceeded in beauty. The home views about Mr. Stevens's graſs plot, are admirably pleaſing: the village of Cowes in a bottom, hid by wood, is marked by the courſe of the ſhipping that are conſtantly moving to and from it. Above the village a hill of uncultivated land riſes finely, and forms a ſtrong projection to the ſea, finiſhing in a ſpace of wild woody ground; the whole is a very bold ſhore. From one of the ſeats, you look through the ſtems of four large trees into a very pretty landſcape: a river at the bottom of a vale, a few houſes on its banks, backed with a riſing hill cut into incloſures, and variegated with woods, trees, hedges, &c.

At the diſtance of a mile or two from Cowes is a ſpot called *Gurnard Bay*; from the hills by which is a very fine and romantic view: the water breaks boldly into the land in various bays and creeks. In front the river is bounded on the other ſide the water by the New Foreſt, with the diſtant hills beyond. The Dorſetſhire hills riſes in fine varieties; in particular one large and two ſmall and irregular ones. To the left the iſland projects in four promontories, which are diſtinctly ſeen one beyond another; the furtheſt is a hill in a dark ſhade; the next, higher grounds, varied in incloſures; nearer to you another, in which the cornfields, cut by fine hedges, break boldy to the very water; the ploughmen ſeem to tread the main. A piece of wild broken ground, forming a noble ſhore, ſeparates this land from another promontory almoſt at your feet, which is a fine ſlope of wood, that dips quite to the water: its head a cultivated field. The whole ſcene is complete, all within the eye's ken; the whole great, various, and beautiful. Nor is the northern part of the iſland deſtitute of more rural views, though not in the whole equal to them in the ſouthern. From *Cockleton* farm, in *Northwood* pariſh, a vale winds under a ſpreading hill, cut into incloſures,

ſures, and finely fringed with wood, on which the views are truly pictureſque.

DEVONSHIRE.

This county is bounded by the Engliſh Channel on the ſouth, by the Briſtol Channel on the north, by Cornwall on the weſt, and by Somerſetſhire on the eaſt. It is about 69 miles in length, from ſouth to north, 66 miles in breadth, from eaſt to weſt, and 200 miles in circumference.

The air of this county is mild in the vallies, and ſharp on the hills; but in general it is pleaſant and healthy. The ſoil is various; in the weſtern parts it is coarſe, mooriſh and barren, and in many places a ſtiff clay, which the water cannot penetrate; it is therefore bad for ſheep, which are here not only ſmall, but much ſubject to the rot, eſpecially in wet ſeaſons. This part of the county is however happily adapted to the breeding of fine oxen, which the Somerſetſhire drovers purchaſe in great numbers, and fatten for the London markets. In the northern parts of this county the ſoil is dry, and abounds with downs, which afford excellent paſture for ſheep, and which being well dreſſed with lime, dung, and ſand, yields good crops of corn, though not equal to thoſe produced in the middle parts of the county, where there is a rich marle for manuring the ground; and in others a fertile ſandy ſoil. In the eaſtern parts of Devonſhire the ſoil is ſtrong, of a deep red, intermixed with loam, and produces great crops of corn, and the beſt peaſe in Britain. The ſoil here being a reddiſh ſand, produces alſo the beſt cabbages and carrots in the kingdom; nor does this part of the kingdom fall ſhort in meadow and paſture ground, for the moſt barren places are rendered fruitful by a ſhell ſand, ſuch as that uſed in Cornwall; and in places remote from the ſea, where this ſand cannot eaſily be got, the turf, or ſurface of the ground is ſhaved off and burnt to aſhes, which is a good ſuccedaneum. This method of agriculture, uſed firſt in Devonſhire, has been practiſed in other counties, where it called *Denſhiring* the land, a name which ſufficiently denotes whence it was borrowed. The ſouthern part of this county is by much the moſt fertile, and is therefore called the garden of Devonſhire.

The principal rivers in this county are Tamar and the Ex. The courſe of the Tamar will be deſcribed in the account of Cornwall. The Ex riſes in a barren tract of country, called Exmore, ſituated partly in Devonſhire, and partly in Somerſetſhire, near the Briſtol Channel, and runs directly ſouth. After being joined by ſeveral leſs conſiderable rivers, it paſſes through

Exeter,

Exeter, and after a courſe of about nine miles to the ſouth eaſt, falls into the Engliſh Channel in a very large ſtream. There are in this county ſo many conſiderable rivers, beſides the Tamar and the Ex, that there are in it more than 150 bridges. Of theſe rivers the chief are the Tave, the Lad, the Oke, the Tame, the Touridge, and the Dart. Theſe rivers produce plenty of excellent ſalmon.

There are in this county mines of lead, tin, and ſilver. There has indeed been very little tin dug up here of late times; yet in the reign of king John, when the tin coinage for the county of Cornwall was farmed but at 66l. 18s. 4d. a year, that of Devonſhire let at 100 pounds; and though the ſilver mines are not now regarded, yet in 1293, they yielded no leſs than 370 pounds weight of fine ſilver; in the following year they produced 521 pounds weight, and in the next year 700 pounds. Veins of loadſtone are alſo found here, and quarries of good ſtone for building, and of ſlate for covering houſes, of which great quantities are exported.

This county is divided into 33 hundreds, and contains one city and 37 market-towns. Of theſe, three are ſtannary towns, Aſhburton, Plymouth, and Taviſtock; and there is a fourth ſtannary town in this county, which is Chagford, a ſmall inconſiderable place, near Moreton. A ſtannary town is one in which is kept a ſtannary court, that determines the differences concerning mines and among miners, or ſuch as work in digging or purifying tin. Devonſhire lies in the province of Canterbury, and dioceſe of Exeter, and has 349 pariſhes. Its chief manufactures are kerſies, ſerges, long-ells, ſhalloons, narrow cloths, and bone-lace; in which, and in corn, cattle, wool, and ſea fiſh, the inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade. This county is alſo famous for its cyder.

EXETER.

Its name is a contraction of *Exceſter*, which ſignifies a *caſtle on the Ex*. The Ex is the Iſca, mentioned by Ptolemy; and the city of Exeter is the Iſca Danmoniorum of the ancients. This city was for ſome time the ſeat of the Weſt Saxon kings; and the walls, which at this time incloſe it, were built by king Athelſtan, who incompaſſed it alſo with a ditch. He it was who firſt gave it the name of Exeter, (it having before then been called Monkton, from the great number of monaſteries in it), after driving the Britons that inhabited it into Cornwall. The caſtle of Rougemont in this city, is ſuppoſed to have been built by the Weſt Saxon kings, and to have been the place of their reſidence: it had its name from the red ſoil it ſtands in, where there is a pleaſant proſpect, from a beautiful terraſs walk, with a double row

of

of fine elms, of the channel ten miles to the ſouth. It is now much decayed, only a part of it is kept up for the aſſizes, quarter ſeſſions, &c.

Exeter is governed by a mayor, 24 aldermen, four bailiffs, a recorder, a chamberlain, a town-clerk, a ſheriff, and four ſtewards. And the magiſtrates, at all public proceſſions, are attended by a ſword-bearer, four ſerjeants at mace, and as many ſtaff-bearers. There are 13 city companies, each of which is governed by officers, choſen yearly among them. The mayor, or his officers, hear, try, and determine all pleas and civil cauſes, with the advice of the recorder, aldermen, and common council of the city; but criminal and crown cauſes are determined by eight aldermen, who are juſtices of the peace. This city anciently had a mint; and as late as the reign of William III. ſilver was coined in it, which is diſtinguiſhed by the letter E placed under the king's buſt. Exeter is a biſhop's ſee, and is one of the firſt cites in England, as well on account of its buildings and wealth, as its extent and the number of its inhabitants. Including its ſuburbs, it is two miles in circumference, and is encompaſſed with a ſtone wall, in good repair, and fortified with turrets. It has ſix gates, and four principal ſtreets, all centering in the middle of the city, which is therefore called Carfox, from the old Norman word *Quartrevoix*, i, e. the *four ways*; one of theſe is called the High-ſtreet, and is very ſpacious and grand. Here is a long bridge over the Ex, with houſes on both ſides, except in the middle, where there is a vacancy. This city is well ſupplied with water, brought from the neighbourhood in pipes to ſeveral conduits; and there is one grand conduit, erected by William Duke, who was mayor of this city in the reign of Edward IV. In the guild-hall of this city are pictures of general Monk, and the princeſs Henrietta Maria, daughter to Charles I. who was born here. There are 16 churches beſides chapels, and five large meeting houſes, within the walls of this city, and four without. The cathedral, which is dedicated to St. Peter, is a curious and magnificent fabric, and though it was above 400 years in building, looks as uniform as if it had had but one architect. It is vaulted throughout, is 390 feet long, and 74 broad; it has a ring of ten bells, reckoned the largeſt in England, as is alſo its organ, the greateſt pipe of which is 15 inches in diameter. The dean and chapter have the houſes round the cathedral, which form a circus, called the Cloſe, becauſe it is incloſed, and ſeparated from the city by walls and gates. Within this encloſure are two churches for the ſervice of the cathedral, The dean, chapter, chancellor, and treaſurer, are the four dignitaries of this cathedral; and to theſe are added the four arch-deacons of Exeter, Totneſs, Barnſtaple, and Cornwall. In this city and its ſuburbs are priſons

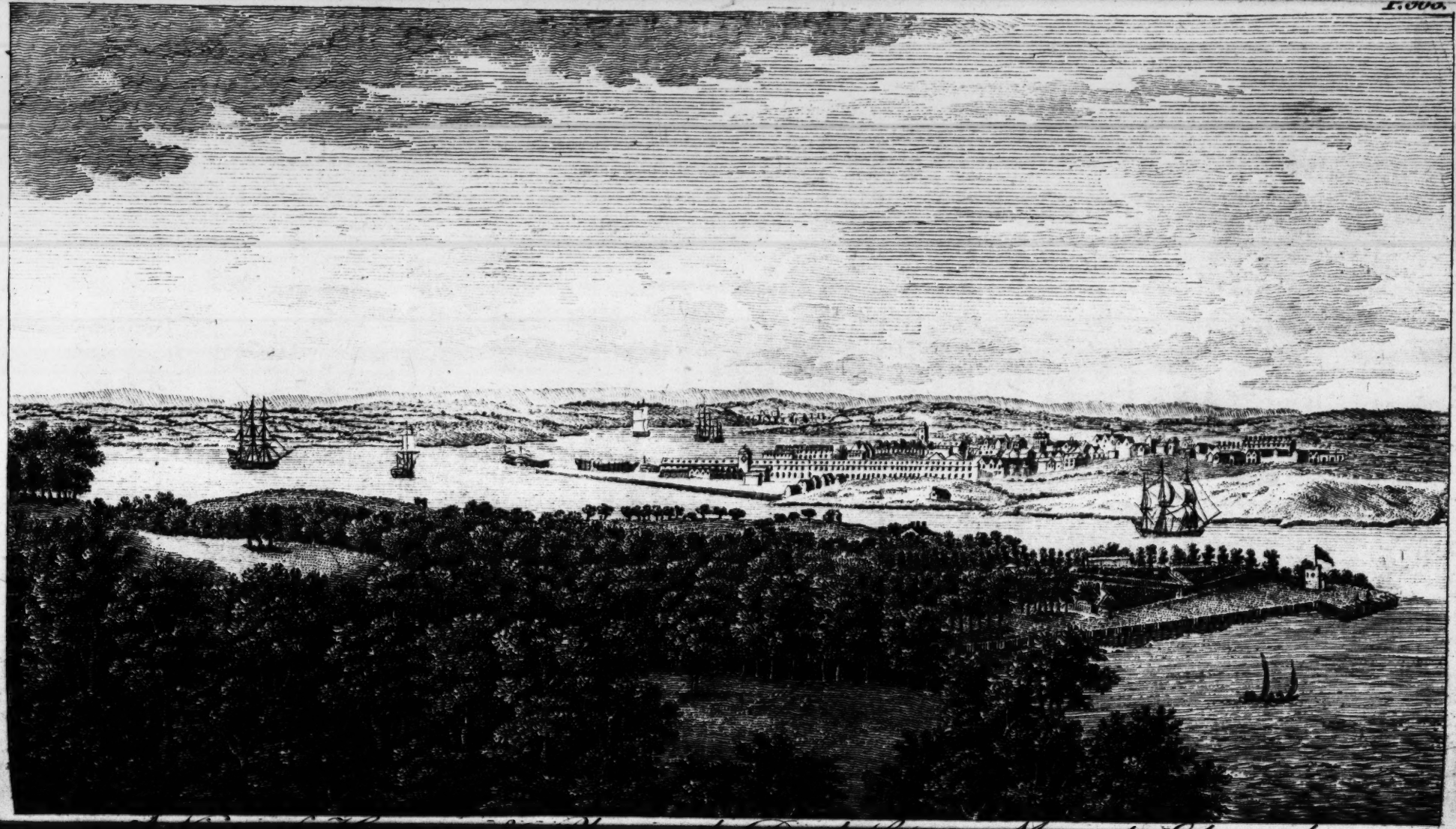
for debtors and malefactors, a work-houſe, alms-houſe, and charity ſchools, and in 1741 an hoſpital was founded here, for the ſick and lame poor of the city and county, upon the model of the infirmaries of London and Weſtminſter.

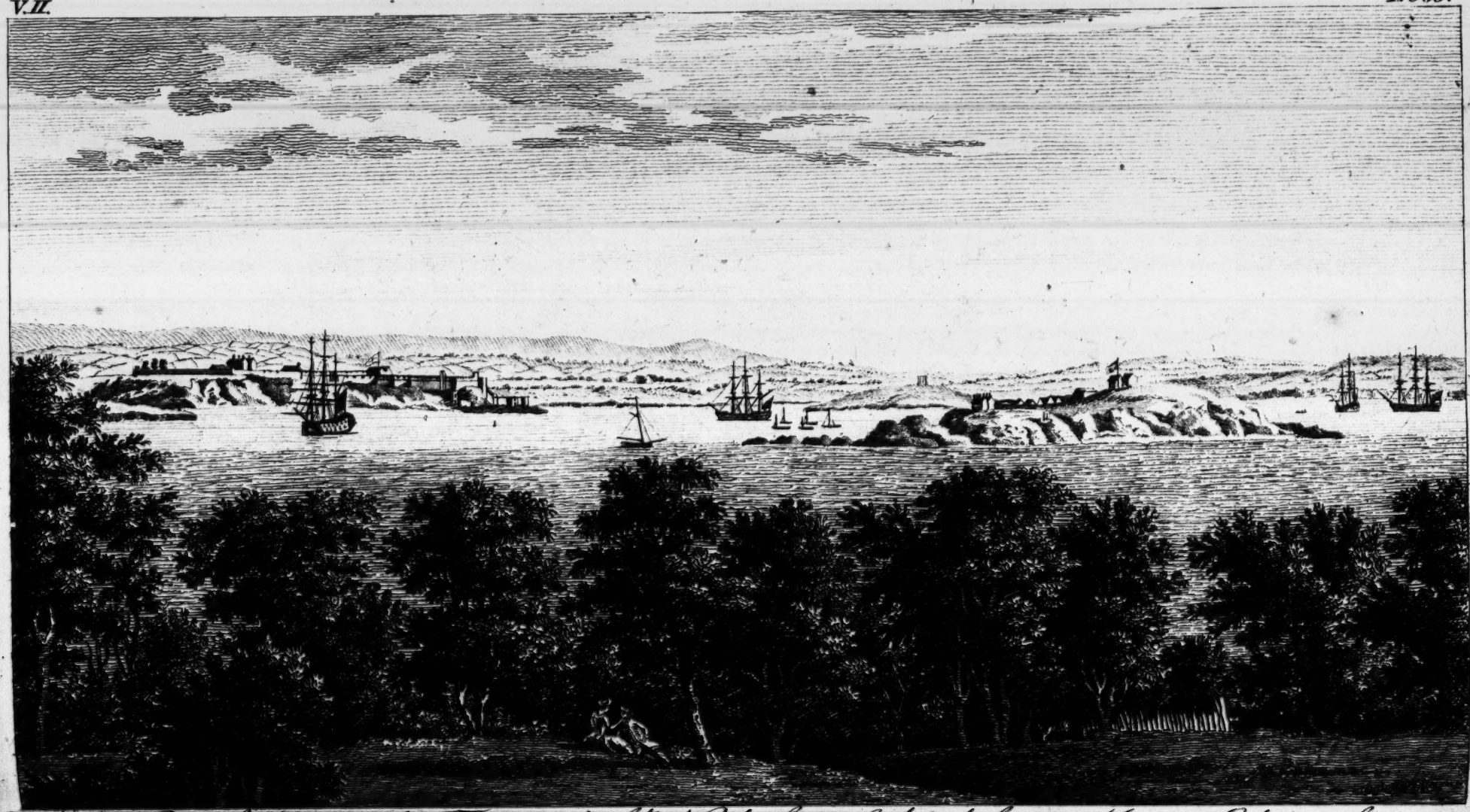
About a mile and a half without the Eaſt Gate of Exeter, is the pariſh of Heavy Tree, ſo called from the gallows erected there for malefactors, and near it is a burial place for them, purchaſed in the reign of Edward VI. by the widow of Mr. Tuckfield, ſheriff of Exeter, who alſo left money to procure them ſhrouds. This city ſuffered greatly by the reſentment of Henry Courtney, earl of Devonſhire. This nobleman, to revenge the diſappointment of ſome fiſh from the market, by wiers choaked up the river below Exeter, which before brought up ſhips to the city walls, ſo as intirely to obſtruct the navigation of it. This injury has however in a great meaſure been remedied by the chearful contribution of the inhabitants, under the ſanction of an act of parliament, for a channel is cut here, which, by the contrivance of ſluices and gates, admits the largeſt barges, and veſſels of 150 tons come up to the quay. Such is the trade of this city in ſerges, perpetuanas, longells, druggets, kerſeys, and other woollen goods, that it is computed at 60,000l. a year at leaſt. There is a ſergemarket kept weekly here, which is ſaid to be the greateſt in all England, next to the Brigg-market at Leeds, in Yorkſhire; and as much ſerge is frequently bought up at this market as amounts to 60,000l. 80,000l. or 100,000l. for beſides the vaſt quantities of woollen goods uſually ſhipped for Portugal, Spain and Italy, the Dutch give large commiſſions for buying up ſerges, perpetuans, and other woollen ſtuffs, for Holland and Germany.

MARKET-TOWNS.

PLYMOUTH was anciently called Sutton, i. e. *South Town*, and it appears to have been divided into two parts, one called South Prior, becauſe it belonged to the priory of Plympton, and the other Sutton Vautort, becauſe it belonged to the family of that name: and in the time of the Saxon Heptarchy, the whole town was known by the name of Tamerworth. Plymouth derives its preſent name from its ſituation upon a ſmall river called the Plym, which at a little diſtance falls into the bay of the Engliſh Channel called Plymouth Sound, on one ſide of the town, as the Tamar does on the other. This town is 215 miles from London, and is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, 24 common councilmen, a recorder, and a town-clerk, whoſe place is very profitable. The mayor is elected thus: the mayor in office, and the aldermen, chuſe two perſons, and the common council chuſe other two; theſe four perſons, whom they call alfurers, appoint a jury of 26 perſons, which jury elects the new mayor; the officiating







ficiating mayor, his predeceſſor, and the two ſenior aldermen, are juſtices of the peace.

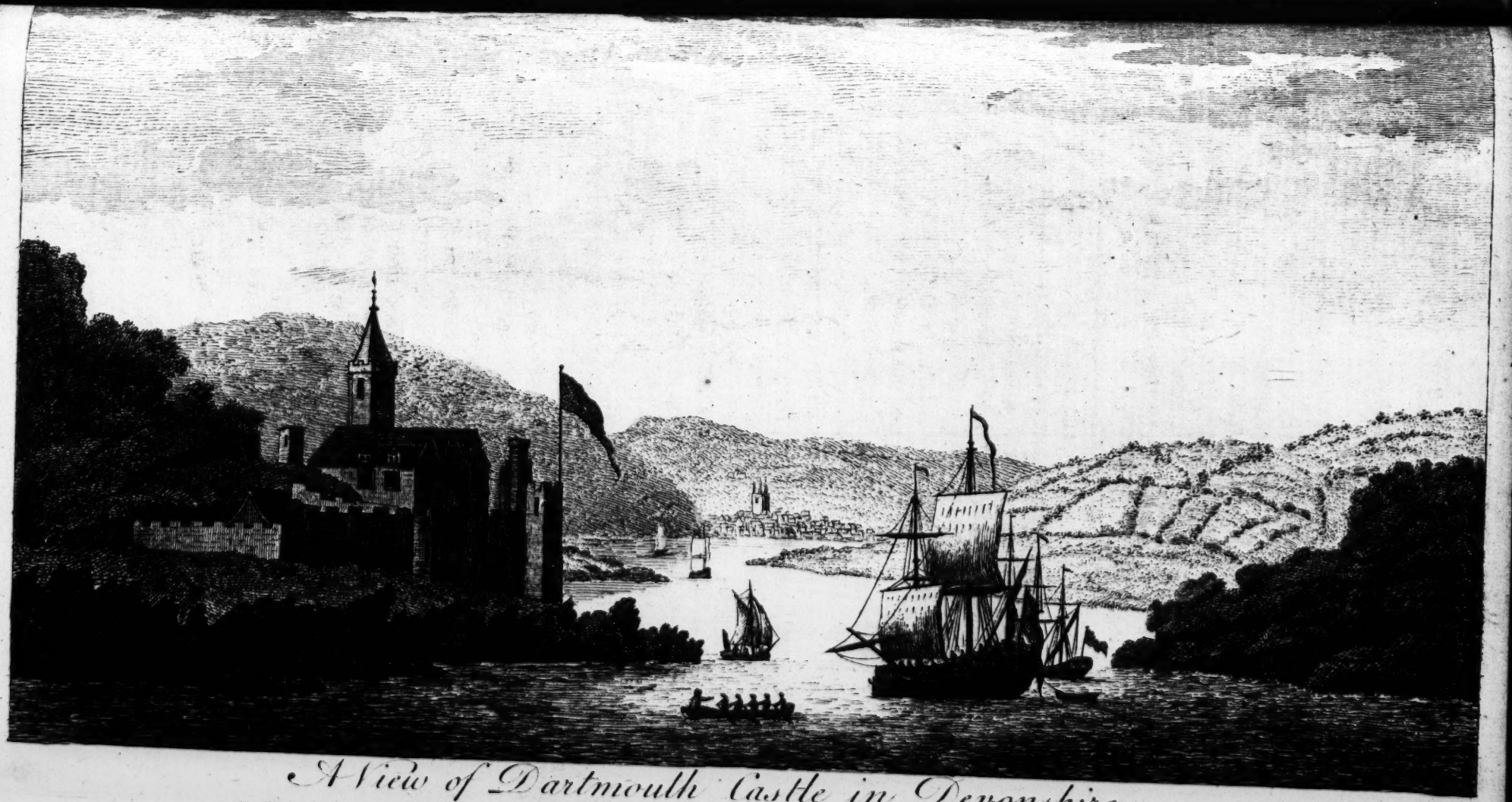
Plymouth, from a ſmall fiſhing town, is become the largeſt in the county, and is ſaid to contain near as many inhabitants as the city of Exeter. Its port, which conſiſts of two harbours capable of containing 1000 ſail, has rendered it one of the chief magazines in England. It is defended by ſeveral forts, mounted with near 300 guns, and particularly by a ſtrong citadel, erected in the reign of Charles II. before the mouth of the harbour. This citadel, which ſtands oppoſite to St. Nicholas-Iſland, (which is within the circuit of its walls) include at leaſt two acres of ground, has five regular baſtions, contains a large magazine of ſtores, and mounts 156 guns. The inlet of the ſea, which runs ſome miles up the country, at the mouth of the Tamar, is called the Hamoaze; and that which receives the Plym is called Catwater. About two miles up the Hamoaze are two docks, one wet and the other dry, with a baſon 200 feet ſquare; they are hewn out of a mine of ſlate, and lined with Portland ſtone. The dry dock is formed after the model of a firſt rate man of war; and the wet dock will contain five firſt rates. The docks and baſon were conſtructed in the reign of William III; and in this place there are conveniencies of all kinds for building and repairing ſhips; and the whole forms as complete, though not ſo large an arſenal, as any in the kingdom. The ſhips that are homeward bound generally put into this port for pilots to carry them up the channel; and in time of war, the convoys for ſhips outward bound, generally rendezvous here.

Here are two handſome, large, and well-built pariſh churches, one dedicated to St. Andrew, and the other to the memory of Charles I. which, though there are ſeveral meeting-houſes, have each ſo large a cure of ſouls, that the pariſh clerks, till lately, took deacon's orders to enable them to perform the ſacerdotal functions; the profit of the pews go to the poor. Here is a charity ſchool, four hoſpitals, and a workhouſe, in all which above 100 poor children are cloathed, fed, and taught. Colonel Jory gave a charity to one of the hoſpitals for 12 poor widows; he gave alſo a mace worth 150l. to be carried before the mayor, and ſix good bells to Charles's church, valued at 500l. This town, till queen Elizabeth's time, ſuffered great inconveniencies from the want of freſh water, but is now well ſupplied by a ſpring ſeven miles off; the water of which was brought hither at the expence of Sir Francis Drake, who was a native of this place. The town has a cuſtom-houſe, and there is alſo a good pilchard fiſhery on the coaſt, and a conſiderable trade to the Streights and Weſt Indies. In the entrance of Plymouth Sound there is a rock, called Edyſtone Rock, which is covered at high water, and on which a light-houſe was built by one Winſtanley, in 1696. This

light-houſe was thrown down by a hurricane that happened in 1703; and the ingenious builder, with ſeveral other perſons that were in it, periſhed in its ruins; another light-houſe however was erected in purſuance of an act of parliament, of the fifth of queen Anne; that too has been deſtroyed; but another has lately been erected under the inſpection of Mr. Smeaton. Between Plymouth and the ſea, there is a hill called the Haw, that has a delightful plain upon the top, from which there is a pleaſant proſpect all round, and on which there is a curious compaſs for the uſe of mariners.

DARTMOUTH is ſo called from its ſituation at the mouth of the river Dart. It is 202 miles from London, and is a corporation, originally formed out of three diſtinct towns, Dartmouth, Clifton, and Hardneſs; it had the name Clifton, from the cliffs on which moſt of the houſes were built, and out of which many of them were dug. It is governed by a mayor, 12 maſters or magiſtrates, 12 common councilmen, a recorder, two bailiffs, a town clerk, and high ſteward; the town-clerk and high ſteward are choſen by the mayor and magiſtrates, who have a power alſo to make freemen; the mayor, bailiffs, and a coroner, are choſen yearly. Here is a court of ſeſſion, and a water bailiffwick court, holden by a leaſe from the duchy of Cornwall for three lives, and for which 14l. a year chief rent is paid. This town, which is a mile long, ſtands on the ſide of a craggy hill, a ſituation which makes the ſtreets very irregular, riſing in ſome places one above another, yet the houſes are generally very high. Here are three churches, beſides a large diſſenting meeting-houſe; but the mother church is at a village called Townſtal, about three quarters of a mile from Dartmouth. This church ſtands on a hill, and the tower of it, which is 69 feet high, is a ſea mark. Dartmouth has a harbour, where 500 ſail of ſhips may ride ſafe in a baſon; it is defended by three caſtles, beſides forts and block-houſes, and its entrance may, upon occaſion, be ſhut up by a chain. Here is a large quay, and a ſpacious ſtreet before it, inhabited chiefly by merchants, who carry on a conſiderable trade to Portugal and the plantations, but eſpecially to Newfoundland, and from thence to Italy with fiſh. Here alſo is the greateſt pilchard fiſhery of any part of the weſt, except Falmouth, in Cornwall; and the ſhipping and trade of this town in general were the moſt conſiderable of any in the county, except Exeter, 'till Plymouth's increaſe in both. By a grant of Edward III. the burgeſſes of this town are toll free throughout all England; and in the reign of Richard II. they obtained the excluſive right of exporting tin.

Dartmouth-caſtle is very ancient; for there has been a chapel in it ever ſince the time of Edward III. and belongs to Stoke-Fleming



A View of Dartmouth Castle in Devonshire.



Fleming church, which is two miles off; but the ſtone tower and ſpire were built by the inhabitants not many years ago.

BIDDEFORD, or BEDIFORD, i. e. *by the ford*, is thus called from its ſituation upon the river Touridge, which a little farther north joins the river Taw, and falls with it into that part of the Britiſh Channel called Barnſtaple Bay. It is 202 miles from London, and is governed by a mayor and aldermen, a recorder, a town-clerk, with ſerjeants and other officers. It has a particular court, in which civil actions of any kind are brought and determined for any ſum. It is a clean, well-built and populous town, and has a ſtreet three quarters of a mile long, running parallel to the river, with a noble quay and cuſtom-houſe, where ſhips can load and unload, in the very heart of the town. Here is alſo another ſtreet of conſiderable length, and as broad as the high-ſtreet of Exeter, with good buildings, inhabited by wealthy merchants. This town has a large church and a handſome meeting houſe; it has alſo a very fine bridge over the Touridge, which was built in the 14th century, on 24 beautiful and ſtately Gothic arches; the foundation is ſtill firm, yet it ſhakes at the ſlighteſt ſtep of a horſe. The merchants of this town ſend fleets yearly to the Weſt Indies, Virginia, Newfoundland, and Ireland, from whence it is an eſtabliſhed port for wool, as well Barnſtaple. Forty or fifty ſail belonging to this port, are yearly employed to bring cod from Newfoundland, and other fleets are ſent to Liverpool and Warrington for rock ſalt, which is diſſolved here by ſea water into brine, and then boiled up into a new ſalt: this is juſtly called ſalt upon ſalt, and is uſed in curing herrings, which are taken here in great quantities.

HONITON ſtands near a ſmall river called the Otter, at the diſtance of 155 miles from London, and in the road from London to Exeter. It is an ancient borough by preſcription, and is governed by a portreeve, who is choſen yearly at the court of the lord of the manor. It is ſituated in the beſt and moſt pleaſant part of the whole county, abounding with corn and paſture, and commanding a view of the adjacent country, which is perhaps the moſt beautiful landſcape in the world. It has a bridge over the Otter, and is a populous well-built town, conſiſting chiefly of one long ſtreet, remarkably well paved with pebbles, through which runs a ſmall channel of clear water, with a little ſquare dripping place at every door. The pariſh church ſtands half a mile above the town upon a hill, which being difficult and troubleſome to aſcend on foot, the gentry uſed to go to church on horſeback or in coaches; and ſtables were built near the church to accommodate them, but in 1743, a new chapel was built in this town. A charity ſchool for thirty boys was opened here at Chriſtmas 1713; and about a quarter of a mile out of town, on the eaſt ſide of the road to Exeter, there is an hoſpital, with a hand-

a handſome chapel, which was founded and endowed for four lepers, by one Thomas Chard, an abbot. The governor and patients are put in by the rector, church-wardens, and overſeers of the pariſh; and by a regulation made in 1642, other poor perſons are admitted as well as lepers. The firſt ſerge manufacture in Devonſhire was in this town, but it is now much employed in the manufacture of lace, which is made broader here than any where elſe in England, and of which great quantities are ſent to London. A dreadful fire happened here, July 19, 1747, by which three fourth parts of the town were conſumed, and damage done to the value of 43,000l.

Tiverton, or Twyford Town, is ſo called from its ſituation near two fords, which were formerly at this place, one over the river Ex, and the other over a ſmall river called the Loman, where there are now two ſtone bridges. It is ſituated between theſe two rivers, and near their conflux, and is 166 miles from London. It is governed by a mayor, twelve principal burgeſſes, and twelve inferior burgeſſes, or aſſiſtants, a recorder and a clerk of the peace. The mayor, by its charter of incorporation, granted by James I. is a gaol-keeper, and the gaol delivery is to be holden before him and the recorder. Here is a church, wherein there was formerly a chapel, built by the earls of Devonſhire, for their burial place. In this chapel, which is now demoliſhed, there was a monument erected for Edward Courtney, earl of Devonſhire, and his counteſs, with their effigies in alabaſter. It was richly gilded and inſcribed as follows:

Ho, ho, who lies here?
'Tis I, the good earl of Devonſhire,
With Kate, my wife, to me full dear,
We liv'd together 55 year.
That we ſpent, we had;
That we left, we loſt;
That we gave, we have.

Here is alſo a chapel, which by an act of parliament paſſed in 1733, is made a perpetual cure; but the great ornament and advantage of this town is a noble, large free-ſchool, founded by Mr. Peter Blondel, a clothier, and native of this place, who gave 1000l. for lands to maintain ſix ſcholars at Oxford, and Cambridge, to be elected from this ſchool; they are now eight, and placed at Baliol college, in Oxford, and at Sidney college, in Cambridge: he alſo left an allowance for a yearly feaſt there on St. Peter's day, in remembrance of him: here are alſo two alms houſes. There is in this place the greateſt woollen manufacture in the county, except that of Exeter, and except that city, it is the largeſt, if not the moſt populous, of all the inland towns in Devonſhire. Tiverton is remarkable for its ſufferings by fire. On April

April 3, 1598, the market day, a fire broke out, which burnt so furiously, that the whole town, consisting of more than 600 houses, was consumed, and nothing but the church and two alms houses escaped. It was scarcely rebuilt, when it was again totally destroyed by fire, on August 5, 1612; and on June 5, 1731, another terrible fire happened here, which destroyed 200 of the best houses in the place, and most of the manufactures. The loss upon this occasion was computed at 150,000l. and the year following the parliament passed an act for rebuilding the town; which act also established some useful regulations for the prevention of future fires.

BARNSTAPLE is a name compounded of the British word *Bar*, which signifies the *mouth of a river*, and the Saxon word *Staple*, which denotes a mart of trade. It is 193 miles from London, and is pleasantly situated among hills, in the form of a semicircle, a river called the Taw, being the chord of the arch. It had walls formerly, with a castle, and enjoyed the liberties of a city; but having lost those privileges, it was incorporated by a charter of Queen Mary, and is governed by a mayor, 24 common council men, of whom two are aldermen, a high steward, a recorder, a deputy recorder, and other officers. The streets are clean and well paved, and the houses chiefly of stone. It has a fair stone bridge over the river Taw, of 16 arches, and a paper mill. Here are two charity schools. Barnstaple had formerly a haven, in which the water became at last so shallow, though at spring tides the neighbouring fields are overflowed, that most of the trade removed to Biddeford; yet it has still some merchants, and a considerable traffic to America, and to Ireland, from whence it is an established port for landing wool; it carries on also a considerable trade with the serge makers of Tiverton and Exeter, who come up hither to buy shad fish, wool, and yarn.

COMB-MARTIN lies upon the British Channel, at the distance of 181 miles from London. Here is a cove for the landing of boats. The adjacent soil not only produces plenty of the best hemp in the country, but has been famous for mines of tin and lead; the lead mines in the reign of Edward I, being found to have some veins of silver, 337 men were brought from Derby to work them, and the produce was of great service to Edward III. in his war with France. Nevertheless they were neglected till Queen Elizabeth's reign, where Sir Beavis Bulmer, a virtuoso in refining metals, had them wrought, and extracted great quantities of silver from them, of which he caused two cups to be made, and presented one to the Earl of Bath, and the other, probably the least, weighing 137 ounces, to Sir Richard Martin, lord mayor of London. A new edit was dug here

some

ſome years ſince, which coſt 5000l. but the mines have not been wrought ſince.

PLIMPTON derives its name from the river Plym. It is ſituated upon a ſmall ſtream that runs into that river, and is called Plimpton Maurice, or Earl's Plimpton, to diſtinguiſh it from Plympton St. Mary, a village half a mile diſtant. It is 209 miles from London, and was incorporated in Queen Elizabeth's reign, under a mayor, recorder, eight aldermen, or principal burgeſſes, who are called common council men, a bailiff, and a town clerk. This is a ſtannary town: it is populous, but conſiſts chiefly of two ſtreets with ordinary buildings. It has one of the beſt free ſchools in the county, being endowed with lands to the amount of 100l. a year, and built on ſtone pillars in 1664, by Sir John Maynard, one of the truſtees of Elizeus Hele, Eſq. of Cornwood, near Plymouth, who gave 1500l. a year to ſuch uſes. Near the weſt end of this town is the guildhall, ſtanding alſo on ſome pillars, where the corn market is kept.

ASHBURTON is 190 miles from London: it is an ancient borough by preſcription, and is governed by a chief magiſtrate, called a portreeve, who is choſen yearly at the courts of the lords of the manor, and is the returning officer at elections for members in parliament. This town has only one good ſtreet, but that is of conſiderable length. It has however a handſome church, in the form of a cathedral, adorned with a tower of 91 feet high, on which is a ſpire of lead. This church has a large channel with ſeveral ſtalls in it, as in collegiate churches. It has alſo a chapel, which is uſed for a ſchool, as well as for the pariſh meetings, and the elections of its members in parliament. Aſhburton ſtands upon the river Dart, and is a great thoroughfare in the road from London to the Land's End in Cornwall, being about half way between Exeter and Plymouth. This is a ſtannary town, and is remarkable for its mines of tin and copper, and a manufacture of ſerge.

ILFORDCOME, or ILFRACOMB, is ſituated on the Britiſh Channel, and is 186 miles from London. It is governed by a mayor, bailiffs, and other officers. It is a rich populous town, and conſiſts chiefly of one ſtreet of ſcattered houſes, almoſt a mile long. It is noted for maintaining conſtant lights to direct ſhips at ſea; for its great conveniencies for building and repairing ſhips, and for a harbour and pier, which afford ſecure ſhelter to ſhips from Ireland, when it would be extremely dangerous for them to run into the mould of the Taw, commonly known by the name of Barnſtaple Bay, which is the next harbour. This advantage of the harbour has induced the merchants of Barnſtaple to tranſact much of their buſineſs here, where the trade, and particulary the herring fiſhery is very conſiderable. In 1731, the harbour and pier being much decayed, by length of time, and the

the violence of the ſeas, an act of parliament paſſed for repairing and enlarging them.

AXMISTER, or AXMINSTER, derives its name partly from its ſituation upon the river Axe, and partly from a minſter, eſtabliſhed in this place by King Athelſtan, for ſeven prieſts, to pray for the departed ſouls of ſome perſons buried here, who were killed in his army, when he defeated the Danes in a bloody battle on a field in this neighbourhood, which is ſtill called King's Field. It is 145 miles from London, and lies on the borders of Somerſetſhire and Dorſetſhire, in the road to Exeter. It is an healthy, clean, conſiderable town; it carries on a ſmall trade in kerſeys, druggets, and other articles of the woollen manufacture, and is well ſupplied with fiſh from Lyme, Axmouth, and ſeveral other neighbouring coaſt towns.

OKEHAMPTON, vulgarly called OCKINGTON, had its name from its ſituation upon the river Oke. It is ſituated almoſt a mile from its pariſh church, which ſtands near the ruins of a caſtle built by Baldwin de Briory, on the ſummit of a hill. It is 193 miles from London, and is an ancient borough, governed by a mayor, eight capital burgeſſes, and as many aſſiſtants, out of whom the burgeſſes are annually choſen, a recorder, a juſtice, and a town-clerk. The mayor has a great ſhare in the choice of every ſucceeding mayor, becauſe he nominates two of the burgeſſes, one of whom is choſen by other burgeſſes and their aſſiſtants. Here is a town-hall and a chapel, but both are mean buildings, though in the reign of James I. one Trelawney added a little neat tower to the chapel, which has given it the form of a church. The chief manufacture carried on here is ſerges; but the principal ſupport of the place is ſaid to be the road between Launceſton, in Cornwall, and Crediton, in this county, for the beſt houſes in the place are inns.

HARTLAND ſtands upon a promontory that runs out far into the ſea. It is in the extream part of the county to the north-weſt, and is called Hartland Point. It is 218 miles from London, and is a great reſort not only of people from Cornwall, but of the fiſher boats of Barnſtaple, Biddeford, and other towns upon the coaſt: theſe veſſels lie here under the rocks, which ſhelter them from the ſouth-eaſt and ſouth-weſt winds, when theſe winds blow too hard for them to venture to ſea. Hartland carries on a conſiderable herring fiſhery, and the cod taken here is the beſt in the world, though it is not near ſo plentiful here as on the banks of Newfoundland. A pier has been erected here to prevent the breaking in of the ſea with violence. Here is a good quay, the deſcent to which is very ſteep, being beaten out of the cliffs.

CREDITON, vulgarly called KIRTON, had its name from the river Creden, on which it ſtands. In the time of the Saxons

it was the ſee of a biſhop, which was afterwards tranſlated to Exeter; but the cathedral is ſtill ſtanding, and is a magnificent ſtructure two hundred feet in length. In this church there is a monument of one of its biſhops; the grave-ſtone of which, not a century ago, had a braſs fillet round it, inſcribed as follows:

Quiſquis es, qui tranſieris, ſta, perlege plora;
Sum quod eris, fueram quod es; pro me, precor, ora.

It is 179 miles from London, and in the reign of Edward I. it ſent members to parliament at Carliſle. Its chief manufacture is ſerge, and it has a charity-ſchool; on Auguſt 14, 1743, a fire broke out here, which in leſs than ten hours conſumed 460 dwelling houſes, beſides the market-houſe, wool-chambers, and other public buildings; eighteen perſons periſhed in the flames, more than 2000 were reduced to the moſt deplorable diſtreſs; and the damages in houſes and goods not inſured, were computed at 60,000l.

TOTNESS ſtands upon the river Dart, and is 197 miles from London. It is a borough by preſcription, and the moſt ancient in the county; king John made it a corporation, conſiſting of 14 burgomaſters, of which one is a mayor, who, with his predeceſſors, and the recorder, are juſtices of the peace; there are 20 common council-men and a few freemen elected by the mayor and maſters. The town conſiſts chiefly of one broad ſtreet, three quarters of a mile long, and ſtands on the ſide of a rocky hill, declining to the river. It was formerly walled in, and had four gates, but only the ſouth gate, and ſome ſmall parts of the reſt are now remaining. Here is a ſpacious church, with a fine tower and four pinnacles, each 90 feet high, a town-hall, and a ſchool-houſe: the river, over which there is a fine ſtone bridge, ſupplies the inhabitants with trout and other fiſh, in great plenty. Its chief trade is the woollen manufacture. It had formerly a caſtle, the outer walls of which are ſtill entire, except the battlements. The famous Roman foſſeway, which began here, though 1400 years old, is ſtill viſible. They catch ſalmon peel here with a ſpaniel trained up for the purpoſe, which drives them into a ſhove net. A man will ſometimes take up 20 ſalmon at a time, from 14 to 26 inches long, for which they only aſk twopence a piece. Totneſs is remarkable for the peculiarity of its loyal addreſs to George I. upon the union of Charles VI. emperor of Germany, with the king of Spain, by the treaty of Vienna; the good people of this corporation aſſured his majeſty, they were ready to grant him, not only a land tax of 4s. in the pound, but, if his ſervice required it, to give him the 16s. that remained.

At

At Berry-Pomery, near Totneſs, is an ancient caſtle, originally built by the deſcendants of Radulph de Pomery, who held this and about fifty other lordſhips, in the time of William I.

MOULTON. There are two places of this name, ſituated upon a ſmall river called the Moul, which falls into the Taw, and from which they derive their name. This place is the market town, and being ſouth of the other, is diſtinguiſhed by the name of South Moulton. It is 182 miles from London, and in the reign of Edward I. ſent members to parliament. It is governed by a mayor, 18 capital burgeſſes, a recorder, a town-clerk, and two ſerjeants at mace. It has a noble ſpacious church, a charity-ſchool, and a free-ſchool, which was built and endowed in 1684, by a native of this town, who was a merchant of London. The chief manufactures here are ſerges, ſhalloons, and felts.

TORRINGTON, called Great Torrington, to diſtinguiſh it from another Torrington that has not a market, is ſituated on the declivity of a hill, on the banks of the river Touridge, from which it had its name, and was originally called Touridge Town. It is 195 miles from London, and is governed by a mayor, eight aldermen, and ſixteen burgeſſes. The petty ſeſſions and other meetings are generally held here by the gentlemen of the county. It has two churches, one of which has a library belonging to it. Here are alms-houſes, with right of commonage, for the poor, and a charity-ſchool. This town has a ſtone bridge over the Touride; it is rich and populous, and carries on a great trade to Ireland, and other places to the weſt.

BEREALSTON, is ſituated on a ſmall river called the Tave, and is 212 miles from London. It is an ancient borough by preſcription, and is governed by a portreeve. All perſons who pay three-pence or more a year to the lord of the manor, as an acknowledgment for land held in the borough, are called burgage holders, and are the only voters for repreſentatives of this borough in parliament; and the portreeve, who is choſen yearly at the court of the lord of the manor, returns them. This place is only an hamlet, not containing 100 ordinary houſes, in the pariſh of Bear Ferris, from the church of which it lies near two miles.

OTTERY. There are three towns of this name, which they derive from their ſituation upon a ſmall river, called the Otter. They are diſtinguiſhed by the reſpective names of Ottery St. Mary's, Ottery Mohuns, and Ottery-up-Ottery. Ottery St. Mary's is the market-town, and is ſituated on the left hand of the road from Honiton to Exeter; and had its name from having formerly belonged to St. Mary's Church, in Roan, in France. It is a large town, and is diſtant from London 160 miles.

TAVISTOCK, is ſo called from its ſituation on the banks of the Tave. It is 204 miles from London, and is a borough by preſcription, governed by a portreeve, who is choſen yearly by 24 freeholders, at the court of the lord of the manor. It is a ſtannary town, large and well built, with a handſome pariſh church covered with ſlate. It has two alms-houſes; and is ſupplied by the Tave with plenty of fiſh. An abbey was built here in 961, of which there are ſtill ſome remains to be ſeen. Here is a chalybeat mineral water.

SIDMOUTH is thus called from its ſituation at the mouth of a ſmall river called the Side, that flows into the Engliſh Channel. It is 162 miles from London, and was formerly a conſiderable port, but the harbour is now ſo choaked up with ſand, that no ſhips of burden can get in; yet it remains one of the chief fiſher towns in the county, and ſupplies the eaſtern parts of it with much proviſion.

TOPSHAM is 175 miles from London, and three from Exeter, of which it is the port: it is almoſt encompaſſed with the river Ex, and a rivulet, called the Clift. Both the horſe road and foot way from Exeter to this town being very pleaſant, many people reſort thither for pleaſure as well as buſineſs.

BAMPTON, or BAUNTON, as it is commonly called, both being corruptions of BATHAMPTON, ſtands in a bottom, encompaſſed with hills, on a branch of the river Ex, and is 167 miles from London. It is governed by a portreeve, and formerly ſent members to parliament.

COLUMBTON derives its name from a ſmall river called the Columb, on which it is ſituated. It is 164 miles from London. The church here has a curious and richly gilded rood loft, which is ſtill preſerved as an ornament, though the image, worſhipped in the days of Popery, is removed. This town is the beſt upon the river Columb, and has a conſiderable woollen manufactory.

KINGSBRIDGE is ſituated on the river Salcombe, and is 217 miles from London. It is a pretty town, and pleaſantly ſituated. It has a harbour for boats, and a bridge over the Salcomb to Dodbrook; it has alſo a free ſchool, founded and endowed by Mr. Criſpin, of Exeter.

DODBROOK is ſituated on the river Salcomb, and is 218 miles from London. Here is a charity ſchool; and the place is remarkable for paying the parſon tythe of a liquor called white ale.

CHUDLEIGH lies near a ſmall river called the Teign, and is diſtant from London 181 miles.

MODBURY is 208 miles from London. In the reign of Edward I. it ſent members to parliament, and is now remarkable only for its ale.

NEWTON-

NEWTON-BUSHEL is ſituated on the river Teign, at the diſtance of 186 miles from London. It is a large town, but its buildings are remarkably mean.

BOWE is thought to have taken its name from its crooked figure. It is 191 miles from London, and the court of the duchy of Lancaſter is commonly kept here.

CHIMLEY is ſituated upon the river Taw, about half way between Exeter and Barnſtaple, and is diſtant from London 193 miles.

BRENT is ſituated 198 miles from London.

CULLITON is ſituated 17 miles ſouth-eaſt of Exeter, and 154 weſt of London.

HATHERLEY is ſituated on a branch of the river Touridge, near its conflux with the Oke, at the diſtance of 200 miles from London.

HOULSWORTHY is ſituated on the river Tamar, and on the borders of Cornwall, at the diſtance of 215 miles from London.

MORETON, or MORETON-HAMSTED, is ſituated on the ſkirts of Dartmore Foreſt, and is 179 miles from London.

SHEPWASH is 209 miles from London.

REMARKABLE VILLAGES, CURIOSITIES *and* ANTIQUITIES.

In the *Foreſt of Dartmoor*, between Taviſtock and Chegford, is a high hill, called Crocken-Torr, where the tinners of this county are obliged by their charter to aſſemble their parliaments, or the jurats, who are commonly gentlemen within the juriſdiction, choſen from the four ſtannary courts of coinage in this county, of which the lord warden is judge. The jurats being met, to the number ſometimes of 2 or 300, in this deſolate place, are quite expoſed to the weather, and have no other place to ſit upon but a moor-ſtone bench, and no refreſhments but what they bring with them; for this reaſon the ſteward immediately adjourns the court to Taviſtock, or ſome other ſtannary town.

At *Brixham*, a village about three miles weſt of Dartmouth, is a ſpring, called Lay Well, which ebbs and flows from one to eleven times in an hour. The riſe and fall of it at a medium, is about an inch and a quarter, and the area of the baſon into which it is received, is about twenty feet. It ſometimes bubbles like a boiling pot: the water, which is as clear as cryſtal, is very cold in the ſummer, yet never freezes in winter. The neighbouring inhabitants have a notion that in ſome fevers it is medicinal.

In the church of *Lamerton*, or *Lamberton*, a village two miles from Taviſtock, are the effigies of Nicholas and Andrew Tremaine, twins, of this pariſh, who in features, ſtature, voice, and

and every other particular, ſo exactly reſembled each other, that thoſe who knew them beſt could not always diſtinguiſh them. But this ſimilitude of character, however uncommon, was leſs wonderful than the ſympathy that ſubſiſted between them, for even at a diſtance, one from another, it is ſaid that they performed the ſame functions, had the ſame appetites and deſires, and ſuffered the ſame pains and anxieties at the ſame time. Of theſe remarkable perſons nothing farther is related, but that in 1663, they were killed together at Newhaven, in France; but upon what occaſion, or in what manner, is not known.

Lidford is 18 miles from Plymouth, over the river Lid, which is remarkable, near this place, for being confined with rocks, by means of which it has worked itſelf ſo deep a channel in the ground, that the water can hardly be ſeen from the bridge, or the murmurs of it heard by thoſe who paſs over it. The bridge is level with the road, but the ſurface of the water near 70 feet perpendicular below it. About a mile from this place there is another natural phœnomenon, ſtill more remarkable, namely, a cataract, or fall of water, from a height of near 100 feet. The water comes from a mill at ſome diſtance, and after a declining courſe, arrives at the edge of the precipice, or ſteep rock; from whence it projects in a very beautiful manner, and ſtrikes upon a part of the cliff ſtanding out ſome ſmall diſtance beyond the brink of the precipice, by which it is ſomewhat divided, and falls from thence in a wider cataract to the bottom, where it has formed a deep baſon in the ground.

Torbay, 12 miles from Dartmouth, is remarkable for the landing of king William III. then Prince of Orange, on Nov. 5, 1688. It is a good road for ſhips, and about twelve miles in circumference.

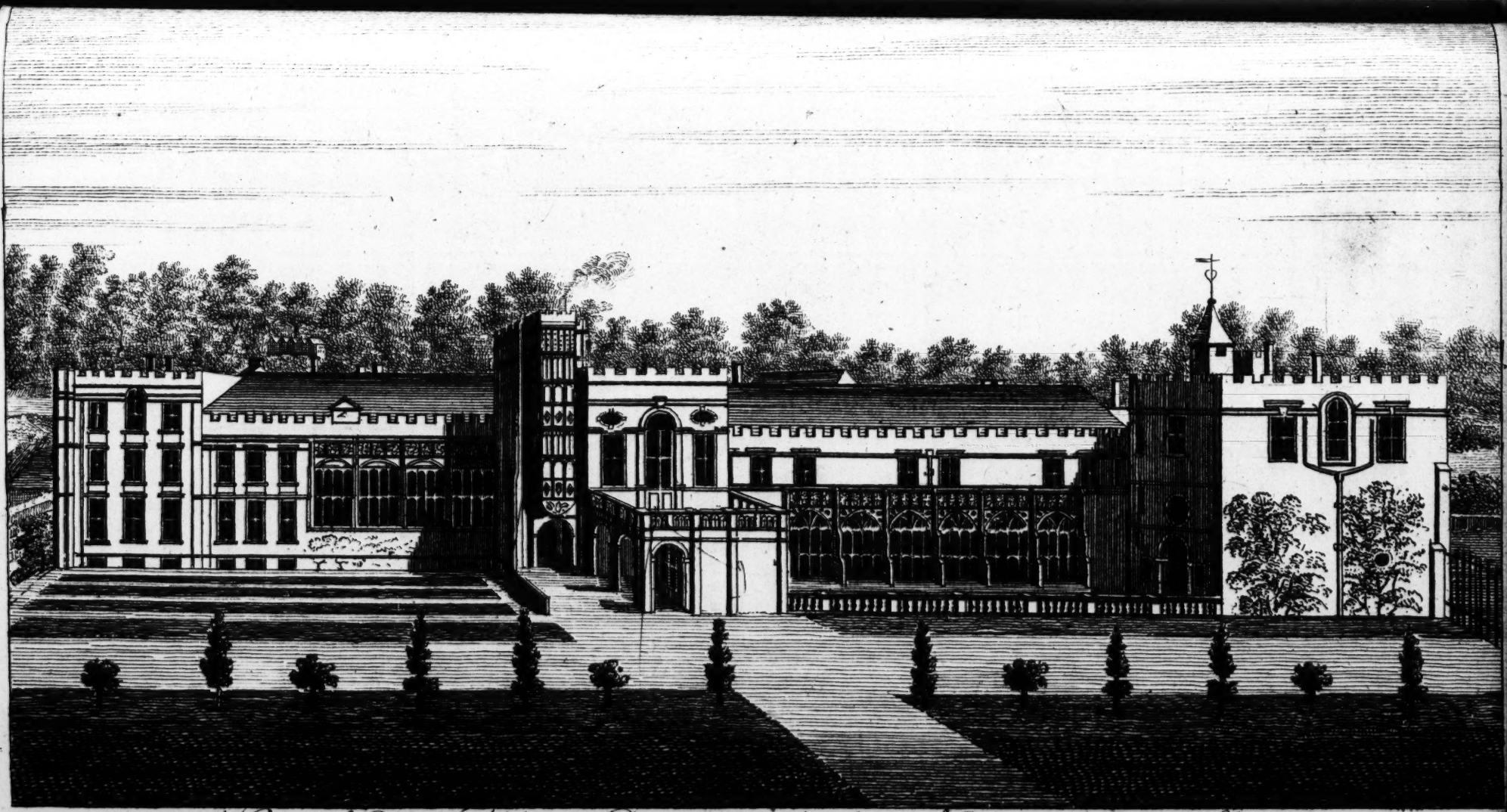
At *Cheg ford*, which was formerly a conſiderable place, though it is now only an inſignificant village, is a fine ancient Gothic church.

About three miles from Aſhburton, is the antient village of *Buckfaſtleigh*, where was formerly a monaſtery of the Ciſtertian order, great part of the walls of which are yet ſtanding, from whence it appears to have been a conſiderable edifice.

Biſhop's Tawton, a village ſituated upon the Taw, ſouth of Barnſtaple, was the firſt Biſhop's ſee in the county. Eadulphus, or Werſtan, the firſt Biſhop, had this ſee about the year 905, and Putta, the ſecond biſhop, had his ſee here for ſome time, but it was from that place removed to Crediton, and from thence the ſee was tranſlated to Exeter.

SEATS.

Ford-Abbey, the ſeat of Francis Gwin, Eſq; was originally the ſeat of Adeliza, daughter of Baldwin, of the family of Brionis,



A View of Ford Abby in Devonshire, the Seat of Francis Gwyn Esqr.



Brionis, and given by her to ſome Ciſtercian monks, and by this means the Abbey was founded. In time, it came to the Prideaux baronets, in whoſe family it continued till the male iſſue failed, when by the marriage of a daughter to Mr. Gwin, it became the ſeat of that gentleman.

About two miles ſouth-eaſt of Topſham, is *Powderham-caſtle*, an ancient ſeat belonging to Lord Courtney. It ſtands in the middle of a fine park, ſurrounded with walls, ſhaded with lofty elms, and waſhed by the river Ex.

Tawſtock, ſix miles from Biddeford, is the ſeat of Sir Bourchier Wray, Bart. This has been ſaid to be the largeſt and beſt finiſhed houſe in the county.

Hallden, four miles from Exeter, is the ſeat of the Lady Dowager Chudleigh. It is one of the beſt modern houſes in the county, and was built by the late Sir Gregory Chudleigh, Bart. after the model of Buckingham-Houſe (now the Queen's palace) in St. James's Park.

Coppleſton, ten miles from Exeter, is the ſeat of Sir Warwick Bampfylde, Bart.

The principal ſeats in this county lie on or about *Halldown*, which is a dry heath, about ſeven miles in length, and three in breadth; which notwithſtanding it is a flinty, barren ſoil, is a moſt delightful ſituation, together with a moſt charming proſpect both by ſea and land; ſo that, unleſs it be about London, there are not ſo many gentlemen's ſeats within that compaſs of ground, as lie round the ſkirts of this common; viz. Lord Clifford's, at *Ugbrook*; the late Biſhop of Exeter's, at *Dawliſh*; the late Stephen Northleigh's, Eſq. at *Peamore*; Mr. Helyar's, at *Canons-Tring*; Mr. Savery's, at *Treball*; Mr. Balle's, at *Mourhead*; Mr. Woolcomb's, at *Place*; Mr. Yard's, at *Whiteway*; Mr. Shepherd's, at *Bell Marſh*; Mr. Davenport's, at *Burrough*; Lord Walpole's, at *Hynton*, a conſiderable way farther to the weſt, near Hatherlay; and Mr. Champney's, near *Barnſtaple*; beſides Lord Courtney's and Lady Chudleigh's, already mentioned.

CORNWALL.

This county is bounded on the ſouth, the weſt, and the north, by the ſea, and on the eaſt by the river Tamar, which divides it from Devonſhire. Its greateſt length eaſt and weſt, is 78 miles and a half, and its greateſt width, ſouth-ſouth-eaſt to north-north-weſt, is 43 miles and a quarter.

Four-fifths of the outline of this country being waſhed by the ſea, the air is neceſſarily more damp than in places more remote from

from the coaſt. A dry ſummer is here extremely rare; but the rains are rather frequent than heavy; and there are few days ſo wet, but that ſome part of them is fair, and few ſo cloudy but that there are intervals of ſunſhine. Storms of wind are more ſudden and more violent than within the land, and the air is impregnated with ſalt, which riſes with the vapours from the ſea; this quality of the air is very unfavourable to ſcorbutic habits; it is alſo hurtful to ſhrubs and trees, and in general to tender ſhoots of whatever kind, which after a ſtorm that drives the ſea air upon them, generally appear ſhrivelled and have a ſalt taſte; for which reaſon there are no plantations of wood on riſing grounds, nor any ſuch hedge rows of tall trees in Cornwall, as there are in the northern counties of England, which, though farther from the ſun, are not expoſed to blaſts from the ſea. In Cornwall, however, the winters are more mild than in any other part of the iſland, ſo that myrtles will flouriſh without a green houſe, if they are ſecured from the ſalt winds that blow from the ſea; the ſnow ſeldom lies more than three or four days upon the ground, and a violent ſhower of hail is ſcarcely ever known. The ſpring ſhews itſelf early in buds and bloſſoms, but its progreſs is not ſo quick as elſewhere. The ſummers are not hotter in proportion, as the winters are leſs cold; for the air is always cooled by a breeze from the ſea, and the beams of the ſun are not reflected from the ſurrounding water with ſo much ſtrength, as from the earth; it happens therefore, that though Cornwall is the moſt ſouthern county in England, yet the harveſt is later, and the fruit has leſs flavour, than in the midland parts. As the county abounds in mines, the air is filled with mineral vapours, which in ſome parts are ſo inflammable as to take fire, and appear in flames over the grounds from which they riſe. But notwithſtanding the ſaline and mineral particles that float in the atmoſphere, the air of Cornwall is very healthy; for it is in a great meaſure free from the exhalations that in other places riſe from bogs, marſhes, and ſtanding pools; and from the corrupt air that ſtagnates in the dead calm that is often found among thick woods. In Cornwall the country is open, the ſoil in general ſound, and the air is always in motion, which may well atone for any noxious effluvia ſuppoſed to riſe either from the mines or the ſea.

The ſoil of Cornwall is of three kinds, the black and gritty, the ſhelfey and flattey, and the ſtiff reddiſh ſoil, approaching to clay. The higheſt grounds are covered with the black ſoil: and on the tops and ſides of hills it bears nothing but ſour graſs, moſs, and heath, which is cut up in thin turfs for ſpring; and in places where the ground is level or hollow, ſo that the rain cannot run off, which are few, and but of ſmall extent, it is formed into bogs and marſhes; theſe bogs yield nothing but a thick brick turf, full of the matted roots of ſedge graſs, the juncus,

uneus, and other marſh plants, which when perfectly dry, make a ſtrong fuel. In croſts further down from the hills, this black ſoil ſerves as wintering for horned cattle, and bears good potatoes, rye, and pillas; in fields it bears barley and oats, and ſerves as paſture for cows and ſheep, but ſeldom yields any advantages when it is ſown with wheat. The ſhelfey ſlattey ſoil is found chiefly about the middle of the county; this is reckoned to bear better corn, eſpecially wheat, and a ſtronger ſpine of graſs than the black. The reddiſh loamy ſoil, which is common on level grounds and gentle declivities, is of a cloſer texture and yields better crops. But theſe three ſoils are not always found diſtinct from each other, but in many places are mixed in a great variety of proportions. In the mines of this county there are often found the ochrous earths of metals, the ruſty ochre of iron, the green and blue ochres of copper, and the pale yellow ochre of lead, the brown yellow of tin, and the red ochre of biſmuth; the ochre of lead, in its natural ſtate, mixes well with oil, and gives a colour between the light and brown ochre. There is alſo, in almoſt every pariſh, ſtrata of clay for making brick, as well as white clay for tobacco pipes, bricks for ſmelting houſes and other purpoſes, and a great variety of the clay called ſteaties, from their extreme reſemblance of tallow. Of the ſea ſands there is in this county a great variety; ſome are ſpread in a ſtratum on the higheſt hills, and ſome are found in clifts far above the higheſt ſea mark. On the ſide of St. Agnes Beacon, one of the higheſt hills on the ſea ſhore, at the height of at leaſt 480 feet above the level of the ſea, the ſtrata appeared upon digging in the following order: the vegetable ſoil and common rubbiſh under it, five feet deep; of fine white and yellow clay ſix feet; under this a layer of ſand like that of the ſea below; ſix feet under this a layer of rounded ſmooth ſtones, ſuch as are found on the beech, then a layer of white ſtoney rubbiſh or earth, four feet deep, and then the firm rock, within which are veins of tin.

The principal rivers of Cornwall are the Tamar and the Camel. The Tamar riſes in Moor-Winſtow, the moſt northern pariſh of this county, about three miles from the ſea-coaſt. It iſſues from the ſummit of a moor, whence part of the water deſcending to the north, forms the river Turridge; and the other parts deſcending to the ſouth forms the Tamar. At the diſtance of about ten miles from its ſource, it gives name to the ſmall pariſh and village called North Tamerton, where it is croſſed by a ſtone bridge. In its courſe it receives many ſmall ſtreams; and at Polſton Bridge, a large fair ſtone fabric erected, as Leland ſays, by the abbey of Taviſtock, it becomes a wide and rapid ſtream. As it continues its courſe, it paſſes under another, called Greyſtone Bridge, about twenty miles from its courſe. The ſtream

ſtill increaſing by the conflux of other waters, paſſes under a high, ſtrong ſtone bridge at Stoke-Clymſland, called Horſe-Bridge. At a ſmall diſtance it paſſes under another bridge, ſometimes called Calſtock-Bridge, from the pariſh in which it ſtands; and ſometimes new Bridge. Five miles farther down, the Tamar becomes a ſpacious harbour; and paſſing within half a mile of Saltaſh, it is joined by the creek and river called Lynher; and then paſſing ſtraight forward, forms the noble harbour called Hamoaze, a Saxon word, ſignifying the wet or oozy habitation or diſtrict. At this place it makes two large creeks on the weſt, one called St. John's, the other Millbrook; and one creek to the eaſt, called Stonehouſe Creek; and then after a courſe of about forty miles nearly ſouth, it falls into the ſea.

The Camel riſes about two miles north of Camelford, and after a courſe of about 12 miles, it becomes navigable for barges; a few miles further, it runs by Eglos-hel, the church on the river, where it receives a ſmall ſtream called the Laine; about a mile further, it runs under the largeſt bridge in this county, called Wade Bridge. The erection of this bridge was undertaken by the vicar of Egloſhel, in 1460, whoſe name was Lovedon, as a work of public utility, there being at that time a ferry which could be plied only when the tide was in; and when the tide was out the ford was very dangerous. The expence of this noble work was greatly diſproportioned to his circumſtances; and in the courſe of the work many difficulties aroſe, by which a mind leſs ardent and leſs firm, would have been driven from its purpoſe. The foundation of ſome of the piers proved ſo ſwampy, that after many other expedients had been tried, without ſucceſs, they were at laſt built upon woolpacks. But Lovedon, whatever might be his difficulties and diſcouragements, perſevered, and being aſſiſted by the bounty of others, whoſe aſſiſtance he ſolicited with unwearied application, when his own powers were exhauſted, he lived to ſee the bridge compleated as it now ſtands, with 17 acres ſtretching quite acroſs the valley, to the great emolument of this county, and the immortal honour of his name. Small barks of 50 or 60 tons come up to this bridge, and ſupply the country with coals from Wales, and with lime, timber, and grocery, from Briſtol. About a mile below this bridge, the Camel forms two ſmall creeks to the eaſt, and ſoon after two others to the weſt; after it has flowed about a mile farther, it reaches Padſtow, where it is near a mile wide, and there is a ferry boat to croſs it. About two miles below Padſtow, the ſea has thrown a bar of ſand acroſs the haven, which prevents ſhips of more than 200 tons from coming in at all, and renders it dangerous even for ſmaller ſhips to come in, except when the tide is high, and the weather fair.

Beſides

Beſides the Tamar and the Camel, there are in this county the following ſmall rivers; the Lynher, which riſes on ſome hills, in a pariſh called Altarum, about eight miles weſt of Launceſton, and after a courſe of about 24 miles, falls into the Tamar. In ſummer the ſtream is ſmall, but in winter rapid, wide and dangerous, frequently over-flowing its banks, and carrying away ricks, barns, and houſes, and whatever elſe happens to be in its way. The Tide, or Tidi, which riſes on the ſouth ſide of a hill, called Caradon Hill, near Leſkard, and falls into the Lynher a little below St. Germans. The Seton, which riſes in ſome high lands, called St. Clare, about four miles to the north-eaſt of Leſkard; and its whole courſe is about twelve miles. The Loo, or Eaſt Loo, which as well as the Seton has its riſe in the high lands of St. Clare, and after a courſe of about ten miles, falls ito the ſea. A bridge croſſes this river from Eaſt Loo to Weſt Loo; it is built of ſtone, over 15 arches, and is 141 yards long, and ſix feet three inches wide between the walls. The Duloo, that is the Black Loo, or as it is ſometimes called, the Weſt Loo, which riſes in a pariſh called St. Pincock, and after a courſe of about ſeven miles, fall into the Eaſt Loo. The Fawy, or Fauwy, which riſes in a moor, called Fauwy Moor, near a mountain called Brownwilly, which is one of the higheſt in the county. It paſſes under ſix bridges; and having received ſeveral rivulets, in a courſe of 26 miles, it falls into the ſea between two old towers that were built in the reign of Edward IV. The Fal, or Fala, riſes at a place called Fenton Val, about two miles to the weſt of ſome hills, called Roche Hills; and after a courſe of about twenty miles, falls into the ſea, forming a harbour near a mile wide, ſecured with hills and winding creeks, with a deep channel and a bold ſhore. In this harbour it is ſaid 100 ſhips may anchor, and no one ſee the other's top; it is alſo conveniently ſituated for getting clear of the Channel, and yielding only to Milford Haven, on the coaſt of Wales, it is recked the ſecond harbour in Great Britain. There is however a large rock near the middle of it, the top of which is below high water mark, but no damage happens from it, becauſe the heirs of Killigrew, the lords of Pendennis Caſtle, which guards the entrance, are obliged to keep a tall pole fixed on the higheſt part of it, ſo that the ſituation is always ſeen and avoided. The Hêl, which iſſues from ſome hills near Penhâl Guy; and after a courſe of about ſix miles, falls into the ſea, where it forms a haven, and is near a mile wide. The Lo, or Loo, which is called the Loo in Kerrier, the name of the hundred through which it flows, to diſtinguiſh it from the Eaſt and Weſt Loo, riſes in the north part of a pariſh called Windron, and after a courſe of about ſix miles, falls into the ſea, having firſt formed a lake, called Loo Pool; and the Hêl or Heyl, in Pen-

rith, which riſes from four brooks, about three miles north of a place called St. Erth; and after a courſe of more than five miles, falls into the ſea at St. Ives Bay. Theſe are all the rivers in Cornwall that are navigable in any part of their courſe; the others are too inconſiderable to be particularly mentioned.

The natural products of this county are wheat, barley, oats, and rye; of which, in a plentiful year, ſome can be ſpared for exportation; in a moderate year there is juſt a ſufficiency for home conſumption; and in a year of ſcarcity, it is neceſſary to purchaſe from other counties. Among the products of this county may be reckoned the ſtones that are uſed either for building or for ornament. The ſurface of the ground in almoſt every part of Cornwall, yields an opaque whitiſh chryſtal, commonly called white ſpar, in great plenty; theſe are uſed only to repair the roads and face hedges. On the ſouth-eaſt coaſt, between Leskard and the Tamar, there are ſome quarries of ſlate, which is exported in conſiderable quantities. And at a place called Denyball, not far from Boſſiney, on the north coaſt, there is a quarry of ſlate for covering roofs, ſaid to be the fineſt in the world. The whole quarry is about 300 yards long, and 100 wide; the deepeſt part is judged to be about 40 fathom below the graſs; the green ſod reaches downwards about one foot, a yellow brown clay two feet more, then the rock, which to the depth of 12 fathom, conſiſts of a lax ſhattery ſlate, which is fit for nothing; then comes a firmer brown ſtone, which becomes ſtill browner in the air, and is fit both for paving and roofing; this is called the top ſtone, and the ſtratum is ten fathom deep; under this lies the fine ſlate, which is called the bottom ſtone; it is of a grey blue colour, and is of a texture ſo cloſe, that it ſounds upon being ſtruck, like metal. At St. Columb, farther towards the Land's End, on the north coaſt, there is a quarry of freeſtone, of which no uſe is made, though it might well ſerve all the purpoſes of Portland, but it is not quite ſo fine.

This county alſo abounds with coarſe granities of various colours and different degrees of continuity. There are alſo ſome quarries of marble, but it is not remarkable either for its beauty or uſe; but there are no gravel pits where pebbles and flints lie in heaps and ſtrata, though the beach of the bays and creeks is ſtrewed with an infinite variety of both. The ſwimming ſtone has been found in a copper mine near Redruth; it conſiſts of rectilinear lamina, as thin as paper, interſecting each other in all directions, and leaving unequal cavities between them; a ſtructure which renders the ſtone ſo cellular, as to ſwim in water. Gems of ſeveral kinds have been found in the tin mines, but ſo ſmall as not to be critically examined without a microſcope, particularly topazes very highly coloured, rubies as red as a carbuncle, hyacinths and amethiſts. Of cryſtals there is great

great variety both figured and plain. Another product of this county is ſemimetal, of which there is a great variety; biſmuth, ſpeltre, zink, naptha, antimony, lapis calaminaris, and molybdæna, or pencil lead; cobalt, a ſubſtance containing arſenic, zaffer, and ſmalt; and mundic, called alſo marcaſite, which contains arſenic, ſulphur, vitriol, and murcury.

But the principal product is tin and copper; theſe metals are found in vains or fiſſures, which are ſometimes filled with other ſubſtances, and the ſubſtance, whatever it is, with which fiſſures are filled, is in Cornwall called a lode, from an old Anglo Saxon word, which ſignifies to lead, as the miners always follow its direction. The courſe of the fiſſures is generally eaſt and weſt, not however in a ſtrait line, but wavy, and one ſide is ſometimes a hard ſtone, and the other looſe clay. Moſt of theſe lodes are impregnated with metal, but none are impregnated equally in all parts. Theſe lodes are not often more than two feet wide, and the greater part are not more than one; but in general, the ſmaller the lode the better the metal: the direction of theſe lodes is ſeldom perpendicular, but declines to the right or left, though in different degrees. Tin is the peculiar and moſt valuable product of the county; it affords employment, and conſequently ſubſiſtence to the poor, affluence to the lords of the ſoil, a conſiderable revenue to our prince of Wales, who is duke of Cornwall, and an important article of trade to the nation, in all the foreign markets of the known world. Copper is no where found richer, or in greater variety of ores than in Cornwall; though the mines have not been worked with much advantage longer than 60 years. The moſt common ore is of a common braſs colour; but there is ſome green, ſome blue, ſome black, ſome grey, and ſome red; the green, blue, and black yield but little; the grey contains more metal than the yellow, and the red more than the grey. There are beſides, in almoſt all the conſiderable mines, ſmall quantities of malleable copper, which the miners, from its purity, call the virgin ore. The annual income to the county from copper, is at this time nearly equal to that of tin; and both are ſtill capable of improvement. Beſides tin and copper, Cornwall produces iron, though there are no mines of this metal yet worked in the county. Lead is alſo found in ſome parts of this county, but the greater part of it is what the miners call potters ore. Gold in very ſmall quantities has alſo ſometimes been diſcovered in the tin ore.

With reſpect to trees, whether of the foreſt or orchard, there is ſcarcely any thing peculiar to this county. The plants and herbage both of the field and garden, are alſo nearly the ſame as in other counties; and the ſea plants are not different from thoſe found on other parts of the coaſt, neither is there any animal, whether of the air, earth, or water, that is peculiar to this county,

county, except the pyrrhocorax, a crow with a red bill and red feet, called the Corniſh cough, and the ſeal, or ſea calf, which is frequently found in the caves and other parts of the ſhores which are leaſt frequented.

This county is divided into nine hundreds, and contains 31 towns which are incorporated, or have a market; for as ſome market-towns are not corporations, ſome corporations have no market. It lies in the dioceſe of Exeter, and province of Canterbury.

MARKET-TOWNS AND PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHS.

LAUNCESTON is ſituated on a riſing ground near the river Tamar, and is 214 miles from London. It includes two ancient boroughs, called Dunhivid, or Dunevet, and Newport. It was made a free borough by Henry III. and incorporated by Queen Mary in 1555. Launceſton is governed by a mayor, recorder, and eight aldermen. It is a populous and trading town, and one of the moſt ancient in the county. It has a pariſh church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, whoſe image is curiouſly cut in the wall; and here are alſo the remains of a caſtle, which was once ſo ſtrong a place, as to obtain the name of Caſtle Terrible; the round hill on which it ſtands, is environed with a triple wall, but it is at preſent ſo much decayed, that no part of it is uſed except that which ſerves for the county gaol. Here the knights of the ſhire are elected; and here is a free ſchool and two charity ſchools; the free ſchool was founded by Queen Elizabeth, and the charity ſchools are ſupported by private contribution. They are for the benefit of both ſexes; and the girls beſides reading, are taught to knit, ſew, and make bone-lace, and are allowed what they earn. By an act made in the thirty-ſecond of Henry VIII. for the repair of the Corniſh boroughs, this town was endowed with the privilege of a ſanctuary, but it does not appear that theſe privileges have ever been claimed.

BODMIN is 232 miles from London, and is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, 24 common councilmen, and a town-clerk, who have a toll and lands to the value of about 200l. a year. This town lies between two hills almoſt in the centre of the county, a ſituation which renders it leſs healthful, than any other part of Cornwall. It conſiſts chiefly of one ſtreet, which is near a mile long, and running from eaſt to weſt. Its church is the largeſt in the county, and had once a ſpire, but that was deſtroyed by lightning in 1699. The remains of an epiſcopal palace and priory are ſtill to be ſeen, and in the reign of Henry VIII. it was reckoned the largeſt town in the county. Here is a good corn and fleſh market, the ſheriff's priſon for debtors,

debtors, and a free ſchool maintained partly by the Duke of Cornwall, and partly by the corporation. The principal manufacture is yarn, for which Bodmin was once the only ſtaple in the county, but in this it is much decayed. A carnival is kept every July on Halgaver Moor, near this town, which is reſorted to by great numbers. Near Bodmin is a well, whoſe water is remarkable for being much heavier than any other, and for preſerving its ſcent and taſte for near a year ſucceſſively. Though this well is called Scarlet well, yet it diſcovers a great variety of colours. Not far from this place likewiſe are thoſe monumental ſtones, called the Hulers, which Dr. Stukely makes no doubt are the remains of an antient Druid temple. They ſtand on a down in three circles, and had their name from the ſuperſtitious notion of the peaſants thereabouts, that they were once men, but transformed into ſtones, for diverting themſelves on Sundays at their favourite exerciſe of hurling.

LESKARD is 220 miles from London, and was firſt incorporated by Edward Earl of Cornwall, and afterwards by Queen Elizabeth; in virtue of whoſe charter it is governed by a mayor and burgeſſes, has power to purchaſe lands, and to hold by perpetual ſucceſſion. It ſtands upon a hill, and is ſaid to be now one of the largeſt and beſt built towns in Cornwall; though in the reign of James I, it conſiſted of little elſe than the ruins of antient buildings, which ſhewed that it had once been great. The church is large, and the town-hall is a handſome building, erected on ſtone pillars, with a turret, in which there is a clock that has four dials: this town has alſo a curious conduit, a meeting houſe, and a free ſchool. It carries on a conſiderable trade in the manufacture of leather, and ſpins conſiderable quantities of yarn for the Devonſhire clothiers. Near this town there is a park, where the late Lord Radnor had a fine ſeat; and on the adjacent commons there have been frequent horſe-races.

LESTWITHIEL is 229 miles from London, and was firſt incorporated by Richard Earl of Cornwall, and has had other charters ſince. It is governed by ſeven capital burgeſſes, of whom one is a mayor, and ſeventeen aſſiſtants, or common council. It originally ſtood upon a high hill, where there are ſtill the remains of an antient caſtle, called Leſtormin, or Reſtormel, which was the Duke of Cornwall's palace; but the town is now removed into the valley; and though it is well built, it is not populous, becauſe the river Fawy, on which it ſtands, is ſo choaked with ſand, that it is no longer navigable for the veſſels, which in the laſt age uſed to bring manufactures and commodities of various kinds quite up to the town. It has however ſome peculiar privileges: the common gaol for all the ſtanneries, and their ſeveral weights and meaſures are kept here; and this town holds the buſhelage of coals, ſalt, malt, and corn in Fowey, and

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the anchorage in its harbour, for which, and other liberties, it pays 11l. 19s. 10d. a year to the Dutchy of Cornwall. It has a church with a ſpire, the only one, except that of Helſton, in the whole county. That great hall and exchequer of the Dukes of Cornwall were defaced in 1644. The trade that remains is woollen manufactures.

HELSTON is 270 miles from London, was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, and is governed by a mayor, aldermen, and common council. It is ſituated on the river Cober, not far from its influx into the ſea, and is a large and populous town. It is one of the towns appointed for the coinage of tin, and is the place of aſſembly for the weſt diviſion of the ſhire. It chiefly conſiſts of ſome ſtreets, but in the form of a croſs, through each of which runs a ſtream of water. At the interſection of theſe ſtreets ſtands the market-houſe, which is a large convenient building. This town has alſo a guildhall and a church, with a ſteeple that is ninety feet high, and ſerves as a ſea mark. A little below the town is a harbour, by no means contemptible, where many of the tin ſhips take in their loading.

BOSSINEY, called alſo TINTAGEL and TREVENA, is 233 miles from London, and governed by a mayor and burgeſſes. This town ſtands upon two rocks, one of which is on the main land, and the other in the ſea. The two parts were formerly joined together by a drawbridge, which has been ſince deſtroyed by the fall of the cliffs on the farther ſide, which has filled up the ſpace between the two parts of the town; but the paſſage over theſe cliffs is extremely troubleſome and dangerous. The farthermoſt of the rocks that was ſurrounded by the ſea, is called Black Head, and is well known to mariners. It is wholly inacceſſible by water, except at one place towards the eaſt, and there it is very difficult and incommodious. In this place it was formerly fenced with a wall, through which there was an entrance by an iron gate to the declivity of the rock, which was very ſteep and craggy; and there is a cave under this rock or iſland, which reached quite through it to the main, on the other ſide of the draw-bridge, and was navigable for boats, at full ſea; but the farther end of it is now ſtopped by the ſtupendous fragments of the rock that have fallen down; and when the paſſage was open, the ſubterraneous darkneſs and rude aſpect of the cavern gave it ſo horrid an appearance, that few ventured to go through it. On the rock above are the ruins of a caſtle, ſaid to have been the birth-place of the Britiſh King Arthur. The place at this time is very inconſiderable, being little more than the ruins of antient buildings, moſt of which were of ſtone, joined together by a cement ſo ſtrong, that where the ſtone itſelf is waſted away, this frequently remains.

FALMOUTH

FALMOUTH, ſo called from its ſituation at the mouth of the river Fal, is 263 miles from London. It is governed by a mayor and aldermen, and is the richeſt and moſt trading town in the county, being ſuperior to any three of the boroughs that ſend members to parliament. The harbour, which is guarded by the caſtles of St. Maws and Pendennis, is deſcribed in the account of the river Fal, by which it is formed. The town is well built, and has a church, which was formerly a chapel to that of the pariſh of St. Gluvius; but by an act of the ſixteenth of Charles II. it was made a pariſh church. The cuſtom-houſe for moſt of the Corniſh towns is at this place, where the principal collectors of thoſe duties reſide. About the time of King William, packet boats were eſtabliſhed here for Spain, Portugal, and the Weſt Indies, which has greatly increaſed the trade of the place. Theſe veſſels bring over great quantities of gold both in ſpecie and bars; and the Merchants of Falmouth now trade with the Portugueſe in ſhips of their own; they have alſo a conſiderable ſhare in the pilchard fiſhery, which brings in very great profit.

FOWEY, or FAWEY, ſo called from the river on which it ſtands, 239 miles from London, is governed by a mayor, recorder, and eight aldermen, a town clerk, and other officers, who hold the toll of the fairs and quayage of the harbour, under the dutchy, at 40s. per annum rent. Fowey has a commodious haven in the Channel, and is both populous and extenſive, reaching more than a mile on the eaſt ſide the river. There was formerly a fort on each ſide the harbour, and a chain reaching from one to the other quite croſs the river. The remains of the fort are ſtill viſible, but the chain has long ſince diſappeared, though it is ſaid to be ſtill defended by blockhouſes and ordnance. It has a fine large old church, a free-ſchool, and a public hoſpital. This place flouriſhed greatly in former times, by naval wars and piracies; and the Fowey ſhips are ſaid to have refuſed to ſtrike as they ſailed by ſome of the Cinque Ports, upon which they were attacked, but having defeated the aſſailants, the inhabitants gained the honourable appellation of the *Gallants* of Fowey; and the town, as a memorial of her triumph, quartered the arms of all the Cinque Ports with their own. This town is indeed a member of the Cinque Ports, having obtained that privilege from Edward III. for ſuccouring certain ſhips of Rye that were in diſtreſs. It has ſtill a conſiderable ſhare of the fiſhing trade, eſpecially that of pilchards.

SALTASH is about 220 miles from London, being the firſt town in the county. It was incorporated by a charter of Charles II. and is governed by a mayor and ſix aldermen, who are ſtiled the council of the borough, and with the burgeſſes, may chuſe a recorder. In this corporation the manor of the

borough is veſted; and on the payment of 18l. a year, it has all the tolls of the markets and fairs. Saltaſh is ſituated on the declivity of a ſteep hill, not more than three miles from the dock of Plymouth, to which there is a ferry over the Tamar, called the Crimble Paſſage. The church of this town is a chapel of eaſe to the pariſh of St. Stephen in which it ſtands. It has a handſome market-houſe and town-houſe, with a free-ſchool. This town belongs to the honor of Tidmorton caſtle, from which it derives many large privileges over its haven, viz. a court of admiralty, a yearly revenue from its own boats and barges, anchorage and ſoilage from all foreign veſſels, the profits of the Crimble ferry, and the right of dragging for oyſters, except between Candlemas and Eaſter, with a coroner's inqueſt, &c. The harbour will receive ſhips of any burthen; and the inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in malt and beer; they alſo furniſh the inhabitants of Plymouth Dock with almoſt all the neceſſaries that are ſold at market; for they chuſe rather to go by water to Saltaſh market, in the town boat, than to Plymouth, becauſe proviſions are much cheaper at Saltaſh than Plymouth, and becauſe the boat, without any additional expence, brings home what they buy. There are ſome merchants at this place who have ſhips, that of late years have uſed the Newfoundland fiſhery.

TRURO, 251 miles from London, is ſo called becauſe it conſiſts chiefly of three ſtreets, as the Corniſh word *Truru* ſignifies. It was firſt incorporated by king John, ſince by queen Elizabeth, and is now governed by a mayor, four aldermen and a recorder. The mayor of this place is alſo mayor of Falmouth, and the quayage of goods laden or unladen there, belongs to this town. When the mayor is elected, he is obliged by cuſtom to deliver up his mace to the lord of the manor, till ſix-pence is paid for every houſe in the town, and then it is re-delivered by the lord's ſteward to the mayor again. Truro is ſituated near the conflux of two ſmall rivers, which almoſt ſurround it, and form a large wharf, with a commodious quay for veſſels, of about an hundred tons. The ſtreets are regular, and the church, which is a large Gothic building, is not inferior to any in the county. The chief trade conſiſts in ſhipping off tin and copper ore. The copper abounds between this town and St. Michael's, and the works are greatly improved ſince the erection of the copper mills near Briſtol.

PENRYN is 261 miles from London, and having been incorporated by James I. is governed by a mayor, eleven aldermen, and a common council of twelve, with a recorder and other officers, who are inveſted with a power to try felons in their juriſdiction. Penryn is ſituated upon a hill at the entrance of Falmouth harbour, near Pendennis Caſtle, and has ſo many gardens and

and orchards, that it looks like a town in a wood. It is well watered with rivulets, and has an arm of the ſea on each ſide of it, with a good cuſtom-houſe, quay, and other neat buildings. In this town are the ruins of a collegiate church, founded by Brancomb, biſhop of Exeter, conſiſting of a tower and part of the garden walls. There is alſo a free ſchool, founded by queen Elizabeth, a priſon, and a guildhall. Penryn is inhabited by many merchants, in carring on a conſiderable trade in catching, drying, and vending, pilchards, and in the Newfoundland fiſhery.

St. Ives, 274 miles from London, is governed by a mayor, 12 capital, 24 inferior burgeſſes, with a recorder and town-clerk. St. Ives was an harbour in the Iriſh ſea, but it is now almoſt choaked up with ſand, the coaſt from this place to the Land's End being a long tract of ſand banks, ſo that the people have been more than once forced to remove. The town is now ſmall, but has a handſome church, which, however, is but a chapel to the pariſh of Unilant, and ſtands ſo near the ſea, that the waves often break againſt it. The bay, called St. Ives Bay, which receives the river Hêl, is remarkable for a prodigious quantity of fine light ſand, which renders this bay almoſt uſeleſs, the wind riſing the ſand into clouds, with which the country, ſometimes for a mile or two round about, is, as it were, perfectly overwhelmed. It is remarkable alſo for its fine black marble pebbles, with which it ſo much abounds, that the ſtreets of St. Ives are paved with them, and as they are very ſmooth and ſlippery, it is not only troubleſome, but dangerous to walk about the town in rainy weather. The land between St. Ives and Mount's Bay, is not above four miles over, and is ſo ſituated, that neither the Britiſh, nor St. George's Channel, is diſtant above three miles; and from the hill, the Iſlands of Scilly may be ſeen in a clear day, though they are diſtant above thirty miles. The inhabitants, before the harbour was ruined by the ſands, which the north-weſt wind, to which it is much expoſed, heaps upon it, carried on a conſiderable trade in pilchards and Corniſh ſlate, and had twenty or thirty ſhips belonging to the harbour, the number of which is now greatly reduced.

West Loo, and East Low, ſo called from their ſituation on each ſide of the river Loo, or Low, are 231 miles from London, and joined together by a ſtone bridge of thirteen arches. They were both incorporated by queen Elizabeth. Weſt Low is governed by 12 burgeſſes, and Eaſt Loo by nine burgeſſes, one of which is annually choſen mayor, with a court of aldermen and recorder. The manor of Eaſt Low is held by the corporation of the dutchy of Cornwall, at the annual rent of 20s. the church is a chapel of eaſe to the pariſh of St. Martin's, in which the town ſtands. It has a wall next to the ſea, with a

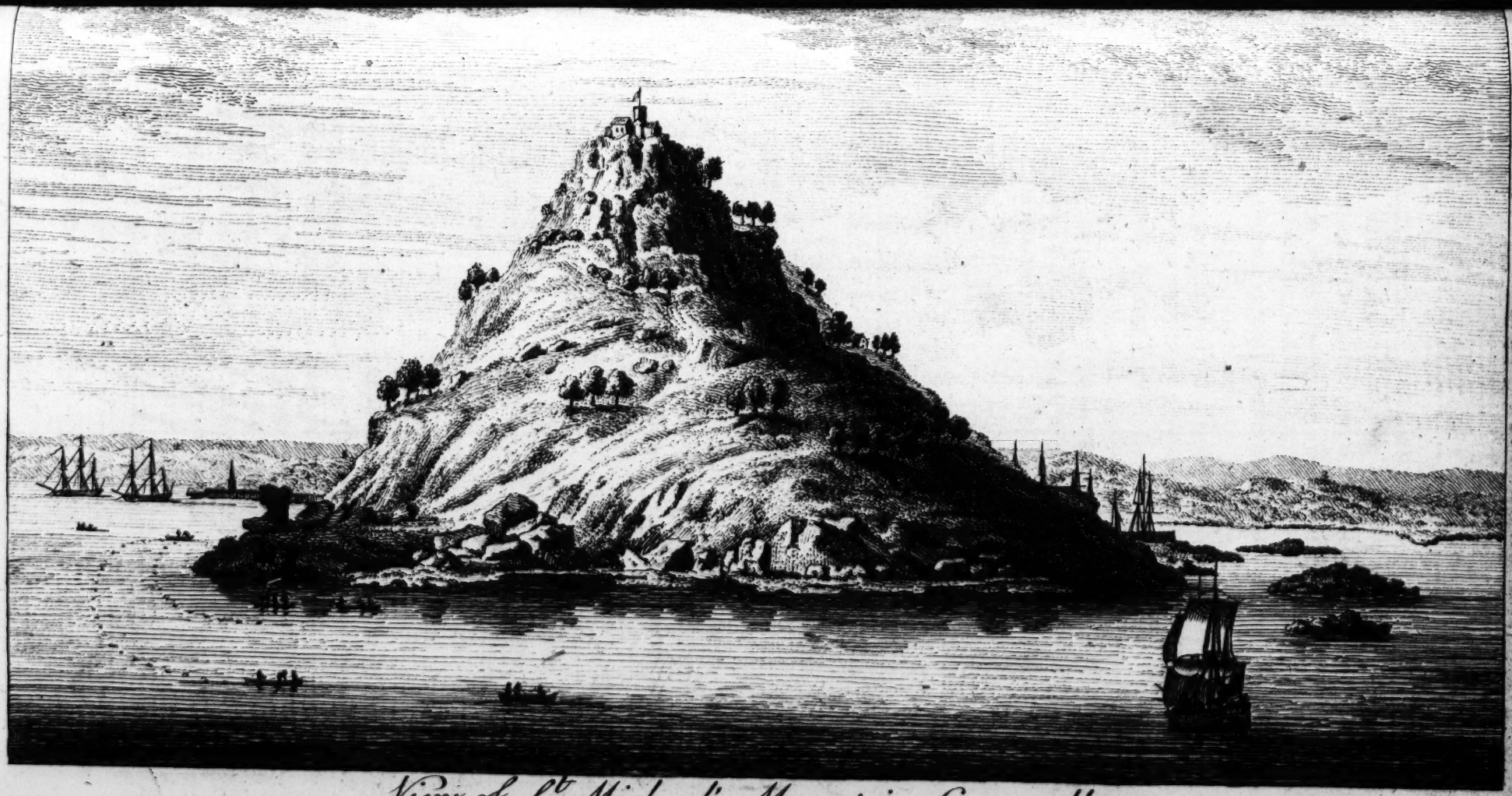
battery of four guns, and the inhabitants carry on ſome trade in pilchards. Weſt Low, which is alſo called Port Pigham, holds the manor of the dutchy, at the rent of twenty-four ſhillings a year. It had formerly a chapel of eaſe to the pariſh of Talland, but that has ſince been converted into a town hall, and the inhabitants go to Talland to church. The harbour is commodious, though not large, and the river is navigable for veſſels of one hundred tons.

SAINT-GERMANS derives its name from St. Germanus, a biſhop of Burgundy, who came over hither to ſuppreſs Pelagianiſm. It is 223 miles from London, and is governed by a mayor, who is alſo bailiff of the borough, and may make any houſe in it the priſon of the perſon he arreſts. The mayor is aſſiſted by inferior magiſtrates; but the place is mean, conſiſting only of a few fiſhermen's cottages, built upon an irregular rock, in form of an amphitheatre, waſhed by the river Tide, which abounds with oyſters. It was once a biſhop's ſee, and the ruins of the epiſcopal palace are yet viſible at Cluttenbeck, about a mile and a half diſtant from the town. The church is large and not ill built, with an epiſcopal chair and ſtalls for the prebends. Here is a free-ſchool and a ſeſſions houſe. The pariſh in which the town ſtands, which is alſo called St. Germans, is the largeſt in the county, being twenty miles in compaſs, and containing ſeventeen villages. It is ſuppoſed to include more gentlemen's ſeats and lordſhips, than any other pariſh in England.

ST. MAWS is 267 miles from London, and has a Caſtle called St. Maws Caſtle; which, with Pendennis Caſtle, was built for the ſecurity of Falmouth haven. The caſtle has a governor, a deputy, and two gunners, with a platform of guns; but the town is a wretched hamlet to the pariſh of St. Juſt, without either church, chapel, or a meeting-houſe. It conſiſts but of one ſtreet, which is built under a hill and fronting the ſea. The inhabitants ſubſiſt entirely by fiſhing; yet they ſend two members to parliament.

ST. MICHAEL'S, 247 miles from London, is governed by a portreeve, who is annually choſen by a jury of the chief inhabitants, out of ſix chief tenants, who are all deputy lords of the manor, becauſe they hold lands in the borough. It is now a mean hamlet to the pariſhes of Newland and St. Enidore; and though a borough, has no market. It conſiſts of but a few houſes, inhabited by poor people, who have neither trade nor privilege, but that of ſending two members to parliament.

St. Michael's Mount, in the corner of Mount's Bay, is a pretty high rock, only divided by the tide from the main land, ſo that it is land and iſland twice a day. At the bottom of this mount, in digging for tin, there have been found ſpear-heads, battle-



View of S.t Michael's Mount in Cornwall.



battle axes, and ſwords of braſs, all wrapt up in linen. The coaſt is contracted here into a ſort of iſthmus; ſo that it is ſcarcely four miles between the channel and the Severn ſea. There have been large trees driven in by the ſea, between this mount and Penzance. At the foot of the mount, is a noble and capacious pier or mole, where great numbers of ſhips may be cleared and refitted.

PADSTOW, 243 miles from London, is a corporation, governed by a mayor and other officers, and is ſituated on the river Camel, in the Briſtol channel: the harbour is the beſt in the north part of the county, and capable of receiving many ſhips of great burden, but it cannot be entered without danger, except by a very ſkilful pilot, as there are rocks on the eaſt ſide, and banks of ſand on the weſt. The principal trade of this place is in ſlate tiles, and in the herring fiſhery. From this place to St. Ives, is a very pleaſant and fruitful country, with hills, producing tin, copper, and lead, which are all carried to the ſouth ſeas.

PENZANCE is ſituated at the bottom of Mount's Bay, and is 276 miles from London. It is well built and populous, and has many ſhips, in which a conſiderable trade is carried on. This place was burnt by the Spaniards in 1595, but ſoon rebuilt, and made one of the coinage towns. It lies in the pariſh of Marden, which is noted for its reſtorative ſpring, it being ſaid to be very effectual in curing lameneſs; as alſo in removing divers chronic diſeaſes. This part of the ſhore abounds ſo with tin, lead, and copper ore, that the veins thereof appear on the utmoſt extent of land at low water mark.

KELLINGTON is 215 miles from London, and though it has no charter of incorporation, is governed by a portreeve, who is annually choſen at the court leet of the lord of the manor. It is ſituated on the river Lynher, and is greatly ſuperior to the majority of Corniſh boroughs. It conſiſts of one good broad ſtreet, in which there is a chapel of eaſe to the pariſh of Southill, and a market-houſe. Its chief trade is the woollen manufacture.

GRAMPONT, or GRAMPOUND, 243 miles from London, is a corporation, governed by a mayor, eight aldermen, a recorder, and town clerk. It has a bridge over the Fal, and conſiſts only of one ſtreet; it has a chapel of eaſe to the pariſh church, which is at Creed, about a quarter of a mile diſtant from this town. The corporation is endowed with ſeveral conſiderable privileges, particularly freedom from all towns throughout the county, which are held of the dutchy, at the annual rent of 12l. 12s. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable manufacture of gloves.

CAMEL-

CAMELFORD, 228 miles from London, has its name from the *ford*, over the *Camel*. It is ſaid to have been incorporated by Charles I. and is governed by a mayor, eight aldermen, a recorder, and town-clerk. This town is ſmall, and the inhabitants few.

COLUMB MAGNA is ſo called from a church which was built here, and dedicated to St. Columba. It is 249 miles from London, and is an inconſiderable place; yet the juſtices for the ſouth diviſion keep their ſeſſions and hold a court here once in three weeks, to determine all ſuits where the cauſe of action does not exceed 40s.

BOSCASTLE, originally called BOTTEREUX-CASTLE, from a caſtle built here by the anceſtors of the family of that name, is 230 miles from London, and was formerly a place of conſiderable note, but is now a mean place, though a market-town. The ruins of the caſtle are ſtill to be ſeen.

MARKET JEW, or as it is ſometimes called, MARAZION, is 286 miles from London. It is an inconſiderable place, ſtands upon a bay called Mount's Bay, and has a harbour which is neither commodious nor ſafe.

MOUSEHOLE, 290 miles from London, is ſituated on Mount's Bay, and is a harbour for fiſhing boats. It was formerly called Port-Inis, or the Port of the Iſland, becauſe there is a little iſland before it, called St. Clement's.

NEWPORT, though it is included in Launceſton, muſt be diſtinguiſhed from it, as it ſtill retains its privilege of ſending members to parliament.

REDRUTH is 260 miles from London, and as it lies in the midſt of the mines, is made populous by the reſort of the tinners.

STRATTON is 222 miles from London, and is only remarkable for its orchards, gardens, and garlick.

TREGONY, 256 miles from London, was incorporated by James I. and is governed by a mayor, recorder, and burgeſſes. It ſtands on the river Fal, which is navigable to this place from Falmouth. The chief manufacture is ſerge.

WARDBRIDGE is 241 miles from London, and derives its name from a bridge over the Camel, of which an account has already been given in the deſcription of that river.

ST. AUSTLE lies on the north of Grampound, and is 236 miles from London.

REMARKABLE VILLAGES, CURIOSITIES *and* ANTIQUITIES.

St. Burien, or *St. Berian*, is ſo called from a religious lady of that name, who is ſaid to have come over from Ireland in the ſixth century, along with ſome of the diſciples of St. Patrick, and

and who built a church here. In the reign of Athelſtan, King of the Weſt Saxons, this old church was taken down, and a collegiate church for a dean and canons erected in its ſtead, which remained till the diſſolution of monaſteries in the reign of Henry VIII. The church is ſtill remaining, but the convent was utterly demoliſhed during the civil war. In the church are ſeveral antient monuments, among which, is one of curious workmanſhip, in the form of a coffin, to the memory of Clarice, the wife of Geoffrey de Bolleit, who enjoyed a manor in this pariſh in the reign of Henry III. In this pariſh is *Karm Boſcawen*, a ſtone monument, conſiſting of one large flat ſtone, one end of which reſts upon the natural rock, and the other end on three large ſtones, placed one upon another, in order to raiſe a proper ſupport for the weight of the horizontal ſtone. Between this canopy and its ſupporters, there is an opening ſeven feet wide at the top, but cloſing gradually into an acute angle at the bottom. The top ſtone is too nicely ſupported to be the work of nature, and the opening underneath it is ſuppoſed to have been deſigned for the ſeat of ſome chief prieſt among the Druids, from whence he might iſſue his edicts and deciſions, his predictions and admiſſions to noviciates; and indeed, the mind can hardly frame to itſelf a ſcene more awful and ſtriking than this, which conſiſts of vaſt rocks on either ſide, above and below, fronting an immenſe ocean.

In this county there have been ſeveral rocking ſtones, or logan ſtones, as they are called in Cornwall, ſome of which are ſuppoſed to be natural, and ſome artificial. Near the ſouthermoſt point of the Land's end, there is a promontory, called *Caſtle Treryn*, which conſiſts of three diſtinct piles of rock. On the weſtern ſide of the middle pile, near the top, lies a very large ſtone, ſo evenly poiſed, that any hand may rock it; and yet the extremities of its baſe are at ſuch a diſtance from each other, and ſo well ſecured, that it is impoſſible any lever, or indeed any force, however applied in a mechanical way, could remove it from its preſent ſituation.

There is a very remarkable ſtone of this kind on the iſland of *St. Agnes*, in Scilly. It is ſupported by a rock which is ten feet ſix inches high, 47 feet in circumference round the middle, and touches the ground with no more than half its baſe. The rocking ſtone reſts on one point only, and is ſo nicely poiſed, that two or three men with a pole can move it. It is eight feet ſix inches high, and 47 in girt, and has a large baſon eleven feet in diameter, and three feet deep at the top.

In the pariſh of *Sithny*, near Helſton, ſtood a famous Logan ſtone, commonly called *Mên Amber*. It is eleven feet long, 24 in girt, and was ſo nicely poiſed, that the leaſt force could move it; but in the time of Oliver Cromwell, it was undermined and thrown

thrown down by the governor of Pendennis. There are ſome more of theſe ſtones in this county. They are with great reaſon ſuppoſed to be Druid monuments; but to what peculiar uſe they were applied, is not ſo certain.

In Cornwall, on almoſt every plain, as well as on the tops of hills, are ſtill to be ſeen great numbers of thoſe artificial heaps of earth or ſtone, which are at preſent called *barrows*, and are monuments of the remoteſt antiquity, and oftentimes of the higheſt dignity. They were orignally intended for the more ſecure protection of the remains of the dead; though afterwards they were raiſed to anſwer other purpoſes. Barrows are found in moſt countries; but in Britain, and the Britiſh iſles, they are very numerous, occaſioned by the practice of the Druids, who burnt, and then buried their dead. The materials of which barrows conſiſt, are either a multitude of ſmall or great ſtones, earth alone, or ſtones and earth mixed together, and forming a little hill, which was called by the Romans *Tumulus*.

An earthen barrow of a wide circumference, and about five feet high, was opened in July 1751. As the workmen had dug half way to the bottom, they found a parcel of ſtones ſet in ſome order, which being removed, a cavity was diſcovered in the middle of the barrow, about two feet in diameter, and of equal height; it was ſurrounded and covered with ſtones, and incloſed human bones of all ſorts, intermixed with wood aſhes; at the diſtance of a few feet from this central cavity, there were found two urns, one on each ſide, with their mouths turned downwards, and incloſing ſmall bones and aſhes; and among the earth of the barrow were found, three thin pieces of braſs, ſuppoſed to have been pieces of a ſword, or ſome other inſtrument, which, after having been put upon the funeral pile and broke, was thrown into the barrow, among the earth and other materials that were heaped together.

St. Juſt and *Morva* are two inconſiderable villages, but contain many Roman and Britiſh antiquities.

Between Falmouth and Helſtone is a Druidical monument, conſiſting of one vaſt oval pebble, placed on the points of two natural rocks, ſo that a man may creep under the incumbent rock, and between its two ſupporters, through a paſſage about three feet wide, and as many high; the longeſt diameter of the incumbent ſtone, which points due north and ſouth, is 33 feet, the circumference is 97 feet, and 60 feet croſs the middle, and it is thought to be 750 tons weight at leaſt. On the top, the whole ſurface is wrought into baſons, and reſembles an imperfect or mutilated honey-comb. Moſt of theſe baſons diſcharge their contents into two principal baſons, one at the ſouth, and the other at the north end of the rock. There are two other Tol-mên of the ſame ſtructure, though not quite ſo large, in the

Scilly

cilly Iſlands, one on St. Mary's Iſlands, at the bottom of Salakee Downs, and the other in the little iſland of Northwethel, and each is ſituated on the decline of a hill, near a large pile of rocks.

Near *Madern*, north of Penzance, there are three ſtones ſtanding, erect on a triangular plan; one of them is thin and flat, and fixed on the ground on its edge; in the middle of it is a large hole about fourteen inches diameter, whence it is called *Men an Tol*, which in the Corniſh language ſignifies the holed ſtone; each of the other two ſtones is a rude pillar about four feet high, and near one of them is a ſtone lying like a cuſhion or pillar, as if to kneel upon. To what particular rite of ſuperſtition this monument was appropriated is uncertain, but the country peeple in its neighbourhood, even at this day, creep through the holed ſtone for pains in their backs and limbs; young children are drawn through to cure them of the rickets; and it ſerves alſo as an oracular monument, to inform them of ſome material incident of love or fortune. Of the ſame kind there are many other ſtones, in different parts of this county, and here are many rocks of ſuch grandeur, remarkable ſhape, and ſurpriſing poſition, as leaves no room to doubt, but that they muſt be deities of the Druids, a people much addicted to the ſuperſtition of worſhiping rocks.

Near the village of *St. Cleere*, is a pile of rocks, placed one over another, and called *Wringcheeſe*, from the reſemblance of ſome of them to large cheeſes preſſed by the ſuperincumbent weight. This pile, which attracts the admiration of all travellers, is thirty-two feet high; the ſtones, towards the top, by being many times larger than thoſe in the middle, or nearer the foundation, project ſo far over the middle part, that it has been a matter of wonder how ſuch an ill conſtructed pile could ſubſiſt for many ages, the ſtone being of ſo expoſed a ſituation. Some have judged this an artificial ſtructure, though moſt writers are of opinion it is a natural one; the top ſtone is ſaid to have formerly been a logan or rocking ſtone, which when it was entire, might be eaſily moved with a pole, but now great part of that weight, which kept one end of it in an equipoiſe with the other, is taken away, whence it becomes immoveable. On the top are two irregular baſons, but part of one of them is broke off. This ſtructure is alſo judged to have been one of the rock deities of the Druids.

Among the moſt ancient of Britiſh monuments are the circles of erect ſtones, of which there are many in Cornwall, and which the beſt antiquarians judge to have been Druid temples. That theſe temples were erected by the Druids, before the Romans came into this iſland, appears evident, from many of them being croſſed and mangled by the Roman ways; for had they

been erected by the Romans themſeves, that people would never have disfigured their own work. Beſides, they muſt have been prior to the Romans, ſince the Druids, in the time of the Romans, would never be ſuffered to obſtruct the highways of their lords and maſters; and this muſt naturally lead to another concluſion equally evident, which is, that as they could not be Roman works, becauſe prior to the Roman ways, ſo neither could they have been Daniſh or Saxon conſtruction, and therefore can juſtly be aſcribed to none but the Druids. At *Kerris*, in the pariſh of *Paul*, not far from Penzance, there is an oval incloſure, called Roundago, which is fifty-two paces from north to ſouth, and thirty-four from eaſt to weſt; at the ſouthern extremity, ſtands four rude pillars, about eight feet high, at the foot of which lie ſome large ſtones, which are ſuppoſed to have formerly reſted on thoſe pillars.

On a rock adjoining to a place called the *Giant's Caſtle*, in the iſland of *St. Mary*, in Scilly, is an area of a circular figure, 172 feet from north to ſouth, and 138 from eaſt to weſt; on the edges of the rock are nine vaſt ſtones ſtill remaining, planted in a circular line; ſeveral others perfected the round, but from time to time have been removed. This was a great work of its kind; the floor is of one rock, the ſtones round the edges are of an extraordinary ſize.

There is in the iſland of *Treſcaw*, in Scilly, a circle of ſtones, together with an altar. The altar conſiſts of one rude ſtone, nineteen feet long, and ſhelving on the top; round the bottom there is a hollow circular trench, thirty ſix feet in diameter, and the brim of the trench is edged with a line of rude and unequal ſtones. Another of theſe circles is on a high hill called *Karn-Menelez*, in the wilds of Weldron, not far from Penryn. The altar conſiſts of four large thin ſtones, placed over one another; the upper ſtone is circular, and the diameter nineteen feet, it has a circular trench at the bottom, the diameter of which is thirty-five feet and a half.

But all theſe monuments of the circular kind, were not appropriated to the purpoſes of religion; ſome appear to have been intended for aſſemblies in which elections were held, others for theatres for ſports, plays, and entertainments. And where theſe ſtone incloſures are ſemicircular, and diſtinguiſhed by ſeats and benches of the ſame materials, there is no doubt but they were deſigned for the exhibition of plays. There are ſeveral theatres of this kind in different parts of Britain; but though this form is beſt adapted for the inſtruction and information of the audience, yet as they cannot be ſuppoſed, in thoſe illiterate times, to have conſulted the delight and inſtruction of the ear, ſo much as the pleaſure and entertainment of the eye, it is ſo commonly met with among the remains of antiquity, as the amphitheatri-

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cal form, which being more capacious, had generally the preference of the former. In theſe amphitheatres of ſtone, not broken as the circle of erect ſtones, the Britons uſually aſſembled to hear plays acted, and to ſee ſports and games. Of theſe circles there are a great number in Cornwall, where they are called *Planarguare*, which ſignifies a plain of ſport and paſtime. The benches round were generally of turf, but there are ſome in Cornwall, the benches of which are of ſtone. The moſt remarkable monument of this kind is near the church of St. Juſt, north weſt of Penzance, not far from the Land's End; by the remains it ſeems to have been a work of more than uſual labour and correctneſs. It was an exact circle of 126 feet diameter, the perpendicular height of the bank from the area within, is now ſeven feet, but the height from the bottom of the ditch without, ten feet. The ſeat conſiſts of ſix ſteps, fourteen inches wide, and a foot high, with one on the top of all, where the rampart is about ſeven feet wide. In theſe cirques were alſo performed all their athletic exerciſes, for which the Corniſh Britons are ſtill remarkable; and when any ſingle combat was to be fought on foot, no place ſo proper as one of theſe circles. The cirques, whether open or incloſed, were alſo often ſepulchral; for in, or adjoining to the edge of theſe circular monuments, are found ſometimes ſtone cheſts and cromlecks, and at other times ſepulchral urns or barrows, all evident ſigns of burial, doubtleſs of perſons the moſt illuſtrious of their country, for knowledge, virtue, or power; for it muſt not be ſuppoſed that theſe circles were ever the ordinary common places of burial, it being very ſeldom that more than one ſtone cavity, barrow, or cromleck, was found in or near them, and ſcarce more than two, or very few urns.

Among the natural curioſities of this county, a cove, or cave, called *Kynan's Cove*, is not the leaſt conſiderable. Kynan's Cove is ſituated one mile and a half north-weſt of the Lizard Point; the way down to it from the hill is extremely rugged and narrow, being only a ſingle track worn by the horſes that carry ſand. The ſand of the cove, which is entered by this path, is partly of a light colour, and partly glittering; it is diſperſed in many winding paſſages among rocks, and vaſt maſſes of the cliff, which leads to different grots of various ſize and figure; theſe rocks are waſhed too often by the tides to produce any cavernous plants; but at the foot of the rock many baſons or baths of water, tranſparent as chryſtal, are formed in the eddy of the waves. The crevices in the rocks, which are ſeldom more than the twentieth of an inch wide, are full of a ſmooth unctious ſubſtance, which greatly reſembles bees-wax, both to the ſight and touch; and between the rocks on the eaſtern ſide, there are a few ſmall veins of the white and red marbled clay, which,

from its reſemblance to tallow, which in Greek is called στεαρ has obtained the name of *ſteatites*.

There are many fortifications in this county, apparently of great antiquity, but of which it is difficult to aſcertain the age. At *Caſtle Treryn*, near the ſouth weſt part of the Land's End, there are ſome remains of an ancient fortification. The cape called *Tolpedn-penwith*, about a mile and a half to the weſt of Caſtle Treryn, is divided from the main land by a ſtone wall; and the caſtles of Kainyek and Boſcajell, in the pariſh of St. Juſt, with many others on the ſea coaſt, are in like manner ſeparated from the main land.

On the top of *Bartine Hill*, in the pariſh of St. Juſt, is a circular mound of earth, with little or no ditch, never of great ſtrength, and perhaps only traced out, begun, and never finiſhed. Within this incloſure was ſunk a well, now filled up with ſtones; and the only thing remarkable is, that near the centre of the caſtle are three circles, edged with ſtones pitched on the end, and contiguous to each other; one of them is nine yards in diameter, and the other ſeven. *Caerbran* in the pariſh of Sancred, is another circular fortification, on the top of a high hill, conſiſting of a deep ditch, fifteen feet wide, edged with ſtone; this is ſurrounded by a vallum of earth 15 feet high; within this vallum is a wide ditch, about forty-five feet wide; and the top of the hill is ſurrounded by a ſtone wall, which ſeems to have been of conſiderable ſtrength: the diameter of the whole is ninety paces; and in the center is a ſmall circle. There are many others of the like kind ſtill to be ſeen in Cornwall; ſome of which are regularly built, and walled round. Theſe hill caſtles in this county are ſuppoſed to be Daniſh.

At the eaſt end of *Karnbrê Hill* ſtands a ruinous building, which, from its ſituation, is called *Karnbrê Caſtle*, and is built upon a very irregular ledge of vaſt rocks. It is ſuppoſed to have been erected by the ancient Britons; and on the weſt ſide of it is a circular fortification called the *Old Caſtle*, which, from ſome circumſtances obſervable in the building, is ſuppoſed to have been erected by the ſame people, as early as the time of the Druids. There are the remains of another caſtle of the ſame kind in the pariſh of *Sancred*, called *Caerguidn*, which is alſo judged to have been built by the ancient Britons.

Trematon Caſtle, in the pariſh of *St. Stephens*, near Saltaſh, is the head of a barony of the antient dukes of Cornwall; and though it was built before the Norman invaſion, is yet the moſt entire antient caſtle with a keep in this county. The wall of the baſſecourt is ſtill ſtanding, and is ditched without, and pierced in ſeveral places with certain loop holes. There is no tower projecting from this wall, but the gateway, which ſeems more modern than the reſt of the building. At one end of this court is

an artificial hill, on the top of which is the keep, of an oval figure. The outer wall is ſtill ſtanding, and is ten feet thick. *Reſtormel Caſtle*, about a mile north of Leſtwithiel, was one of the principal houſes of the ancient earls of Cornwall. It ſtands upon a rock; the keep is very magnificent; the outer wall or rampart is an exact circle, 102 feet diameter on the inſide, and ten feet wide at the top; and from the floor of the ground rooms to the top of the parapet, is 27 feet 6 inches. It appears from the ruins to have been of a great extent; and it had a park round it, well wooded, and ſuitable to the quality of the ancient owners.

About four miles eaſt of Padſtow, is the ancient village of *Gudelion*, where there is a fine church, which in the reign of Edward III. was collegiate. The church is a neat Gothic ſtructure, and ſtands in the centre of a large burying ground.

In this county there are ſeveral ſprings, ſuppoſed to have medicinal virtues, that are not known to be tinctured with any mineral. At a village called *Madern*, ſituated upon the hills a little to the north of Penzance, there is a well which is ſaid to cure pains and ſtiffneſs in the limbs, by being uſed as a bath. Superſtitious perſons alſo reſort to this well at certain times of the year, moon, and day, on a leſs juſtifiable errand; they drop pebbles or pins into the water, or ſhake the ground about, and from the turns which theſe ſmall bodies make in ſinking, or the bubbles that riſe in the water, they determine by certain rules, what in general will be their future fortune, or what will be the iſſue of an amour or other undertaking in which they may happen to be engaged.

In the Iſland of *Sancred*, among the hills to the weſt of Penzance, there is another well that has been much celebrated for curing wounds and ſores, and removing cutaneous eruptions. As a memorial of its virtue, a chapel was long ſince built near it, and dedicated to St. Erunis: the ruins of it, conſiſting of much carved ſtone, ſtill remain, and ſhew that it was of conſiderable note. Both theſe waters riſe in a grey moor-ſtone gravel, called in the Corniſh grouan, and are very cold and limpid, but not mineral.

There is a third well of the ſame kind called *Holy Well*, about a mile and a half to the north-weſt of St. Cuthbert's Church. St. Cuthbert's Church is in a ſmall ſandy bay on the coaſt, not far from St. Columb's. In this bay there are ſeveral caves, which have been wrought into the cliff by the north ſea; and in one of theſe caves, at the north-eaſt point of the bay, at the foot of a high cliff, is this well. There are ſome rude ſteps cut into the rock, which lead from the entrance, that is very low, to the height of many feet perpendicular; the water is then ſeen

diſtilling

diſtilling from every part of the roof, and being collected in a little baſon, it flows from thence in a ſmall ſtream, not bigger than a reed. There are ſeveral ſmall protuberances of the alabaſter kind, hanging from the ſame ſubſtance; and there is no production of the alabaſter kind in any part of the county. The water of this well is greatly commended in fluxes, and other diſorders of the bowels; but upon trying the common experiments upon it, it does not appear to contain either ſteel, allum, acid, ſalts, ſulphur, or any other mineral principles.

The ſports of Cornwall are wreſtling and hurling. Theſe wreſtlings and hurlings are always practiſed on holidays, particularly on the Monday and Tueſday after the Sunday which is kept every year in memory of the dedication of the parochial church.

The tinners have ſome holidays peculiar to themſelves, particularly the Thurſday one clear week before Chriſtmas day, which they call Jew-Whyden, or White Thurſday, in commemoration of black tin being firſt melted into white tin in theſe parts; for it was anciently the cuſtom to export the tin ore unmelted. The tinners alſo keep the fifth of March, in honour of St. Prian, a ſaint who is ſaid to have given their anceſtors ſome very profitable informations relating to the tin manufacture. The tinners are indeed in many reſpects a community diſtinct from the other inhabitants of this county. They have an officer called the lord warden, who is appointed to adminiſter juſtice among them, with an appeal to the duke of Cornwall, in council, or to the Crown. The lord warden appoints a vice warden to determine all ſtannary diſputes every month, and he conſtitutes four ſtewards, each for a particular diſtrict, who hold courts every three weeks, and decide by juries of ſix, with an appeal to the vice warden, from him to the lord warden, and finally to the Crown. They have alſo a parliament, conſiſting of 24 gentlemen tinners, ſix to be choſen for each of the ſtannary diviſions, by the mayor and council of the towns of ſuch diviſions reſpectively. The towns are Launceſton, Leſtwithiel, Truro, and Helſton. The 24 perſons thus choſen are called ſtannators, and chuſe their ſpeaker, who is approved by the lord warden. Whatever is enacted by the body of the tinners, with the ſubſequent aſſent of the Crown, is commonly underſtood to have all the authority, with reſpect to tin affairs, of an act of the whole legiſlature.

The moſt extraordinary foſſils in this county are trees of various kinds and ſizes, that are found at a conſiderable depth below the ſurface of the earth. In 1740, ſeveral pieces of oak, and one intire ſtock, about ten feet long without branches, were found about four feet below the ſurface of a drained marſh, on the banks of the river Heyl, in Penwith. In 1750, another

oak

oak about 20 feet long, and 12 inches diameter, was found at the depth of 30 feet, by a man who was digging for tin near the Land's End. The branches of this tree was full of leaves, the impreſſion of which was left in the bed where it was found, which was the ſame ſhelly ſand with that of the adjacent beach. Near this tree was found a ſkeleton of an animal, ſuppoſed to be a deer; the ſkeleton was intire, but the horns were imperfect. The largeſt piece was about two feet and a half long, and about as thick as a man's wriſt. In 1753, ſeveral pieces of horns, either of the elk or deer, were found in the ſame place, at the depth of 20 feet. Another ſort of foſſil trees have been diſcovered in lakes, bogs and harbours, in whole groves together, ſtanding perpendicular, as they grew. There was a tradition in Cornwall, that a large tract of ground, on the edge of Mount's Bay, was a wood, and on January 10, 1757, after the ſands had been drawn off the ſhore by a violent ſea, the remains of the wood appeared; ſeveral trees with their roots entire, were diſcovered, though in a horizontal poſture; there were oaks, willows, and hazels. The place where theſe trees were found, was three hundred yards below full ſea-mark, and the water was about twelve feet deep upon them when the tide was in.

The weſtern parts of this county were on the 15th of July, 1757, ſhaken by an earthquake, which was violent though it did no damage to the ſlighteſt buildings, nor even to the mines.

The moſt extraordinary phœnomenon that ever appeared in the ſea on this coaſt, was on the firſt of November, 1755, about two in the afternoon, the day on which Liſbon was deſtroyed by an earthquake: there was juſt then a dead calm which left the vanes pointing to the north-eaſt; the mercury in the barometer was higher than it had been known for three years before, and the mercury in Farenheit's thermometer ſtood at 54. The ſea at St. Michael's Mount, after it had ebbed about half an hour, ſuddenly roſe ſix feet, and again retired in about ten minutes; this flux and reflux continued every ten minutes for two hours and an half. It came in with great rapidity from the ſouth eaſt, and ebbed away to the weſtward, whirling the boats that lay at the head of the pier, ſome one way and ſome another. The firſt and ſecond flux and reflux were not ſo violent as the third and fourth; for in theſe, and thoſe that immediately followed, the ſea was as rapid as a mill-ſtone deſcending to an undermoſt wheel. After about two hours, the undulations became gradually fainter, and ceaſed about the time of low water.

Cornwall was anciently inhabited by thoſe Britons, whom Solinus called Dunmonii, and Ptolemy Damonii, or Danmonii; the name Dunmonii, or Danmonii, is by ſome ſuppoſed to be derived from *Moina*, a name ſignifying a hill of mines, given

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by the Britons to the tin mines, with which this county abounds; others have ſuppoſed the Roman name to be derived from *Danmonith*, a term by which the Britons diſtinguiſhed the way of living in this county, where the houſes are built under the hills.

The inhabitants of Cornwall have been diſtinguiſhed from thoſe of other counties, by ſome peculiarities, and they were till about two centuries ago, particularly diſtinguiſhed by their language, a dialect of which, before the Saxon invaſion, was common to all Britain; ſo different from the Welch and the Armoric, which are two other dialects of the ſame language, that thoſe who ſpeak one, cannot converſe with thoſe who ſpeak another; the Corniſh is leſs guttural, and therefore ſuppoſed to be more pleaſing than the Welch. There was nothing printed in the Corniſh language till Llhuyd, the antiquary, publiſhed his Corniſh Grammar; but there are two manuſcripts in the Bodleian Library, which contain ſeveral interludes, or as the author calls them, ordinalie; the ſubject of the firſt is the creation of the world; the ſecond, the paſſion of our Lord Jeſus; of the third, the reſurrection; and of the fourth the deluge. There is alſo a Corniſh Vocabulary in the Cotton Library, which is printed by Mr. Borlaſe, at the end of the Antiquities of Cornwall. This language was ſo generally ſpoken in Cornwall, till the time of Henry VIII. that Dr. John Moreman, who was vicar of Menhynnet, or Menhinuick, near Launceſton, in that reign, was the firſt who taught his pariſhioners the Lord's prayer, creed, and commandments in Engliſh, which now univerſally prevails; ſo that the Corniſh language is not ſpoken in converſation, in any part of the county.

There have been many antient coins found in Cornwall, particularly a conſiderable number of pure gold, were dug up in the month of June, 1749, in Karnbrê Hill, near Redruth: ſome were worn and very much ſmoothed, not by age, or lying in the earth, but by uſe, they having no allay to harden and ſecure them from wearing. There were no letters diſcoverable on any of them; ſome were plain or flat, ſome a little concave on one ſide, and convex on the other, and the largeſt weighed no more than four pennyweight fourteen grains. From the reverſe of theſe coins, which was generally marked with the impreſſion of a horſe, ſome imagined that they were Phenician, becauſe a few colonies of that people were ſaid to have choſen a horſe for their ſymbol. The place where the coins were found ſeemed to confirm this opinion, becauſe Cornwall, ſince the firſt appearance of Britain in hiſtory, was celebrated for its tin, which the Phenicians, from their ſuperior ſkill in navigation, for many years engroſſed to themſelves; but there are coins produced by antiquaries, which have been found in Britain, which are inſcribed with Britiſh

names

names, and are with the greateſt probability believed to have been the coins of Princes cotemporary even with Julius Cæſar, the reverſe of which has a figure of a horſe. It is moreover obſerved, that the coins found at Karnbrê are too rude, and the deſigns too mean, to have been Phœnician, Roman, or Grecian; that coins of all the different ſorts found at Karnbrê, have been diſcovered in ſeveral places in Britain, and in no other country, and that thoſe coins which are not inſcribed, are moſt probably older than coins of the ſame nation which are inſcribed. From all theſe circumſtances it is therefore reaſonably concluded, that the coins found at Karnbrê are originally Britiſh, and older than the Roman invaſion of this iſland.

In the month of July, 1749, the quantity of one pint of Roman copper coins was dug up at the foot of Karnbrê-hill, and a few years before, about a quart of the ſame coin was found near the ſame place. Roman coins have been found in and near the ancient mines of this county, which muſt have been depoſited either by the Roman miners, or by officers appointed by that nation to ſuperintend and guard mines, which poſſibly the Romans might have worked by the natives.

At Treryn, near the Land's End, was found a braſs pot full of Roman money; and in a tenement called Condora, on Hêlford Haven, not far from Hêlſton, in 1735, twenty-four gallons of the Roman braſs money were dug up, all which coins were of the age of the emperor Conſtantine and his family, and had either the heads of thoſe emperors, or were of the cities of Rome or Conſtantinople. On the other ſide of Helford Haven, oppoſite to Condora, were found 40 Roman coins. At Mopas, near Truro, not many years ago, 20 pounds weight of Roman braſs coins were dug up; and at Trewardreth, near Fowey, many Roman coins have been found. In the year 1733, upon opening an ancient barrow in the tenement of Chickarn, and the pariſh of St. Juſt, was diſcovered a great number of urns, ſurrounding a large ſquare ſtone cheſt, in which alſo was an urn finely carved, and full of human bones. The number of urns ſurrounding the central and principal one, is ſaid to be about 50; they all contained ſome bones and aſhes, and were carefully placed ſide by ſide.

In 1714, a fine Roman urn, with a cover to it, was diſcovered in a hill near Karnbrê; it contained ſome aſhes and a coin, the bigneſs of a crown piece, with an inſcription, intimating it to be a medal of Auguſtus Cæſar. Near the manſion-houſe of Kerris, in the pariſh of St. Paul, a vault eight foot long and ſix feet high, was diſcovered in 1723; the floor was paved with ſtone, and the roof arched with the ſame materials; it contained a beautiful plain urn, of the fineſt red clay, full of earth, with which was intermixed a conſiderable number of braſs coins. In

the year 1700, ſome tinners having opened a barrow at Golvadnek, north of Hêlſton, diſcovered a vault with a fine chequered brick pavement, in which was contained an urn full of aſhes, ſeveral Roman braſs coins, and a ſmall inſtrument of braſs ſet in ivory, which is ſuppoſed to have been uſed by the Roman ladies in dreſſing their hair. About a furlong from Golvadnek, on a hill called Karn-menelez, are two barrows, in which it is ſaid Roman coins and urns have been found; and in the year 1600, a large gilt urn, graved with letters, was found in a large ſtone cheſt near Trewardreth.

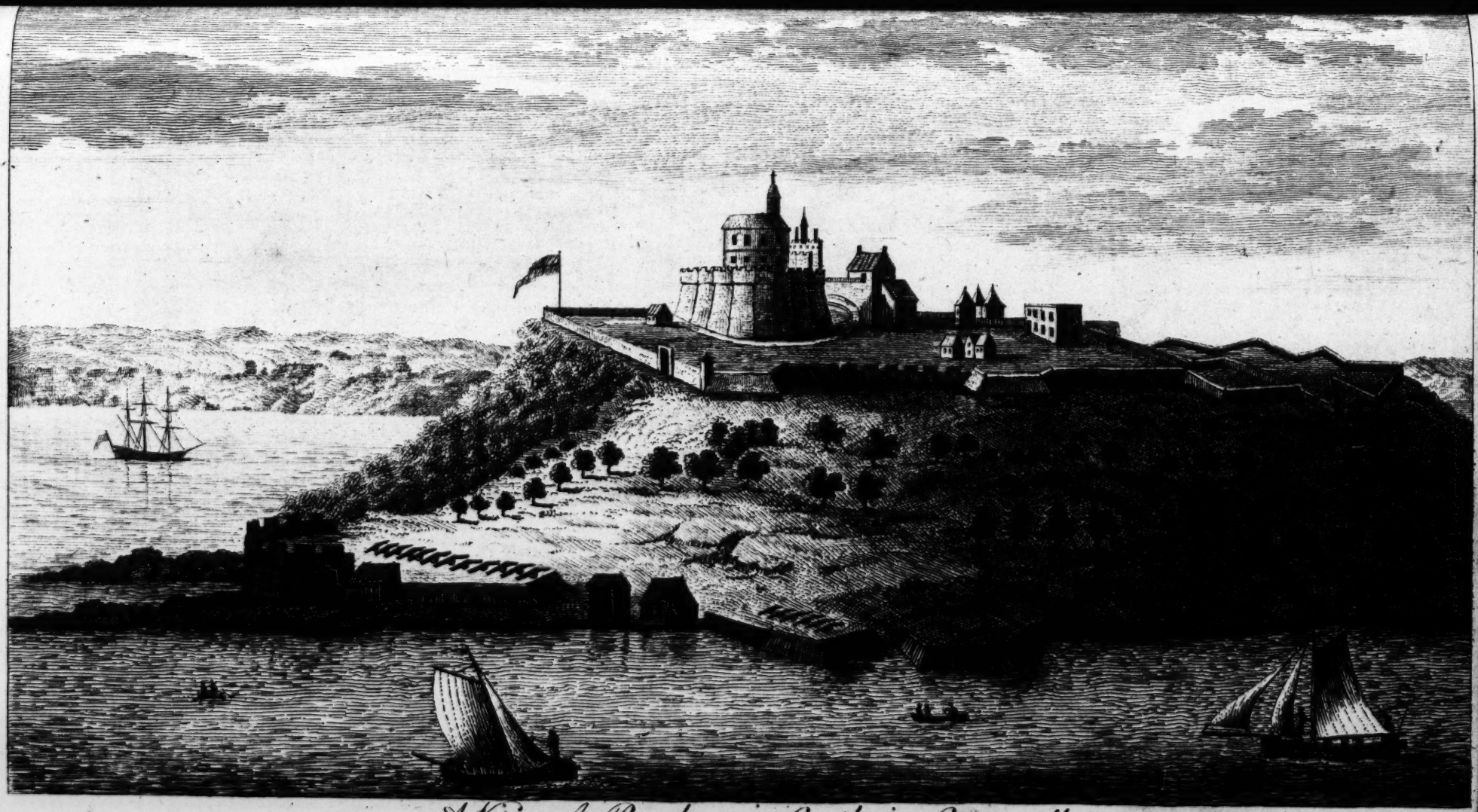
Three Roman pateræ of fine moor-ſtone, turned and poliſhed, have been found not many years ago in this connty. One was diſcovered in an old hedge, at a place called Ludgvan, and is ſuppoſed to be a ſacrifical patera, for receiving the blood of the victim, and conveying it as an offering to the altar. The other two pateræ were found in the tenement of Leſwyn, in St. Juſt. They are ſuppoſed to be that kind of patera from which the libation of wine was poured out, either upon the altar or between the horns of the victim. About a hundred yards from theſe two pateræ, was alſo found a large urn.

There have been ſeveral remarkable inſtances of longevity in this county, particularly a woman of Githian, near St. Ives Bay, who died in the year 1676, aged 164 years; and till a ſhort time before her death, enjoyed good health and a ſound memory; and the Rev. Mr. Cole, Miniſter of Landawidneck, near the Lizard Point, who died in the year 1683, aged more than 120 years.

Pendennis, ſituated at the mouth of Falmouth haven, is a peninſula of a mile and an half in compaſs, on which Henry the Eighth erected a caſtle, oppoſite to that of St. Maws, which he alſo built. It was fortified by Queen Elizabeth, and ſerved then for the Governor's houſe. It is one of the largeſt caſtles in the kingdom, and is built upon a high rock. It held on for King Charles the firſt in the civil wars, till the garriſon was almoſt deſtroyed, and then was forced to ſurrender to the parliament forces under Colonel Forteſcue. It is ſtronger by land than St. Maws, being regularly fortified, and having good outworks.

This county ſends no leſs than forty-two members to parliament, viz. two knights of the ſhire for the county, and two burgeſſes for each of the following boroughs; Bodmyn, Boſſiney, Camelford, Eaſt Loo, Weſt Loo, Fowey, St. Germans, Grampont, Hêlſton, St. Ives, Kellington, Launceſton, Leſkeard, Leſtwithiel, St. Maws, St. Michael, Newport, Penryn, Saltaſh, Tregony, and Truro.

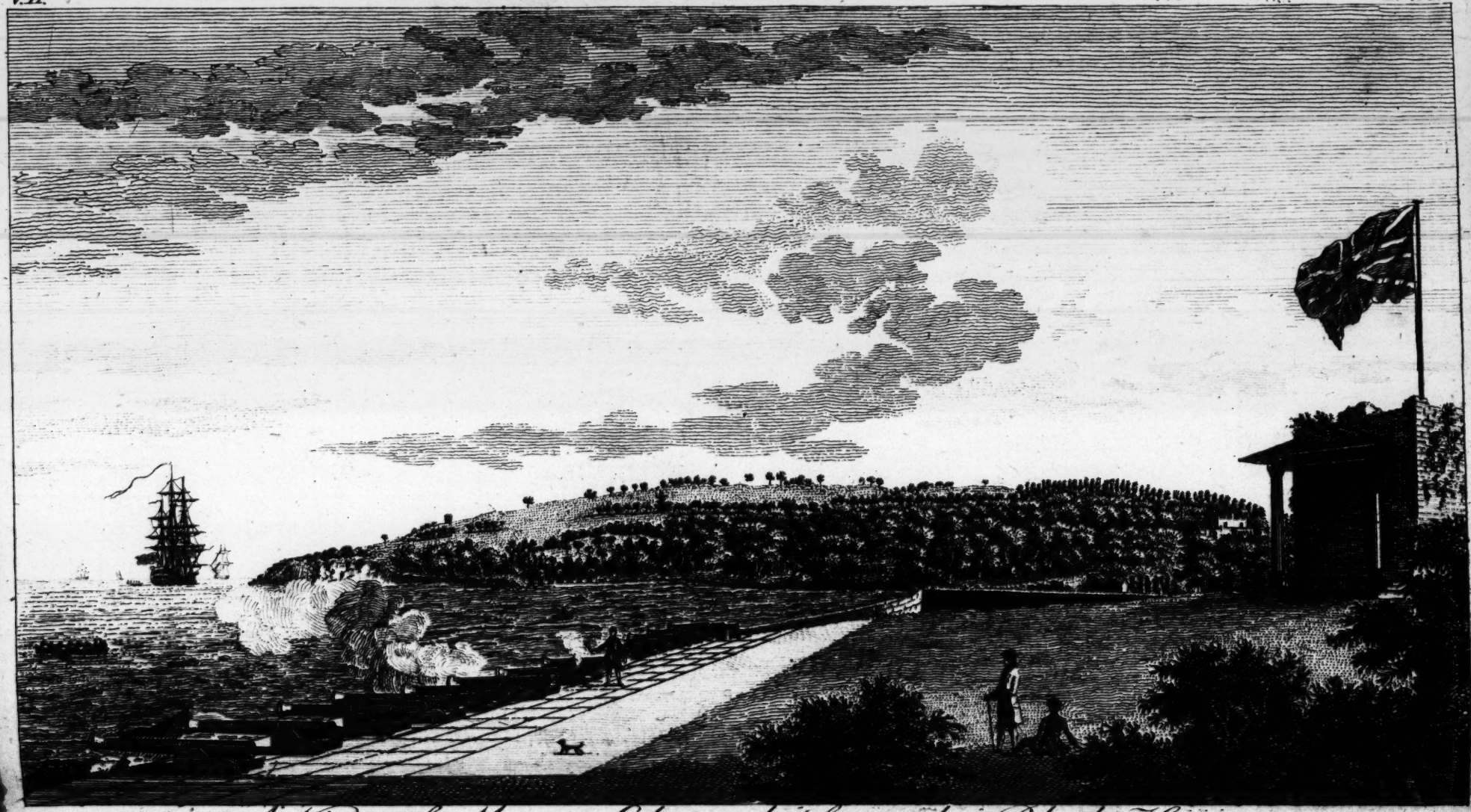
SEATS.



A View of Pendennis Castle in Cornwall.



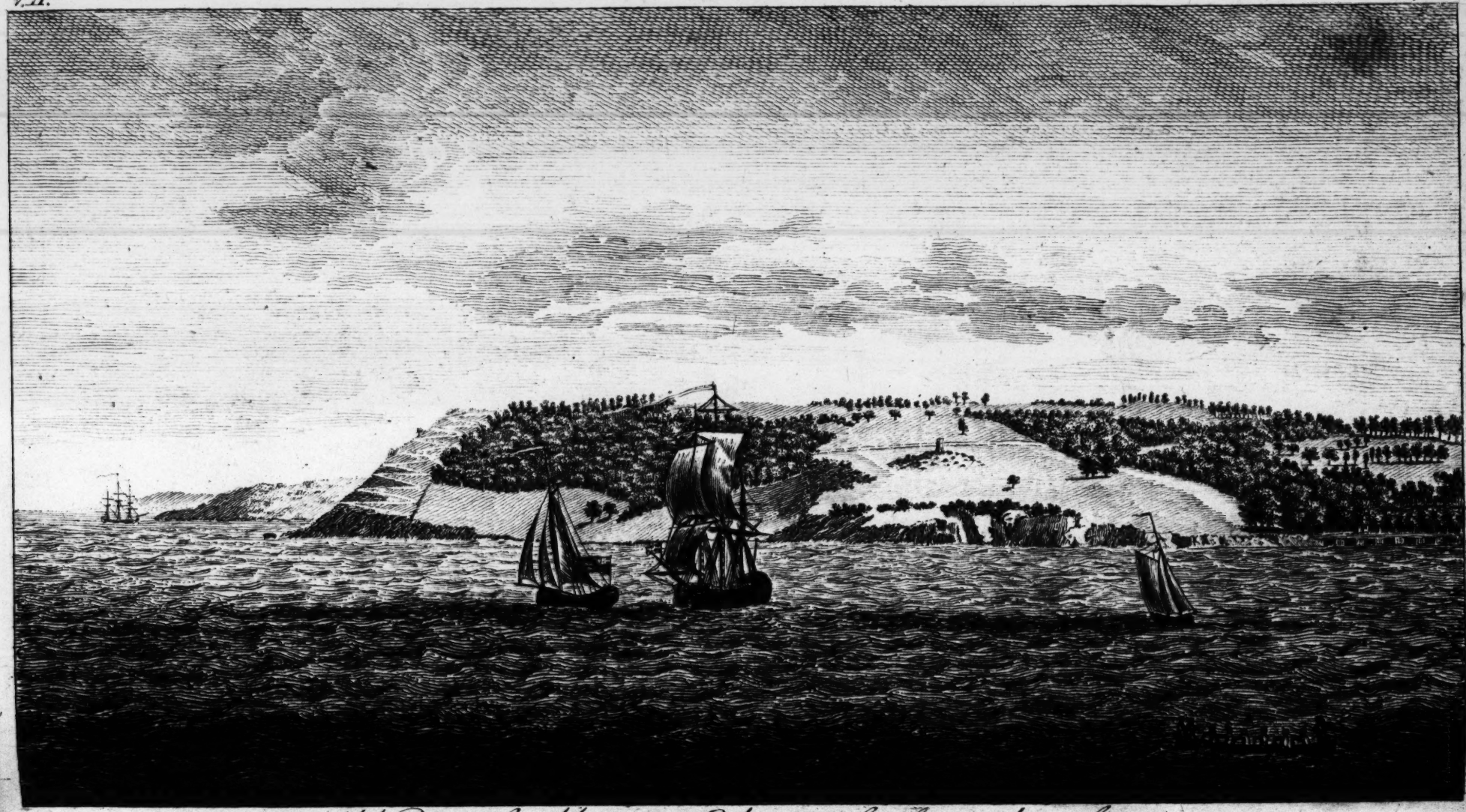




A View of Mount Edacumbe from the Block House.

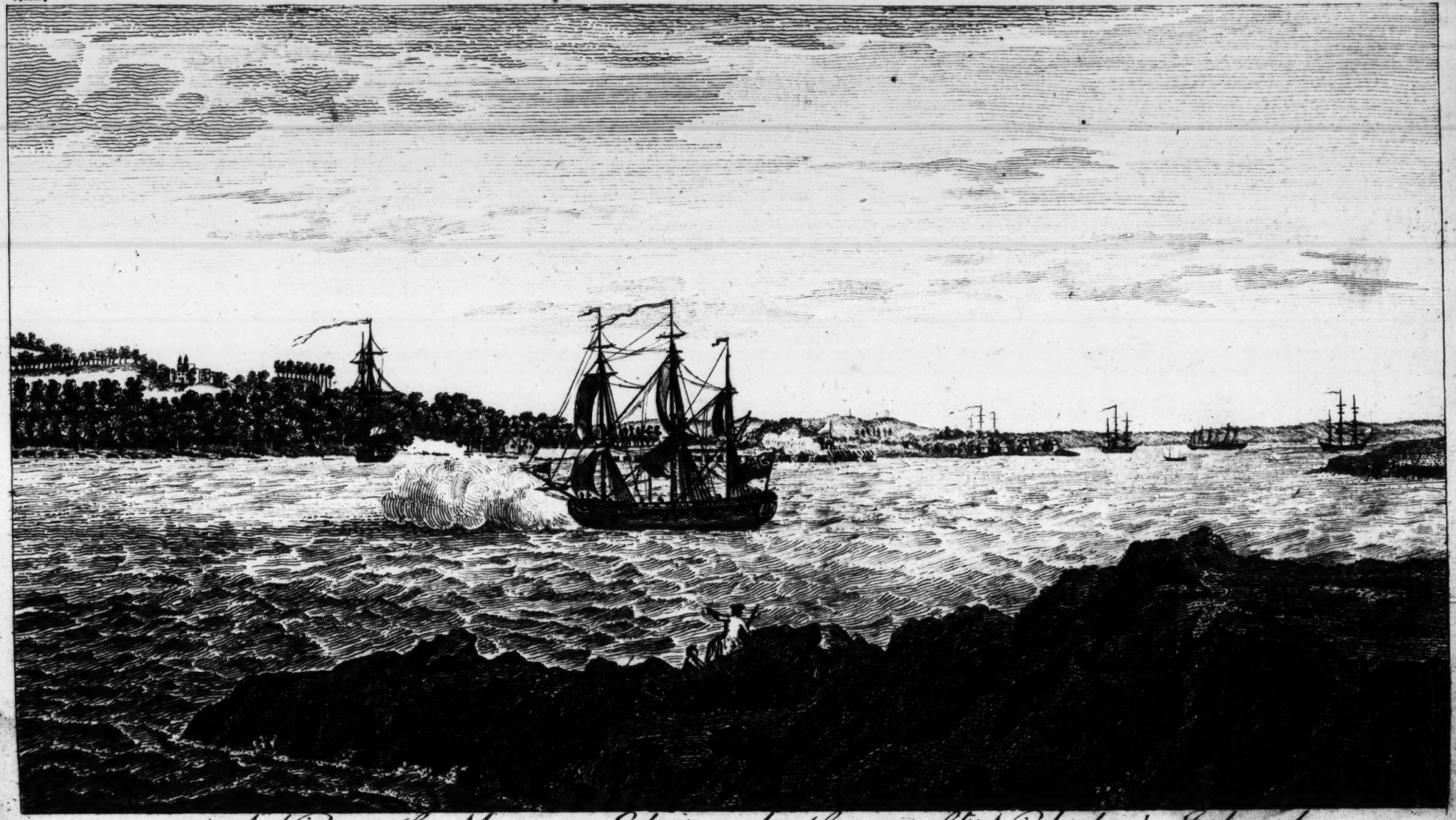


A View of Mount Edgcumbe from the Block House.



A View of Mount Edacumbe from the Sea.

A View of Mount Edgcumbe from the Sea.



A View of Mount Edgcumbe from St.ᵗ Nicholas's Island.

SEATS.

MOUNT EDGCUMBE, near Plymouth, is the ſeat of Lord EDGCUMBE. It is built in a pleaſant romantic manner, and affords an unbounded proſpect over an adjacent country, as well as the ſea. It is adorned with many fine paintings, and the gardens are laid out in a very elegant manner.

About five miles from Saltaſh, on the right ſide of the river Tamar, is the ſeat of Thomas Tillie, Eſq. It is a moſt beau-place, with fine gardens on the banks of the river.

Anthony, in the neighbourhood of Mount Edgcumbe, is a ſeat belonging to the Carew family. Here is a noble fiſh-pond, ſupplied with water from the ſea.—*Arwenack*, near Penryn, is the ſeat of the Killigrew family.—*Godolphin* is the ſeat of the Earl of Godolphin; and *Baconnock*, five miles from Leſkeard, was the ſeat of the late Lord Mohun, but now of Thomas Pitt, Eſq. brother to the Earl of Chatham.

The ISLANDS OF SCILLY have always been deemed part of Cornwall. They are about one hundred and forty ſmall iſlands, that lie near ſixty miles diſtant from the Land's End, and are ſuppoſed to have been ſeparated from it, and from each other, by ſome violent eruption of the ſea, which is from forty to ſixty fathom deep all about them. The largeſt and moſt fruitful is nine miles in circumference; it is called St. Mary's, and has a good harbour, with a caſtle that was built by queen Elizabeth. Another of them is called the Iſland of Scilly, from which the rocks took their name; theſe and ſome others, ſtand high, and bear good corn, with fine paſture, abounding alſo with rabbets and cranes, herons, ſwans, and other water fowl.

As theſe iſlands lie in the middle, between the Briſtol channel on the north, and the Engliſh channel on the ſouth, they have proved fatal to innumerable ſhips, notwithſtanding light-houſes have been erected, and every other method taken to prevent it.

FINIS.

A View of Mount Edgcumbe from St. Nicholas's Island.

ERRATA.

In Vol. II. page 270, line 14, for *Monmouth*, read *Beaufort.*

In Vol. II. page 316, line 13, for *alſo belonging*, read *alſo a cloſe belonging*

In Vol. II. page 367, line 42, for *vhere*, read *when.*

In Vol. II. page 378, line 16, for *it runs by Eglos-hel, the church*, read *it runs by Elos-hill, that is, the church.*

In Vol. II, page 387, line 24, for *whemed*, read *whelmed.*

In Vol. II. page 400, the laſt line, for *Briain*, read *Britain.*